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THE NATIONAL YEAR BOOK

1918

A BOOK OF FACTS, FIGURES
AND
GENERAL INFORMATION

C. S. HAMMOND & COMPANY
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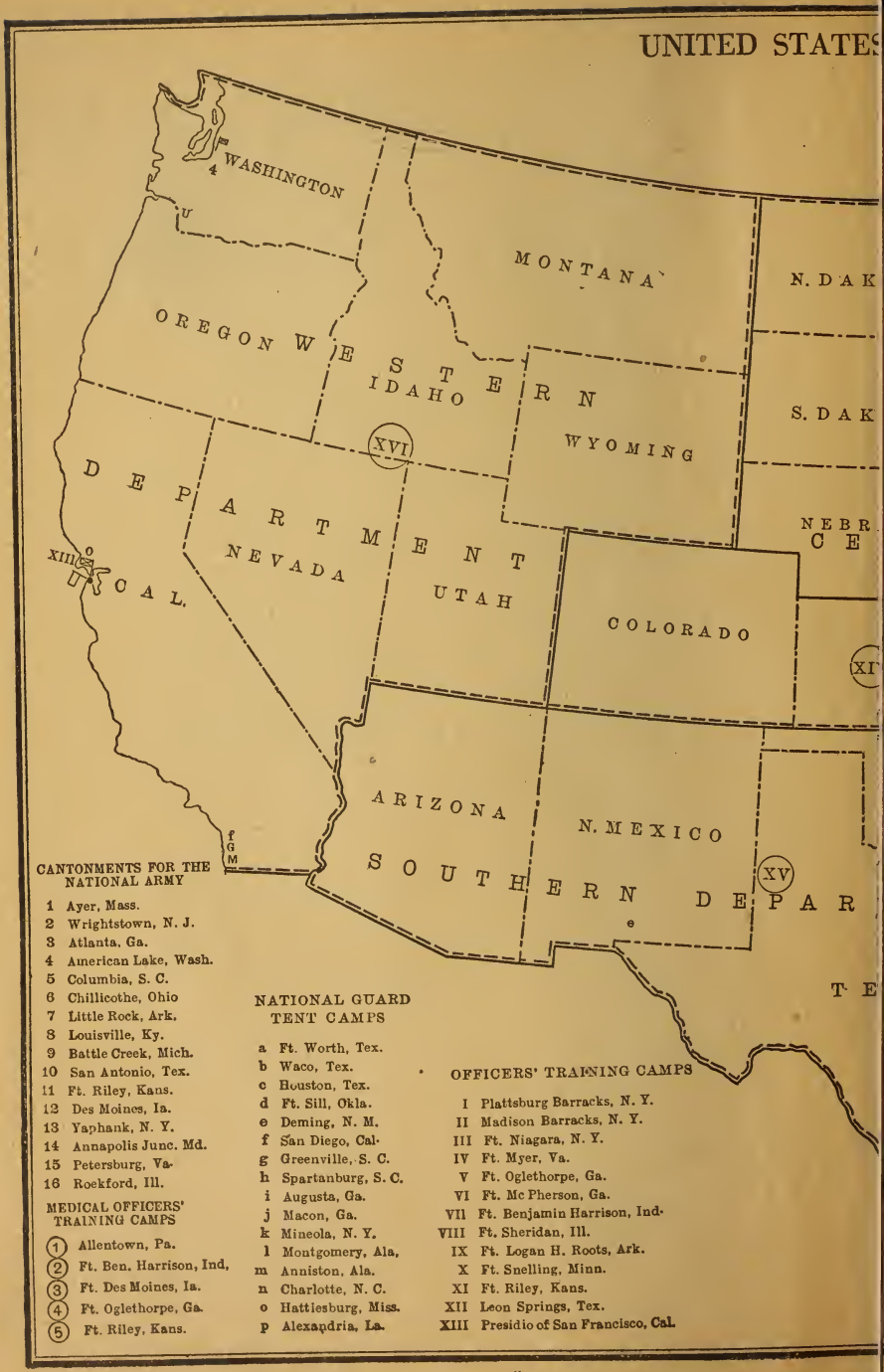
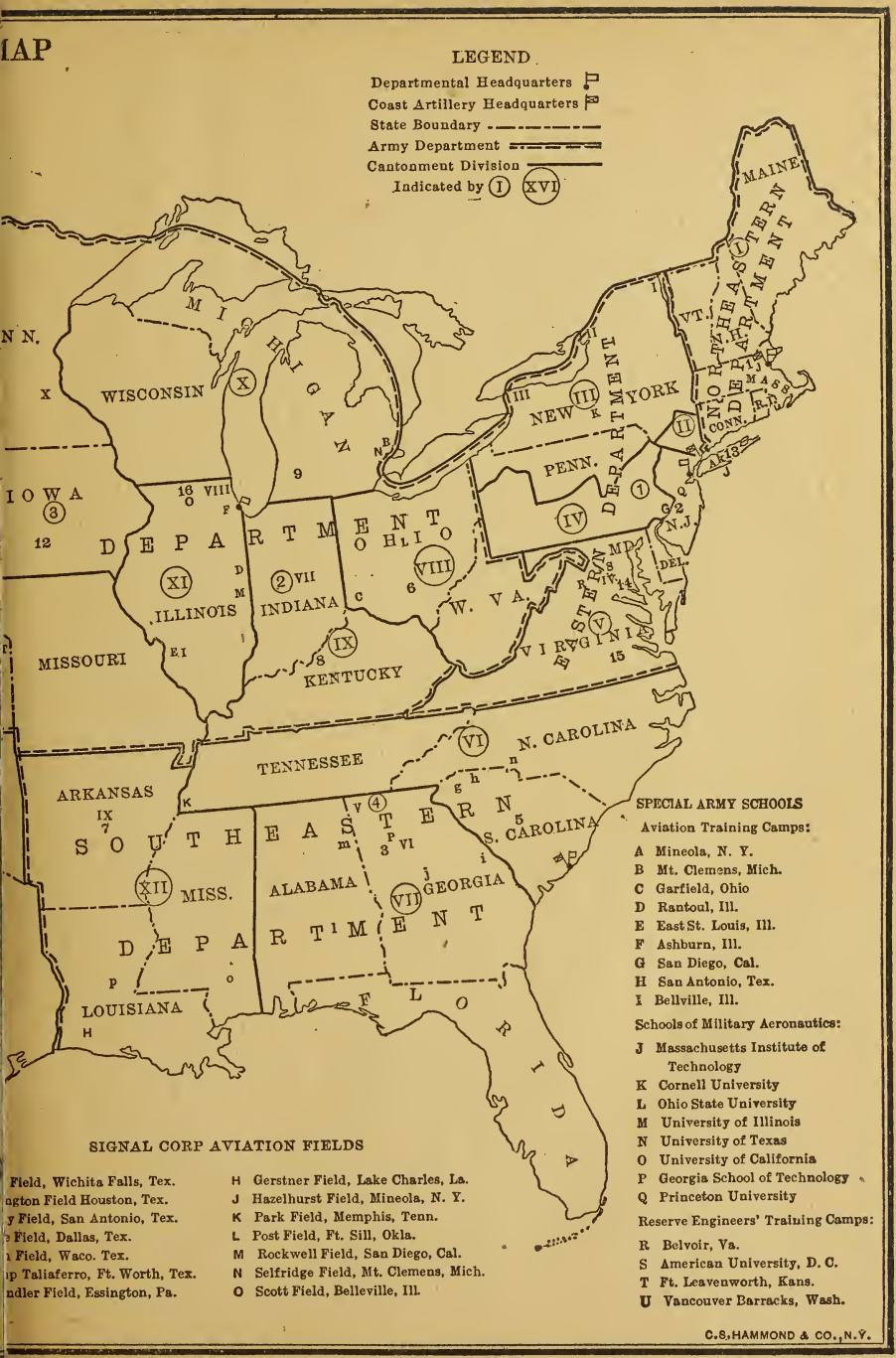

UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON
OREGON
MONTANA
N. DAK
IDAHO
WESTERN
WYOMING
S. DAK
XVI
DEPARTMENT
NEVADA
UTAH
COLORADO
NEBR
CE
XIII
CAL.
XI
ARIZONA
N. MEXICO
SOUTHERN DEPAR
XV
T E
CANTONMENTS FOR THE NATIONAL ARMY
1 Ayer, Mass.
2 Wrightstown, N. J.
3 Atlanta, Ga.
4 American Lake, Wash.
5 Columbia, S. C.
6 Chillicothe, Ohio
7 Little Rock, Ark.
8 Louisville, Ky.
9 Battle Creek, Mich.
10 San Antonio, Tex.
11 Ft. Riley, Kans.
12 Des Moines, Ia.
13 Yaphank, N. Y.
14 Annapolis Junc. Md.
15 Petersburg, Va.
16 Roekford, Ill.
MEDICAL OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMPS
(1) Allentown, Pa.
(2) Ft. Ben. Harrison, Ind.
(3) Ft. Des Moines, Ia.
(4) Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
(5) Ft. Riley, Kans.
NATIONAL GUARD TENT CAMPS
a Ft. Worth, Tex.
b Waco, Tex.
c Houston, Tex.
d Ft. Sill, Okla.
e Deming, N. M.
f San Diego, Cal.
g Greenville, S. C.
h Spartanburg, S. C.
i Augusta, Ga.
j Macon, Ga.
k Mineola, N. Y.
l Montgomery, Ala.
m Anniston, Ala.
n Charlotte, N. C.
o Hattiesburg, Miss.
p Alexandria, La.
OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMPS
I Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.
II Madison Barracks, N. Y.
III Ft. Niagara, N. Y.
IV Ft. Myer, Va.
V Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
VI Ft. Mc Pherson, Ga.
VII Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
VIII Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
IX Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.
X Ft. Snelling, Minn.
XI Ft. Riley, Kans.
XII Leon Springs, Tex.
XIII Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.



SIGNAL CORP AVIATION FIELDS

Field, Wichita Falls, Tex.
ngton Field Houston, Tex.
y Field, San Antonio, Tex.
Field, Dallas, Tex.
Field, Waco. Tex.
ip Taliaferro, Ft. Worth, Tex.
ndler Field, Essington, Pa.

H Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La.
J Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, N. Y.
K Park Field, Memphis, Tenn.
L Post Field, Ft. Sill, Okla.
M Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal.
N Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
O Scott Field, Belleville, Ill.

SPECIAL ARMY SCHOOLS

Aviation Training Camps:

A Mineola, N. Y.
B Mt. Clemens, Mich.
C Garfield, Ohio
D Rantoul, Ill.
E East St. Louis, Ill.
F Ashburn, Ill.
G San Diego, Cal.
H San Antonio, Tex.
I Bellville, Ill.

Schools of Military Aeronautics:

J Massachusetts Institute of Technology
K Cornell University
L Ohio State University
M University of Illinois
N University of Texas
O University of California
P Georgia School of Technology
Q Princeton University

Reserve Engineers' Training Camps:

R Belvoir, Va.
S American University, D. C.
T Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.
U Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

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JANUARY, 1918—31 DAYS

January is named after Janus, an ancient Roman divinity, and was added to the Roman Calendar 713 B. C.

MOON'S PHASES	EASTERN TIME	CENTRAL TIME	MOUNTAIN TIME	PACIFIC TIME
Last Quarter..	5th day, 6h 50m	5th day, 5h 50m	5th day, 4h 50m	5th day, 3h 50m
New Moon...	12th day, 5h 36m	12th day, 4h 36m	12th day, 3h 36m	12th day, 2h 36m
First Quarter.	19th day, 9h 38m	19th day, 8h 38m	19th day, 7h 38m	19th day, 6h 38m
Full Moon ...	26th day, 10h 14m	26th day, 9h 14m	26th day, 8h 14m	26th day, 7h 14m

♒ AQUARIUS controls from Jan. 20 to Feb. 19

ASTRONOMY

Church Days, Shooting Star or Meteor Nights, M.

Day of Month	Day of Week		Charleston, N. Car., Miss., Geo., Ala., Ark., N. Mex., and S. Cal. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Sun slow	N. York, New Eng., N. J., Conn., Pa., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Neb. & N. Cal. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Moon's place at 7 P.M. East. Standard Time.	Chicago, Iowa, Neb., N. Y., Pa., S. Wis., S. Mich., N. Ill., Ind., O. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	C. D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tues	**Circumcision** M	7 03	5 05	9 19	3 32	7 25	4 43	9 14	♌ 2	7 28	4 40	9 12
2	Wed	♑ sets 6-8 Ev. M	7 03	5 06	10 12	4 1	7 25	4 44	10 11	♌ 15	7 28	4 41	10 11
3	Thur	☌☿⊙ Inf. M	7 03	5 06	11 05	4 29	7 25	4 45	11 09	♌ 27	7 28	4 42	11 10
4	Fri	☌8°N.of☽: rises 11 Ev.	7 03	5 07	11 59	4 56	7 25	4 46	morn	♍ 8	7 28	4 43	morn
5	Sat	♀ Brightest: sets 8 Ev.	7 03	5 08	morn	5 23	7 25	4 47	0 07	♍ 20	7 28	4 44	0 09
F		Twilight Beg. 5:51 Lat.40° N. Ends 6:22	**Epiphany of Our Lord**							Day's Length Lat. N. Y. 9h.23m.			1
6	**Sun**	**Epiphany**--12th Day	7 03	5 9	0 56	5 51	7 25	4 48	1 08	♎ 3	7 28	4 45	1 11
7	Mon	Alpheratz Mer. 5 Ev.	7 03	5 10	1 53	6 16	7 25	4 49	2 09	♎ 15	7 28	4 46	2 13
8	Tues	♊ sets 5-7 Ev.	7 03	5 10	2 54	6 42	7 25	4 50	3 14	♎ 28	7 28	4 47	3 18
9	Wed	♈ Mer. 6-8 Ev. ☾	7 03	5 11	3 55	7 08	7 24	4 51	4 17	♏ 11	7 27	4 48	4 22
10	Thur	Capella Mer. 10:30 Ev.	7 03	5 12	4 54	7 32	7 24	4 52	5 18	♏ 25	7 27	4 49	5 24
11	Fri	♌ rises 9-11 Ev. ♌	7 02	5 13	5 51	7 57	7 24	4 53	6 14	♐ 8	7 27	4 50	6 19
12	Sat	Pleiades (♉) Mer. 8 Ev.	7 02	5 14	6 43	8 00	7 24	4 54	7 03	♐ 23	7 27	4 51	7 08
F		Twilight Beg. 5:50 Lat.40° N. Ends 6:27	**1st Sunday after Epiphany**							Day's Length Lat. N. Y. 9h.32m.			2
13	**Sun**	Hyades Mer. 9 Ev.	7 02	5 15	sets	8 43	7 23	4 55	sets	♑ 7	7 27	4 52	sets
14	Mon	Gt. Neb. of Andr. Mer. 5 Ev.	7 02	5 16	7 35	9 06	7 23	4 56	7 26	♑ 22	7 27	4 53	7 24
15	Tues	♀ 1° 47′ S. of ☽ ♁ 5° S. of ☽	7 02	5 16	8 44	9 28	7 23	4 57	8 40	♒ 7	7 26	4 54	8 39
16	Wed	Menkar Mer. 5 Ev.	7 02	5 17	9 51	9 49	7 22	4 58	9 53	♒ 21	7 26	4 55	9 54
17	Thur	Aldebaran Mer. 9 Ev.	7 02	5 18	10 58	10 09	7 22	4 59	11 05	♓ 6	7 26	4 56	11 07
18	Fri	Lepus Mer. 9 Ev. ♀ sta. M	7 02	5 19	morn	10 29	7 21	5 01	morn	♓ 20	7 25	4 57	morn
19	Sat	Gen. Lee's Birthday	7 01	5 20	0 05	10 48	7 21	5 02	0 17	♈ 4	7 25	4 58	0 20
F		Twilight Beg. 5:47 Lat.40° N. Ends 6:36	**2d Sunday after Epiphany**							Day's Length Lat. N. Y. 9h.43m.			3
20	**Sun**	♀ stationary (17th to 20th)	7 01	5 21	1 10	11 06	7 20	5 03	1 26	♈ 18	7 24	4 59	1 30
21	Mon	Orion Mer. 9 Ev.	7 01	5 22	2 14	11 23	7 20	5 04	2 34	♉ 1	7 23	5 01	2 39
22	Tues	♃ 3° S. of ☽: sets 3 mo. ♘	7 01	5 23	3 17	11 40	7 19	5 05	3 40	♉ 14	7 22	5 03	3 45
23	Wed	Mira (Variable) Mer. 6 Ev.	7 00	5 24	4 13	11 56	7 18	5 07	4 37	♉ 27	7 21	5 04	4 42
24	Thur	Whale Mer. 4-7 Ev.	7 00	5 25	5 7	12 11	7 18	5 08	5 30	♊ 10	7 20	5 06	5 35
25	Fri	**Conv. of St. Paul**	7 00	5 26	5 48	12 25	7 17	5 09	6 08	♊ 22	7 20	5 07	6 13
26	Sat	♃ stationary -- ☌♆⊙	6 59	5 27	rises	12 38	7 16	5 10	rises	♋ 5	7 19	5 08	rises
F		Twilight Beg. 5:43 Lat.40° N. Ends 6:41	**Septuagesima Sunday**							Day's Length Lat. N. Y. 9h.55m.			4
27	**Sun**	♄ 4° N. of ☽: rises 6 Ev.	6 59	5 28	6 14	12 51	7 16	5 11	6 03	♋ 17	7 18	5 09	6 00
28	Mon	Pollux Mer. 10:46 Ev.	6 58	5 29	7 08	13 03	7 15	5 13	7 01	♋ 29	7 18	5 11	7 00
29	Tues	McKinley's Birthday	6 58	5 30	8 03	13 14	7 14	5 14	8 01	♌ 11	7 16	5 12	8 01
30	Wed	7 Stars Mer. 7 Ev.	6 57	5 31	8 56	13 24	7 13	5 15	8 58	♌ 23	7 15	5 13	8 58
31	Thur	Sirius Mer. 10 Ev ☌♄⊙	6 56	5 32	9 50	13 33	7 12	5 16	9 56	♍ 5	7 14	5 15	9 57

FEBRUARY, 1918—28 DAYS

February is named from Roman divinity Februus (Pluto), or Februa (Juno), and was added to Roman Calendar about 713 B. C.

MOON'S PHASES	EASTERN TIME	CENTRAL TIME	MOUNTAIN TIME	PACIFIC TIME
Last Quarter..	4th day, 2h 52m	4th day, 1h 52m	4th day, 0h 52m	3rd day, 11h 52m
New Moon...	11th day, 5h 5m	11th day, 4h 5m	11th day, 3h 5m	11th day, 2h 5m
First Quarter.	17th day, 7h 57m	17th day, 6h 57m	17th day, 5h 57m	17th day, 4h 57m
Full Moon....	25th day, 4h 35m	25th day, 3h 35m	25th day, 2h 35m	25th day, 1h 35m

♓ PISCES

controls from Feb. 19 to March 21

ASTRONOMY

Church Days, Shooting Star or Meteor Nights, M.

Day of Month	Day of Week		Charleston, N. Car., Miss., Geo., Ala., Ark., N. Mex., and S. Cal.			Sun slow	N. York, New Eng., N. J., Conn., Pa., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Neb. & N. Cal.			Moon's place at 7 P. M. East. Standard Time.	Chicago, Iowa, Neb., N. Y., Pa., S. Wis., S. Mich., N. Ill., Ind., O.		
			Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets		Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets		Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	C. D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Fri	♂ 9° N. of ☽ ♀ 7° N. of ♓	6 56	5 33	10 44	13 42	7 11	5 17	10 55	♍ 17	7 13	5 16	10 57
2	Sat	**Purification B. V. M.**	6 55	5 34	11 41	13 49	7 10	5 18	11 56	♍ 29	7 12	5 18	11 59
F		Twilight Beg. 5:37 Lat. 40° N. Ends 6:52 — **Sexagesima Sunday** — Day's Length Lat. N. Y. 10h.11m.											**5**
3	**Sun**	♋ in Mer. 12 Ev. M	6 54	5 34	morn	13 57	7 09	5 20	morn	♎ 11	7 10	5 19	morn
4	Mon	Procyon Mer. 10 Ev.	6 54	5 35	0 40	14 03	7 08	5 21	0 58	♎ 23	7 09	5 20	1 02
5	Tues	Sirius Mer. 9:44 Ev.	6 53	5 36	1 38	14 10	7 07	5 22	2 00	♏ 6	7 08	5 21	2 05
6	Wed	☿ Mer. 7-9 Ev. ☽ M	6 52	5 37	2 37	14 13	7 06	5 24	3 00	♏ 19	7 07	5 22	3 06
7	Thur	Orion Mer. 8 Ev. ♌	6 51	5 38	3 35	14 16	7 05	5 25	3 59	♐ 2	7 06	5 24	4 04
8	Fri	♌ rises 6-8 Ev.	6 50	5 39	4 28	14 19	7 04	5 26	4 49	♐ 16	7 05	5 25	4 54
9	Sat	Denebola rises 7:33 Ev.	6 50	5 40	5 17	14 22	7 02	5 27	5 35	♑ 1	7 03	5 26	5 40
F		Twilight Beg. 5:29 Lat. 40° N. Ends 7:01 — **Quinquagesima Sunday** — Day's Length Lat. N. Y. 10h.27m.											**6**
10	**Sun**	♀ ♂ ☉, Inf.	6 49	5 41	6 01	14 23	7 01	5 28	6 15	♑ 16	7 02	5 27	6 19
11	Mon	Corvus rises 10 Ev.	6 48	5 42	sets	14 24	7 00	5 29	sets	♒ 1	7 01	5 28	sets
12	Tues	Lincoln's Birthday	6 47	5 43	7 32	14 24	6 59	5 31	7 31	♒ 16	7 00	5 29	7 31
13	Wed	**Ash Wednesday**	6 46	5 44	8 41	14 23	6 57	5 32	8 46	♓ 1	6 58	5 30	8 47
14	Thur	**St. Valentine**	6 45	5 44	9 48	14 21	6 56	5 33	9 58	♓ 16	6 57	5 32	10 01
15	Fri	Capella Mer. 7 Ev.	6 44	5 45	10 59	14 19	6 55	5 35	11 13	♓ 30	6 55	5 33	11 17
16	Sat	Regulus Mer. 0:22 mo.	6 43	5 46	morn	14 16	6 53	5 36	morn	♈ 14	6 54	5 34	morn
F		Twilight Beg. 5:17 Lat. 40° N. Ends 7:09 — **Quadragesima Sunday** — Day's Length Lat. N. Y. 10h.45m.											**7**
17	**Sun**	♂ rises 9 Ev. ♃ sets 2 mo.	6 42	5 47	0 06	14 12	6 52	5 37	0 25	♈ 28	6 53	5 35	0 29
18	Mon	♂ ♀ ☿ ♃ 3° S. of ☽	6 41	5 48	1 10	14 07	6 51	5 38	1 32	♉ 11	6 52	5 37	1 37
19	Tues	Castor Mer. 9:33 Ev. M	6 40	5 49	2 08	14 02	6 50	5 39	2 31	♉ 24	6 50	5 38	2 37
20	Wed	**Ember Day** ♌	6 39	5 50	3 02	13 56	6 49	5 40	3 25	♊ 7	6 48	5 39	3 30
21	Thur	Perseus Mer. 5 Ev.	6 38	5 50	3 50	13 49	6 48	5 42	4 12	♊ 19	6 47	5 41	4 17
22	Fri	Ember D.-Washington's Bthd.	6 37	5 51	4 33	13 42	6 47	5 43	4 50	♋ 2	6 46	5 42	4 55
23	Sat	**Ember Day** ♄ 4° N. of ☽	6 36	5 52	5 09	13 34	6 45	5 45	5 24	♋ 14	6 44	5 43	5 27
F		Twilight Beg. 5:10 Lat. 40° N. Ends 7:16 — **2d Sunday in Lent** — Day's Length Lat. N. Y. 11h. 2m.											**8**
24	**Sun**	**St. Matthias**	6 35	5 53	5 40	13 25	6 44	5 46	5 50	♋ 26	6 43	5 44	5 53
25	Mon	♏ Mer. 2-4 mo.	6 34	5 54	rises	13 16	6 43	5 48	rises	♌ 8	6 42	5 45	rises
26	Tues	**Purim**, Heb. 26-27	6 32	5 55	6 50	13 06	6 42	5 49	6 51	♌ 20	6 40	5 47	6 51
27	Wed	Longfellow's Birthday	6 31	5 55	7 44	12 56	6 40	5 50	7 49	♍ 1	6 38	5 48	7 50
28	Thur	♊ sets 5 mo.	6 30	5 56	8 37	12 45	6 37	5 51	8 46	♍ 13	6 37	5 50	8 48

NOTE.—The meridian passage and rising or setting of all the constellations and bright stars and planets to be seen in North America, north of Mexico, is given in the wide column of the 12 calendar pages. To obtain the southing of any star or constellation for any other date than the one given, subtract an hour for each 15 days later, or add an hour for each 15 days earlier, or 2 hours per month.

MARCH, 1918—31 DAYS

March was named from Mars, the god of war. It was the first month of the Roman year.

MOON'S PHASES	EASTERN TIME	CENTRAL TIME	MOUNTAIN TIME	PACIFIC TIME
Last Quarter..	5th day, 7h 44m	5th day, 6h 44m	5th day, 5h 44m	5th day, 4h 44m
New Moon...	12th day, 2h 52m	12th day, 1h 52m	12th day, 0h 52m	12th day, 11h 52m
First Quarter.	19th day, 8h 30m	19th day, 7h 30m	19th day, 6h 30m	19th day, 5h 30m
Full Moon....	27th day, 10h 33m	27th day, 9h 33m	27th day, 8h 33m	27th day, 7h 33m

♈ ARIES

controls from March 21 to April 21

ASTRONOMY

Church Days, Shooting Star or Meteor Nights, M.

Day of Month	Day of Week		Charleston, N. Car., Miss., Geo., Ala., Ark., N. Mex., and S. Cal.			Sun slow	N. York, New Eng., N. J., Conn., Pa., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Neb. & N. Cal.			Moon's place at 7 P.M. East. Standard Time.	Chicago, Iowa, Neb., N. Y., Pa., S. Wis., S. Mich., N. Ill., Ind., O.		
			Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets		Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets		Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	C. D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Fri	**St. David's Day**	6 29	5 57	9 34	12 33	6 35	5 52	9 47	♍ 25	6 36	5 51	9 50
2	Sat	♎ rises 10-12 Ev. M	6 28	5 58	10 30	12 21	6 33	5 53	10 47	♎ 7	6 33	5 53	10 51
F		Twilight Beg. 4:56 Lat.40°N. Ends 7:27	3d Sunday in Lent				Day's Length Lat. N. Y.		11h.23m.	9			
3	Sun	Orion Mer. 6-7 Ev.	6 27	5 59	11 28	12 09	6 31	5 54	11 48	♎ 19	6 30	5 54	11 53
4	Mon	Canopus Mer. 7:30 Ev.	6 25	5 59	morn	11 56	6 29	5 55	morn	♏ 2	6 28	5 55	morn
5	Tues	Antares Mer. 1 mo. ☽	6 24	6 00	0 26	11 43	6 28	5 56	0 48	♏ 14	6 27	5 56	0 53
6	Wed	Regulus Mer. 11 Ev.	6 23	6 01	1 22	11 29	6 26	5 58	1 45	♏ 27	6 26	5 57	1 51
7	Thur	♍ Mer. 2 mo. ♌	6 22	6 02	2 15	11 15	6 25	5 59	2 38	♐ 11	6 24	5 58	2 43
8	Fri	♈ sets 5 mo.	6 20	6 02	3 04	11 00	6 23	6 00	3 24	♐ 24	6 22	5 59	3 28
9	Sat	Hercules Mer. 10 Ev.	6 19	6 03	3 51	10 45	6 21	6 01	4 07	♑ 9	6 21	6 01	4 11
F		Twilight Beg. 4:43 Lat.40°N. Ends 7:37	4th Sunday in Lent Mid-Lent Sunday				Day's Length Lat. N. Y.		11h.43m.	10			
10	Sun	♀ 2° N. of ☽	6 18	6 04	4 33	10 30	6 19	6 02	4 44	♑ 24	6 19	6 03	4 47
11	Mon	Sirius Mer. 7:28 Ev.	6 16	6 05	5 08	10 15	6 18	6 03	5 14	♒ 9	6 17	6 04	5 16
12	Tues	Procyon Mer. 8 Ev.	6 15	6 05	5 47	9 59	6 16	6 04	5 48	♒ 24	6 15	6 05	5 48
13	Wed	Denebola Mer. 12 Ev.	6 14	6 06	sets	9 42	6 15	6 05	sets	♓ 9	6 13	6 06	sets
14	Thur	Arcturus Mer. 2 mo.	6 13	6 07	8 39	9 26	6 13	6 07	8 51	♓ 25	6 11	6 07	8 54
15	Fri	♂ ☌ ☉ & ☌ ♂ Brightest	6 11	6 08	9 48	9 09	6 11	6 08	10 05	♈ 9	6 10	6 08	10 10
16	Sat	♀ Brightest	6 10	6 08	10 56	8 52	6 10	6 09	11 17	♈ 24	6 08	6 10	11 22
F		Twilight Beg. 4:30 Lat.40°N. Ends 7:45	5th Sunday in Lent Passion Sunday				Day's Length Lat. N. Y.		12h.02m.	11			
17	Sun	**St. Patrick's Day**	6 09	6 09	11 59	8 35	6 08	6 10	morn	♉ 6	6 07	6 11	morn
18	Mon	♀ rises 4 mo. ♌	6 07	6 10	morn	8 17	6 06	6 11	0 22	♉ 21	6 05	6 12	0 27
19	Tues	♃ sets at midnight	6 06	6 11	0 56	8 00	6 05	6 12	1 19	♊ 4	6 04	6 13	1 24
20	Wed	♄ sets 4 mo.	6 05	6 11	1 49	7 42	6 03	6 13	2 10	♊ 16	6 02	6 15	2 15
21	Thur	♂ sets 6 mo.—Spring begins	6 04	6 12	2 32	7 24	6 01	6 14	2 51	♊ 29	6 00	6 16	2 55
22	Fri	♄ 4° N. of ☽	6 02	6 13	3 11	7 06	6 00	6 15	3 26	♋ 11	5 58	6 17	3 30
23	Sat	Aldebaran sets 11 Ev.	6 01	6 13	3 44	6 48	5 58	6 16	3 55	♋ 23	5 57	6 18	3 58
F		Twilight Beg. 4:17 Lat.40°N. Ends 7:54	Palm Sunday				Day's Length Lat. N. Y.		12h.21m.	12			
24	Sun	♈ sets 9-11 Ev.	6 00	6 14	4 14	6 29	5 56	6 17	4 22	♌ 5	5 55	6 19	4 23
25	Mon	**Annunciation**	5 58	6 15	4 44	6 11	5 55	6 18	4 47	♌ 17	5 53	6 20	4 48
26	Tues	♂ 9° N. of ☽	5 57	6 15	5 12	5 53	5 53	6 19	5 11	♌ 28	5 51	6 21	5 10
27	Wed	Pollux in Mer. 7 Ev.	5 56	6 16	rises	5 34	5 51	6 20	rises	♍ 10	5 49	6 22	rises
28	Thur	**Hebrew Passover—1st day**	5 54	6 17	7 28	5 16	5 50	6 21	7 39	♍ 22	5 47	6 23	7 42
29	Fri	**Good Friday**	5 53	6 18	8 24	4 57	5 48	6 22	8 39	♎ 4	5 45	6 24	8 43
30	Sat	Sirius sets 11 Ev.	5 52	6 18	9 22	4 39	5 46	6 23	9 41	♎ 16	5 44	6 25	9 45
F		Twilight Beg. 4:04 Lat.40°N. Ends 8:04	Easter Sunday				Day's Length Lat. N. Y.		12h.40m.	13			
31	Sun	Leo Minor Mer. 11 Ev.	5 50	6 19	10 21	4 20	5 44	6 24	10 41	♎ 29	5 42	6 26	10 46

APRIL, 1918—30 DAYS

April was named from *aperire* (to open), the season when buds open.

MOON'S PHASES	EASTERN TIME	CENTRAL TIME	MOUNTAIN TIME	PACIFIC TIME
Last Quarter..	4th day, 8h 33m	4th day, 7h 33m	4th day, 6h 33m	4th day, 5h 33m
New Moon...	10th day, 11h 34m	10th day, 10h 34m	10th day, 9h 34m	10th day, 8h 34m
First Quarter.	17th day, 11h 03m	17th day, 10h 08m	17th day, 9h 08m	17th day, 8h 08m
Full Moon ...	26th day, 3h 05m	26th day, 2h 03m	26th day, 1h 03m	26th day, 0h 03m

♉ TAURUS

controls from April 21 to May 22

ASTRONOMY

Church Days, Shooting Star or Meteor Nights, M.

Day of Month	Day of Week		Charleston, N. Car., Miss., Geo., Ala., Ark., N. Mex., and S. Cal. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Sun slow and fast	N. York, New Eng., N. J., Conn., Pa., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Neb. & N. Cal. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Moon's place at 7 P.M. East. Standard Time.		Chicago, Iowa, Neb., N. Y., Pa., S. Wis., S. Mich., N. Ill., Ind., O. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	C.	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Mon	Arturus Mer. 6 Ev. ☌	5 49	6 20	11 15	4 02	5 43	6 25	11 38	♏	11	5 40	6 27	11 43
2	Tues	☿ 3° N. of ♁ M 1st	5 48	6 20	morn	3 44	5 41	6 26	morn	♏	24	5 39	6 28	morn
3	Wed	♊ Mer. 5-7 Ev. sets 2-3 mo.	5 46	6 21	0 07	3 26	5 40	6 27	0 30	♐	7	5 38	6 29	0 35
4	Thur	Pleiades sets 10 Ev.	5 45	6 22	0 57	3 09	5 38	6 28	1 18	♐	20	5 36	6 30	1 23
5	Fri	"Ell & Yard" Mer. 4 Ev. M	5 44	6 22	1 42	2 51	5 36	6 29	2 00	♑	4	5 34	6 31	2 04
6	Sat	Regulus Mer. 9 Ev.	5 42	6 23	2 24	2 34	5 35	6 30	2 38	♑	18	5 32	6 32	2 41
F		Twilight Beg. 3:47 Lat.40° N. Ends 8:17	**Low Sunday**						Day's Length Lat. N. Y.	12h.58m.	**14**			
7	Sun	☿ Gr. El. E.	5 41	6 24	3 03	2 16	5 33	6 31	3 12	♒	2	5 30	6 33	3 14
8	Mon	♎ rises 8 Ev. ☿ 3° S. of ☽	5 40	6 25	3 40	1 59	5 32	6 32	3 44	♒	17	5 29	6 35	3 45
9	Tues	Nor. Crown ris. 6-7 Ev.	5 39	6 25	4 15	1 43	5 30	6 33	4 13	♓	2	5 28	6 36	4 12
10	Wed	♋ sets 3 mo.	5 37	6 26	4 55	1 26	5 28	6 35	4 48	♓	18	5 26	6 37	4 46
11	Thur	Sickle Mer. 9 Ev.	5 36	6 27	sets	1 10	5 27	6 36	sets	♈	3	5 24	6 38	sets
12	Fri	♋ in Mer. 7 Ev.	5 35	6 27	8 34	0 54	5 25	6 37	8 53	♈	18	5 22	6 40	8 57
13	Sat	Aldebaran sets 10 Ev.	5 34	6 28	9 41	0 38	5 24	6 38	10 03	♉	2	5 20	6 41	10 07
F		Twilight Beg. 3:32 Lat.40° N. Ends 8:28	**2d Sunday after Easter**						Day's Length Lat. N. Y.	13h.17m.	**15**			
14	Sun	♃ 1° S. of ☽: sets 11 Ev. ♎	5 32	6 29	10 43	0 23	5 22	6 39	11 06	♉	16	5 19	6 42	11 11
15	Mon	♍ Mer. 10-12 Ev.	5 31	6 29	11 39	0 08	5 21	6 40	morn	♉	29	5 17	6 43	morn
16	Tues	♏ rises 9 Ev.	5 30	6 30	morn	fast	5 19	6 41	0 01	♊	13	5 16	6 44	0 06
17	Wed	Procyon sets 12 Ev.	5 29	6 31	0 27	0 21	5 18	6 42	0 47	♊	25	5 14	6 45	0 51
18	Thur	Orion sets 8 Ev.	5 28	6 32	1 09	0 35	5 16	6 43	1 25	♋	8	5 13	6 47	1 29
19	Fri	♃ 4° N. of ☽: sets 2 mo. M	5 26	6 32	1 45	0 48	5 15	6 44	1 57	♋	20	5 12	6 48	2 00
20	Sat	♎ in Mer. 0-2 mo. M	5 25	6 33	2 16	1 02	5 13	6 45	2 24	♌	2	5 10	6 49	2 26
F		Twilight Beg. 3:17 Lat.40° N. Ends 8:40	**3d Sunday after Easter**						Day's Length Lat. N. Y.	13h.34m.	**16**			
21	Sun	☿ Gr. Elong. West. M	5 24	6 34	2 45	1 14	5 12	6 46	2 50	♌	13	5 08	6 50	2 51
22	Mon	♂ 8° N. of ☽: sets 3 a. m. M	5 23	6 35	3 13	1 27	5 10	6 47	3 13	♌	25	5 07	6 51	3 13
23	Tues	St. George M	5 22	6 35	3 41	1 39	5 09	6 48	3 37	♍	7	5 05	6 52	3 36
24	Wed	Antares Mer. 2 mo.	5 21	6 36	4 10	1 50	5 08	6 49	4 02	♍	19	5 03	6 53	4 00
25	Thur	St. Mark	5 20	6 36	4 40	2 02	5 06	6 50	4 28	♎	1	5 02	6 54	4 25
26	Fri	So. Memorial Day	5 19	6 37	rises	2 12	5 05	6 51	rises	♎	13	5 00	6 55	rises
27	Sat	Grant's Birthday	5 18	6 38	8 12	2 22	5 03	6 52	8 33	♎	26	4 59	6 56	8 38
F		Twilight Beg. 3:06 Lat.40° N. Ends 8:49	**4th Sunday after Easter**						Day's Length Lat. N. Y.	13h.51m.	**17**			
28	Sun	♍ Merid. 2-4 mo.	5 17	6 39	9 10	2 31	5 02	6 53	9 32	♍	8	4 58	6 57	9 37
29	Mon	Spica Merid. 11 Ev. ☌	5 16	6 40	10 04	2 40	5 01	6 54	10 27	♍	21	4 56	6 58	10 32
30	Tues	♎ rises 6-8 Ev. ♋	5 15	6 41	10 55	2 49	4 59	6 55	11 16	♐	3	4 54	7 00	11 21

MOON'S PHASES	EASTERN TIME	CENTRAL TIME	MOUNTAIN TIME	PACIFIC TIME
Last Quarter..	3rd day, 5h 26m	3rd day, 4h 26m	3rd day, 3h 26m	3rd day, 2h 26m
New Moon...	10th day, 8h 01m	10th day, 7h 01m	9th day, 6h 01m	9th day, 5h 01m
First Quarter.	17th day, 3h 14m	17th day, 2h 14m	17th day, 1h 14m	17th day, 0h 14m
Full Moon ...	25th day, 5h 32m	25th day, 4h 32m	25th day, 3h 32m	25th day, 2h 32m

♊ GEMINI
controls from
May 22 to June 22
ASTRONOMY
Church Days,
Shooting Star or
Meteor Nights, M.

Day of Month	Day of Week		Charleston, N. Car., Miss., Geo., Ala., Ark., N. Mex., and S. Cal. Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Moon rises and sets H. M.	Sun fast M. S.	N. York, New Eng., N. J., Conn., Pa., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Neb. & N. Cal. Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Moon rises and sets H. M.	Moon's place at 7 P.M. East. Standard Time.	C. D.	Chicago, Iowa, Neb., N. Y., Pa., S. Wis., S. Mich., N. Ill., Ind., O. Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Moon rises and sets H. M.
1	Wed	Philip and James—Dewey D.	5 14	6 41	11 41	2 57	4 58	6 56	12 00	♐	17	4 53	7 01	morn
2	Thur	☿ sets 10 Ev. M	5 13	6 42	morn	3 04	4 56	6 57	morn	♐	30	4 52	7 02	4
3	Fri	Arbor Day	5 12	6 42	0 23	3 11	4 55	6 58	0 38	♑	14	4 50	7 03	41
4	Sat	♎ in Mer. 12 Ev.	5 11	6 43	0 59	3 17	4 54	6 59	1 10	♑	28	4 49	7 04	1 12
F	Twilight ∫ Beg. 2:46 Lat.40° N. ⌊ Ends 9:07		Rogation Sunday							Day's Length Lat. N. Y.	14h.7m.			18
5	Sun	Crater Mer. 9 Ev.	5 10	6 44	1 37	3 23	4 53	7 00	1 42	♒	12	4 48	7 05	1 44
6	Mon	Arcturus Mer. 11 Ev.	5 09	6 45	2 11	3 28	4 52	7 02	2 12	♒	27	4 47	7 06	2 12
7	Tues	♀ 7° S. of ☽ : rises 3 mo.	5 08	6 45	2 49	3 33	4 51	7 03	2 44	♓	11	4 46	7 07	2 43
8	Wed	Regulus Mer. 7 Ev. ☽ Per.	5 07	6 46	3 26	3 37	4 50	7 04	3 16	♓	26	4 45	7 08	3 14
9	Thur	Ascension (Holy) Thr.	5 06	6 47	4 09	3 40	4 49	7 05	3 54	♈	11	4 44	7 09	3 51
10	Fri	♂ sets 2 mo. M	5 05	6 48	sets	3 43	4 47	7 06	sets	♈	26	4 43	7 10	sets
11	Sat	♋ sets 1 mo.	5 04	6 46	8 24	3 45	4 46	7 07	8 46	♉	10	4 42	7 11	8 51
F	Twilight ∫ Beg. 2:32 Lat.40° N. ⌊ Ends 9:19		Sunday after Ascension							Day's Length Lat. N. Y.	14h.23m.			19
12	Sun	Mothers' Day	5 04	6 49	9 24	3 47	4 45	7 08	9 46	♉	24	4 41	7 12	9 51
13	Mon	♃ 1° S. of ☽ : sets 10 Ev.	5 03	6 50	10 17	3 48	4 44	7 08	10 38	♊	8	4 40	7 13	10 43
14	Tues	♍ in Mer. 7-9 Ev.	5 02	6 50	11 02	3 49	4 43	7 09	11 20	♊	21	4 39	7 14	11 24
15	Wed	♍ in Mer. 9-11 Ev.	5 01	6 51	11 42	3 49	4 42	7 10	11 56	♋	3	4 38	7 15	12 00
16	Thur	♄ 5° N. of ☽ : sets 12 Ev.	5 01	6 52	morn	3 48	4 41	7 11	morn	♋	16	4 37	7 16	morn
17	Fri	Hebrew Shebuoth	5 00	6 53	0 15	3 47	4 41	7 12	0 25	♋	28	4 36	7 17	0 28
18	Sat	Peace Day	4 59	6 53	0 46	3 45	4 40	7 13	0 51	♌	10	4 35	7 18	0 53
F	Twilight ∫ Beg. 2:18 Lat.40° N. ⌊ Ends 9:38		Pentecost (Whit-Sunday)							Day's Length Lat. N. Y.	14h.35m.			20
19	Sun	♂ 7° N. of ☽ : sets 1 mo.	4 59	6 54	1 15	3 43	4 39	7 14	1 17	♌	22	4 34	7 19	1 18
20	Mon	Aquila rises 9 Ev.	4 58	6 55	1 43	3 40	4 38	7 15	1 41	♍	4	4 33	7 20	1 40
21	Tues	Nor. Crown Mer. 12 Ev.	4 58	6 55	2 12	3 37	4 37	7 15	2 05	♍	16	4 32	7 21	2 04
22	Wed	Ember Day	4 57	6 56	2 42	3 33	4 37	7 16	2 29	♍	28	4 32	7 22	2 28
23	Thur	Lyra Mer. 2 mo.	4 56	6 57	3 14	3 29	4 36	7 17	2 59	♎	10	4 31	7 23	2 56
24	Fri	Ember Day	4 56	6 57	3 52	3 24	4 35	7 18	3 34	♎	22	4 30	7 24	3 30
25	Sat	Ember Day M	4 55	6 58	rises	3 19	4 35	7 19	rises	♏	5	4 29	7 25	rises
F	Twilight ∫ Beg. 2:05 Lat.40° N. ⌊ Ends 9:46		1st Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.) Trinity Sunday							Day's Length Lat. N. Y.	15h.46m.			21
26	Sun	(24) ♀ Gr. Elong. W.	4 55	6 59	7 58	3 13	4 34	7 20	8 21	♏	17	4 29	7 26	8 26
27	Mon	♉ ris. midnight	4 55	6 59	8 52	3 07	4 34	7 21	9 14	♏	30	4 28	7 27	9 19
28	Tues	Antares Mer. 12 Ev.	4 54	7 00	9 39	3 00	4 33	7 21	9 59	♐	13	4 28	7 28	10 03
29	Wed	♐ Mer. 2 mo.	4 54	7 01	10 22	2 52	4 33	7 22	10 38	♐	27	4 27	7 29	10 42
30	Thur	Corpus Christi—Nor. Mem. Day	4 54	7 01	11 01	2 45	4 32	7 23	11 12	♑	10	4 26	7 30	11 15
31	Fri	♊ sets 10-11 Ev. M	4 53	7 02	11 37	2 33	4 32	7 24	11 44	♑	24	4 26	7 30	11 46

JUNE, 1918—30 DAYS

June traced to Juno, the queen of heaven, who was thought to preside over marriages.

MOON'S PHASES	EASTERN TIME	CENTRAL TIME	MOUNTAIN TIME	PACIFIC TIME
Last Quarter..	1st day, 11h 20m	1st day, 10h 20m	1st day, 9h 20m	1st day, 8h 20m
New Moon...	8th day, 5h 03m	8th day, 4h 03m	8th day, 8h 03m	8th day, 2h 03m
First Quarter.	16th day, 8h 12m	16th day, 7h 12m	16th day, 6h 12m	16th day, 5h 12m
Full Moon....	24th day, 5h 38m	24th day, 4h 38m	24th day, 3h 38m	24th day, 2h 38m

♋ CANCER

controls from June 22 to July 23

ASTRONOMY

Church Days, Shooting Star or Meteor Nights, M.

Day of Month	Day of Week		Charleston, N. Car., Miss., Geo., Ala., Ark., N. Mex., and S. Cal.			Sun fast and slow	N. York, New Eng., N. J., Conn., Pa., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Neb. & N. Cal.			Moon's place at 7 P.M. East. Standard Time.	Chicago, Iowa, Neb., N. Y., Pa., S. Wis., S. Mich., N. Ill., Ind., O.		
			Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets		Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets		Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	C. D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sat	Cygnus rises 4-6 Ev.	4 53	7 02	morn	2 28	4 31	7 25	morn	♒ 08	4 25	7 31	morn
F	Twilight ∫ Beg. 1:53 2d Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.) Day's Length Lat. 40° N. ⌊ Ends 10:05 1st Sunday after Trinity (Prot.) Lat. N. Y. } 14h.54m. 22												
2	Sun	Castor & Pollux sets 10 E	4 53	7 03	0 12	2 19	4 31	7 25	0 14	♒ 22	4 24	7 31	0 14
3	Mon	Arcturus Mer. 9 Ev.	4 52	7 03	0 46	2 09	4 30	7 26	0 43	♓ 7	4 24	7 32	0 43
4	Tues	So. + sets 6-8 Ev.	4 52	7 04	1 23	1 59	4 30	7 27	1 15	♓ 21	4 24	7 33	1 13
5	Wed	♀ 6° S. of ☽: rises 2 mo.	4 52	7 04	2 05	1 49	4 29	7 27	1 53	♈ 6	4 24	7 33	1 50
6	Thur	♌ sets at midnight	4 51	7 05	2 46	1 38	4 29	7 28	2 29	♈ 20	4 24	7 34	2 24
7	Fri	♍ Mer. 3-5 mo. ◠	4 51	7 05	3 35	1 28	4 29	7 28	3 14	♉ 4	4 23	7 34	3 09
8	Sat	Total Eclipse of Sun. Vis.	4 51	7 06	4 29	1 16	4 28	7 29	4 07	♉ 18	4 23	7 35	4 02
F	Twilight ∫ Beg. 1:48 3d Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.) Day's Length Lat. 40° N. ⌊ Ends 10:10 2d Sunday after Trinity (Prot.) Lat. N. Y. } 15h.01m. 23												
9	Sun	☽ at Desc. Node.	4 51	7 06	sets	1 05	4 28	7 29	sets	♊ 2	4 23	7 35	sets
10	Mon	♊ sets 8-10 Ev. M	4 51	7 07	8 54	0 53	4 28	7 30	9 13	♊ 16	4 23	7 36	9 18
11	Tues	**St. Barnabas**	4 51	7 07	9 37	0 41	4 28	7 30	9 52	♊ 29	4 23	7 36	9 56
12	Wed	♏ in Mer. 10-12 Ev.	4 51	7 08	10 13	0 29	4 28	7 31	10 24	♋ 11	4 23	7 37	10 27
13	Thur	♐ in Mer. 3-4 mo.	4 51	7 08	10 44	0 16	4 28	7 31	10 52	♋ 24	4 23	7 37	10 53
14	Fri	**Flag Day**	4 51	7 08	11 15	0 04	4 28	7 32	11 18	♌ 6	4 23	7 38	11 19
15	Sat	Antares Mer. 11 Ev.	4 51	7 09	11 45	slow	4 28	7 32	11 44	♌ 18	4 23	7 38	11 44
F	Twilight ∫ Beg. 1:44 4th Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.) Day's Length Lat. 40° N. ⌊ Ends 10:16 3d Sunday after Trinity (Prot.) Lat. N. Y. } 15h.05m. 24												
16	Sun	♂ 6° N. of ☽: sets 12 Ev.	4 51	7 09	morn	0 22	4 28	7 33	morn	♌ 30	4 23	7 38	morn
17	Mon	☽ Apogee	4 51	7 10	0 12	0 35	4 28	7 33	0 07	♍ 12	4 23	7 39	0 06
18	Tues	♍ rises 9-11 Ev.	4 51	7 10	0 41	0 47	4 28	7 33	0 32	♍ 24	4 23	7 39	0 30
19	Wed	Sickle sets 11 Ev.	4 51	7 10	1 13	1 00	4 28	7 33	1 00	♎ 6	4 23	7 39	0 57
20	Thur	♂ 90° E. of ⊙	4 52	7 11	1 47	1 18	4 28	7 34	1 30	♎ 18	4 23	7 40	1 26
21	Fri	♓ rises 1 mo.	4 52	7 11	2 26	1 26	4 29	7 34	2 06	♎ 30	4 24	7 40	2 01
22	Sat	☽ Lowest of year--Summer begins	4 52	7 11	3 11	1 39	4 29	7 34	2 49	♏ 13	4 24	7 40	2 44
F	Twilight ∫ Beg. 1:44 5th Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.) Day's Length Lat. 40° N. ⌊ Ends 10:18 4th Sunday after Trinity (Prot.) Lat. N. Y. } 15h.06m. 25												
23	Sun	♄ sets 10 Ev.	4 52	7 11	4 03	1 52	4 29	7 35	3 40	♏ 26	4 24	7 41	3 35
24	Mon	Par. Ecl. of ☽	4 53	7 11	rises	2 05	4 29	7 35	rises	♐ 10	4 24	7 41	rises
25	Tues	Sq. of ♎ Mer. 9 Ev.	4 53	7 11	8 20	2 18	4 30	7 35	8 38	♐ 23	4 25	7 41	8 42
26	Wed	♒ rises 10-12 Ev.	4 53	7 12	9 00	2 30	4 30	7 35	9 13	♑ 07	4 25	7 41	9 16
27	Thur	♂ sets at midnight	4 53	7 12	9 40	2 43	4 30	7 35	9 48	♑ 21	4 25	7 41	9 50
28	Fri	Fomalhaut rises 12 Ev.	4 54	7 12	10 14	2 55	4 31	7 35	10 18	♒ 5	4 26	7 41	10 19
29	Sat	**Peter and Paul**	4 54	7 12	10 50	3 08	4 31	7 35	10 49	♒ 19	4 26	7 41	10 48
F	Twilight ∫ Beg. 1:50 6th Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.) Day's Length Lat. 40° N. ⌊ Ends 10:17 5th Sunday after Trinity (Prot.) Lat. N. Y. } 15h.03m. 26												
30	Sun	☽ at Perigee	4 54	7 12	11 14	3 20	4 32	7 35	11 08	♓ 4	4 26	7 41	11 06

JULY, 1918—31 DAYS

July named in honor of Julius Caesar, who was born on the 12th of July.

MOON'S PHASES	EASTERN TIME	CENTRAL TIME	MOUNTAIN TIME	PACIFIC TIME
Last Quarter..	1st day, 3h 43m	1st day, 2h 43m	1st day, 1h 43m	1st day, 0h 43m
New Moon...	8th day, 3h 22m	8th day, 2h 22m	8th day, 1h 22m	8th day, 0h 22m
First Quarter.	16th day, 1h 25m	16th day, 0h 25m	15th day, 11h 25m	15th day, 10h 25m
Full Moon ...	23rd day, 3h 35m	23rd day, 2h 35m	23rd day, 1h 35m	23rd day, 0h 35m
Last Quarter..	30th day, 8h 14m	30th day, 7h 14m	30th day, 6h 14m	30th day, 0h 14m

♌ LEO

controls from July 23 to August 23

ASTRONOMY

Church Days, Shooting Star or Meteor Nights, M.

Day of Month	Day of Week		Charleston, N. Car., Miss., Geo., Ala., Ark., N. Mex., and S. Cal. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Sun slow	N. York, New Eng., N. J., Conn., Pa., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Neb. & N. Cal. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Moon's place at 7 P.M. East. Standard Time.	Chicago, Iowa, Neb., N. Y., Pa., S. Wis., S. Mich., N. Ill., Ind., O. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	C. D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Mon	♀ rises 2 A.M. in ♉ M	4 55	7 12	morn	3 31	4 32	7 35	11 49	♓ 18	4 27	7 40	11 47
2	Tues	Algenib rises 11 Ev.	4 55	7 12	0 01	3 43	4 33	7 34	morn	♈ 2	4 28	7 40	morn
3	Wed	□ of Pegasus rs. 9-11 Ev.	4 56	7 12	0 42	3 54	4 33	7 34	0 27	♈ 16	4 28	7 39	0 23
4	Thur	Independence Day	4 56	7 12	1 28	4 05	4 34	7 34	1 09	♈ 30	4 29	7 39	1 04
5	Fri	♀ 3° S. of ☽ M ♋	4 57	7 11	2 19	4 16	4 34	7 34	1 57	♉ 14	4 30	7 39	1 52
6	Sat	♂ sets 11 Ev. in ♍ ♌	4 57	7 11	3 15	4 27	4 35	7 33	2 52	♉ 27	4 30	7 39	2 47
F	Twilight Beg. 2:07 Lat. 40° N. Ends 10:01		7th Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.) 6th Sunday after Trinity (Prot.)						Day's Length Lat. N. Y.		14h. 57m.		27
7	Sun	♃ 19′ N. of ☽	4 58	7 11	4 13	4 37	4 36	7 33	3 52	♊ 11	4 31	7 38	3 47
8	Mon	♈ rises at midnight	4 58	7 11	sets	4 47	4 36	7 33	sets	♊ 24	4 32	7 38	sets
9	Tues	So. + Merid. 2 mo.	4 59	7 11	8 09	4 56	4 37	7 32	8 23	♋ 7	4 32	7 38	8 26
10	Wed	♄ 5° N. of ☽ sets 9 Ev.	4 59	7 10	8 44	5 05	4 38	7 32	8 53	♋ 19	4 33	7 37	8 56
11	Thur	♏ in Mer. 9-11 Ev.	4 59	7 10	9 16	5 14	4 38	7 32	9 21	♌ 2	4 34	7 37	9 22
12	Fri	♌ sets 10 Ev.	5 00	7 10	9 44	5 22	4 39	7 31	9 45	♌ 14	4 34	7 36	9 45
13	Sat	♀ rises 2 mo. in ♉	5 01	7 09	10 13	5 29	4 39	7 31	10 10	♌ 26	4 35	7 36	10 09
F	Twilight Beg. 2:18 Lat. 40° N. Ends 9:52		8th Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.) 7th Sunday after Trinity (Prot.)						Day's Length Lat. N. Y.		14h. 50m.		28
14	Sun	☽ Apogee	5 01	7 09	10 41	5 36	4 40	7 30	10 33	♍ 8	4 36	7 35	10 32
15	Mon	**St. Swithen's Day**	5 02	7 09	11 11	5 43	4 40	7 30	11 00	♍ 20	4 37	7 34	10 57
16	Tues	♐ in Mer. 10-12 Ev.	5 02	7 08	11 44	5 49	4 41	7 29	11 29	♎ 2	4 38	7 34	11 26
17	Wed	(15th) ♂ 5° S. of ☽	5 03	7 08	morn	5 55	4 42	7 29	morn	♎ 14	4 38	7 33	11 57
18	Thur	Lyra Mer. 11 Ev.	5 04	7 08	0 20	6 00	4 42	7 28	0 02	♎ 26	4 39	7 32	morn
19	Fri	Altair Mer. 12 Ev. ☽	5 04	7 07	1 03	6 04	4 43	7 27	0 41	♏ 8	4 40	7 32	0 36
20	Sat	7-Stars rise 12 Ev.	5 05	7 07	1 51	6 08	4 44	7 27	1 28	♏ 21	4 41	7 31	1 23
F	Twilight Beg. 2:30 Lat. 40° N. Ends 9:42		9th Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.) 8th Sunday after Trinity (Prot.)						Day's Length Lat. N. Y.		14h. 41m.		29
21	Sun	☽ at Ascending Node.	5 06	7 06	2 46	6 12	4 45	7 26	2 24	♐ 5	4 42	7 30	2 19
22	Mon	**Mary Magdalen**	5 06	7 06	3 47	6 15	4 45	7 25	3 26	♐ 18	4 43	7 29	3 21
23	Tues	Antares sets 1 mo.	5 07	7 05	rises	6 17	4 46	7 24	rises	♑ 2	4 44	7 28	rises
24	Wed	Andromeda Mer. 4 mo.	5 08	7 04	7 36	6 19	4 47	7 23	7 47	♑ 16	4 45	7 27	7 49
25	Thur	**St. James**	5 08	7 03	8 15	6 20	4 48	7 22	8 20	♒ 1	4 46	7 26	8 22
26	Fri	☽ Perigee	5 09	7 03	8 50	6 20	4 49	7 21	8 51	♒ 15	4 47	7 25	8 51
27	Sat	♀ 36′ S. of ♃	5 10	7 02	9 27	6 20	4 50	7 19	9 22	♒ 30	4 48	7 24	9 21
F	Twilight Beg. 2:41 Lat. 40° N. Ends 9:30		10th Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.) 9th Sunday after Trinity (Prot.)						Day's Length Lat. N. Y.		14h. 27m.		30
28	Sun	♃ & ♀ rise 2:30 mo.	5 10	7 02	10 03	6 19	4 51	7 18	9 54	♓ 14	4 49	7 23	9 51
29	Mon	Vega Mer. 10 Ev.	5 11	7 01	10 43	6 18	4 52	7 18	10 29	♓ 29	4 50	7 22	10 25
30	Tues	♐ Mer. 10-11 Ev.	5 11	7 00	11 26	6 16	4 54	7 17	11 08	♈ 13	4 50	7 21	11 04
31	Wed	Milkmaid's Dip. Mer. 10 E.	5 12	7 00	morn	6 14	4 55	7 16	11 55	♈ 27	4 51	7 20	11 50

AUGUST, 1918—31 DAYS

August was named in honor of Augustus Caesar, he having been made Consul in this month.

MOON'S PHASES	EASTERN TIME	CENTRAL TIME	MOUNTAIN TIME	PACIFIC TIME
New Moon...	6th day, 3h 30m	6th day, 2h 30m	6th day, 1h 30m	6th day, 0h 30m
First Quarter.	14th day, 6h 16m	14th day, 5h 16m	14th day, 4h 16m	14th day, 3h 16m
Full Moon....	22d day, 0h 02m	21st day, 11h 02m	21st day, 10h 02m	21st day, 9h 02m
Last Quarter..	28th day, 2h 27m	28th day, 1h 27m	28th day, 0h 27m	28th day, 11h 27m

♍ VIRGO

controls from Aug. 23 to Sept. 24

ASTRONOMY

Church Days, Shooting Star or Meteor Nights, M.

Day of Month	Day of Week		Charleston, N. Car., Miss., Geo., Ala., Ark., N. Mex., and S. Cal.			Sun slow	N. York, New Eng., N. J., Conn., Pa., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Neb. & N. Cal.			Moon's place at 7 P. M. East. Standard Time.	Chicago, Iowa, Neb., N. Y., Pa., S. Wis., S. Mich., N. Ill., Ind., O.		
			Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets		Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets		Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	C. D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Thur	♊ rises 3 mo. ☊	5 13	6 59	0 16	6 11	4 56	7 15	morn	♈ 10	4 52	7 18	morn
2	Fri	♏ sets 12 Ev.	5 14	6 58	1 08	6 07	4 57	7 14	0 45	♈ 24	4 53	7 16	0 40
3	Sat	♃ 1° N. of ☽ : rises 2 mo. ♉	5 14	6 57	2 06	6 03	4 58	7 13	1 44	♊ 7	4 55	7 15	1 39
F	Twilight Lat. 40° N.	Beg. 2:52 11th Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.) Ends 9:17 10th Sunday after Trinity (Prot.)	Day's Length Lat. N. Y.				14h. 13m.			31			
4	Sun	♀ 1° N. of ☽ in ♊	5 15	6 56	3 06	5 59	4 59	7 12	2 46	♊ 20	4 56	7 14	2 41
5	Mon	Antares Mer. 7:40 Ev.	5 16	6 55	4 05	5 53	5 00	7 11	3 48	♋ 3	4 57	7 13	3 44
6	Tues	**Transfiguration**	5 16	6 55	5 04	5 47	5 01	7 09	4 51	♋ 15	4 58	7 12	4 48
7	Wed	**Name of Jesus** M	5 17	6 54	sets	5 41	5 02	7 08	sets	♋ 28	5 00	7 10	sets
8	Thur	(7) ♄ 5° N. of ☽ in ♌ M	5 18	6 53	7 46	5 34	5 03	7 07	7 48	♌ 10	5 01	7 09	7 49
9	Fri	Denebola Mer. 9:30 Ev. M	5 18	6 52	8 15	5 26	5 04	7 05	8 13	♌ 22	5 02	7 08	8 13
10	Sat	Harp Mer. 9:30 Ev. M	5 19	6 51	8 43	5 18	5 05	7 04	8 38	♍ 4	5 03	7 07	8 36
F	Twilight Lat. 40° N.	Beg. 3:07 12th Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.) Ends 9:01 11th Sunday after Trinity (Prot.)	Day's Length Lat. N. Y.				13h. 57m.			32			
11	Sun	☽ Apogee ☌ ♄ ☉	5 20	6 50	9 12	5 09	5 06	7 03	9 02	♍ 16	5 04	7 06	9 00
12	Mon	Virgo sets 9 Ev.	5 21	6 49	9 44	4 59	5 07	7 01	9 30	♍ 28	5 05	7 05	9 27
13	Tues	♂ 3° N. of ☽ in ♎	5 21	6 48	10 20	4 49	5 08	7 00	10 03	♎ 10	5 06	7 02	9 59
14	Wed	Andromeda rises 7 Ev.	5 22	6 47	10 58	4 39	5 09	6 59	10 38	♎ 22	5 07	7 00	10 33
15	Thur	Feast of the Assumption B. V. M.	5 23	6 46	11 42	4 27	5 10	6 58	11 21	♏ 4	5 08	6 59	11 16
16	Fri	♈ rises 9-11 Ev. ☊ ☽	5 23	6 45	morn	4 16	5 11	6 56	morn	♏ 16	5 09	6 57	morn
17	Sat	Menkar rises 11 Ev.	5 24	6 43	0 33	4 03	5 12	6 54	0 10	♏ 29	5 10	6 56	0 05
F	Twilight Lat. 40° N.	Beg. 3:20 13th Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.) Ends 8:44 12th Sunday after Trinity (Prot.)	Day's Length Lat. N. Y.				13h. 40m.			33			
18	Sun	♃ rises 1 mo. in ♊	5 25	6 42	1 29	3 51	5 13	6 53	1 08	♐ 13	5 11	6 55	1 03
19	Mon	♂ ♆ ☉ & ♆ Brightest	5 25	6 41	2 32	3 37	5 14	6 52	2 13	♐ 26	5 12	6 54	2 09
20	Tues	Cetus Mer. 2-5 mo.	5 26	6 40	3 57	3 23	5 15	6 51	3 22	♑ 11	5 13	6 53	3 19
21	Wed	Arcturus sets 11 Ev.	5 26	6 39	4 47	3 09	5 16	6 49	4 36	♑ 25	5 14	6 51	4 34
22	Thur	♎ sets 9-11 Ev.	5 27	6 38	rises	2 54	5 17	6 47	rises	♒ 10	5 15	6 49	rises
23	Fri	☽ Perigee M	5 28	6 37	7 25	2 39	5 18	6 46	7 23	♒ 25	5 16	6 47	7 22
24	Sat	**St. Bartholomew**	5 29	6 35	8 05	2 23	5 19	6 44	7 57	♓ 10	5 17	6 46	7 56
F	Twilight Lat. 40° N.	Beg. 3:33 14th Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.) Ends 8:30 13th Sunday after Trinity (Prot.)	Day's Length Lat. N. Y.				13h. 23m.			34			
25	Sun	(24th) ♀ 37′ N. of ♆	5 29	6 34	8 41	2 07	5 20	6 43	8 29	♓ 25	5 18	6 44	8 26
26	Mon	Algol rises 7:25 Ev.	5 30	6 33	9 25	1 51	5 21	6 41	9 08	♈ 9	5 19	6 43	9 04
27	Tues	♒ Mer. 11:30 Ev. 1:30 mo.	5 31	6 32	10 13	1 34	5 22	6 40	9 53	♈ 23	5 20	6 42	9 48
28	Wed	♑ Mer. 10-12 Ev.	5 31	6 31	11 06	1 17	5 23	6 39	10 44	♉ 7	5 22	6 41	10 39
29	Thur	St. John the Bapt. beheaded ♉ ♋	5 32	6 29	morn	0 59	5 24	6 37	11 40	♉ 21	5 22	6 38	11 35
30	Fri	Betelguese rises 1 mo.	5 33	6 28	0 02	0 41	5 25	6 35	morn	♊ 4	5 23	6 36	morn
31	Sat	♃ 1° N. of ☽ in ♊	5 33	6 27	1 00	0 23	5 26	6 33	0 39	♊ 17	5 24	6 35	0 34

SEPTEMBER, 1918—30 DAYS

September from *septem* (seven), as it was the seventh month of the Roman Calendar.

MOON'S PHASES	EASTERN TIME	CENTRAL TIME	MOUNTAIN TIME	PACIFIC TIME
New Moon	5th day, 5h 44m	5th day, 4h 44m	5th day, 3h 44m	5th day, 2h 44m
First Quarter	13th day, 10h 2m	13th day, 9h 2m	13th day, 8h 2m	13th day, 7h 2m
Full Moon	20th day, 8h 1m	20th day, 7h 1m	20th day, 6h 1m	20th day, 5h 1m
Last Quarter	26th day, 11h 39m	26th day, 10h 39m	26th day, 9h 39m	26th day, 8h 39m

♎ LIBRA controls from Sept. 24 to Oct. 24.

ASTRONOMY Church Days, Shooting Star or Meteor Nights, M.

Day of Month	Day of Week		Charleston, N. Car., Miss., Geo., Ala., Ark., N. Mex., and S. Cal.			Sun fast	N. York, New Eng., N. J., Conn., Pa., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Neb. & N. Cal.			Moon's place at 7 P.M. East. Standard Time.	Chicago, Iowa, Neb., N. Y., Pa., S. Wis., S. Mich., N. Ill., Ind., O.		
			Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets		Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets		Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	C. D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
F		Twilight Beg. 3:40 — Lat. 40° N. Ends 8:20 — 15th Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.) — 14th Sunday after Trinity (Prot.) — Day's Length Lat. N. Y. 13h. 4m.											
1	Sun	♋ rises 2-4 mo. M	5 34	6 26	1 57	0 00	5 27	6 31	1 40	♊ 30	5 26	6 33	1 35
2	Mon	**Labor Day**	5 35	6 24	2 57	0 14	5 28	6 30	2 42	♋ 12	5 27	6 31	2 39
3	Tues	♄ 5° N. of ☽ ♀ 5° N. of ☽	5 35	6 23	3 56	0 33	5 29	6 28	3 46	♋ 24	5 28	6 29	3 43
4	Wed	♈ in mer. 3-5 mo.	5 36	6 22	4 50	0 53	5 30	6 27	4 44	♌ 7	5 29	6 28	4 43
5	Thur	♀ 5′ S. of ♄	5 36	6 20	sets	1 12	5 31	6 25	sets	♌ 19	5 30	6 26	sets
6	Fri	7-Stars rise 9 Ev.	5 37	6 19	6 46	1 32	5 32	6 24	6 42	♍ 1	5 31	6 25	6 41
7	Sat	**Hebrew New Year D.**	5 38	6 18	7 15	1 52	5 33	6 22	7 07	♍ 13	5 32	6 23	7 05
F		Twilight Beg. 3:52 — Lat. 40° N. Ends 8:04 — 16th Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.) — 15th Sunday after Trinity (Prot.) — Day's Length Lat. N. Y. 12h. 46m.											
8	Sun	**Nativity of Mary**	5 38	6 16	7 46	2 12	5 34	6 20	7 35	♍ 24	5 33	6 21	7 32
9	Mon	Job's Coffin Mer. 9 Ev.	5 39	6 15	8 19	2 33	5 35	6 18	8 04	♎ 6	5 34	6 19	8 00
10	Tues	♂ 2° N. of ☽ in ♎ M	5 39	6 14	8 57	2 54	5 36	6 17	8 39	♎ 18	5 35	6 17	8 34
11	Wed	♎ sets 8-10 Ev.	5 40	6 12	9 39	3 20	5 37	6 15	9 18	♎ 30	5 36	6 16	9 13
12	Thur	Hyades rise 10 Ev. ♌	5 41	6 11	10 25	3 35	5 38	6 14	10 03	♏ 12	5 37	6 14	9 58
13	Fri	♏ sets 9 Ev. ♋	5 42	6 10	11 18	3 56	5 39	6 12	10 57	♏ 25	5 38	6 12	10 52
14	Sat	**Exalt. of Holy Cross**	5 42	6 08	morn	4 17	5 40	6 10	11 56	♐ 7	5 39	6 11	11 51
F		Twilight Beg. 4:00 — Lat. 40° N. Ends 7:47 — 17th Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.) — 16th Sunday after Trinity (Prot.) — Day's Length Lat. N. Y. 12h. 28m.											
15	Sun	Deneb Mer. 9 Ev.	5 43	6 07	0 16	4 31	5 41	6 09	morn	♐ 21	5 40	6 09	morn
16	Mon	**Hebr. Yom-Kippoor**	5 44	6 06	1 19	5 00	5 42	6 07	1 02	♑ 4	5 41	6 07	0 58
17	Tues	Rigel Mer. 11 Ev.	5 44	6 04	2 23	5 21	5 43	6 05	2 10	♑ 19	5 42	6 05	2 07
18	Wed	**Ember Day**	5 45	6 03	3 31	5 43	5 44	6 04	3 23	♒ 3	5 43	6 04	3 21
19	Thur	Formalhaut Mer. 11 Ev.	5 46	6 02	4 40	6 00	5 45	6 02	4 37	♒ 18	5 44	6 02	4 36
20	Fri	**Ember Day** Harvest	5 46	6 00	rises	6 25	5 46	6 00	rises	♓ 4	5 45	6 00	rises
21	Sat	**Ember Day** Moon	5 47	5 59	6 36	6 43	5 47	5 59	6 26	♓ 19	5 47	5 58	6 23
F		Twilight Beg. 4:09 — Lat. 40° N. Ends 7:35 — 18th Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.) — 17th Sunday after Trinity (Prot.) — Day's Length Lat. N. Y. 12h. 9m.											
22	Sun	(21st) 1st day Hebr. Tabernacles	5 48	5 58	7 20	7 08	5 48	5 57	7 06	♈ 4	5 48	5 56	7 02
23	Mon	Autumn begins	5 48	5 56	8 07	7 29	5 49	5 55	7 48	♈ 19	5 49	5 54	7 44
24	Tues	Gt. Nb. of Androm. Mer 12 Ev	5 49	5 55	8 51	7 50	5 50	5 54	8 29	♉ 3	5 50	5 53	8 24
25	Wed	☿ 20′ N. of ♀ ♉♌	5 49	5 54	9 56	8 10	5 51	5 52	9 34	♉ 17	5 51	5 51	9 29
26	Thur	Aquila Mer. 7-8 Ev. M	5 50	5 52	10 55	8 21	5 52	5 50	10 34	♊ 1	5 52	5 49	10 29
27	Fri	Harp Mer. 6-7 Ev.	5 51	5 51	11 53	8 51	5 53	5 48	11 35	♊ 14	5 53	5 47	11 30
28	Sat	♃ 2° N. of ☽ in ♊ M	5 51	5 50	morn	9 11	5 54	5 47	morn	♊ 27	5 54	5 45	morn
F		Twilight Beg. 4:18 — Lat. 40° N. Ends 7:22 — 19th Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.) — 18th Sunday after Trinity (Prot.) — Day's Length Lat. N. Y. 11h. 50m.											
29	Sun	**Michaelmas**	5 52	5 48	0 51	9 31	5 55	5 45	0 36	♋ 9	5 55	5 43	0 32
30	Mon	Capella Mer. 8 Ev.	5 52	5 47	1 49	9 51	5 56	5 43	1 38	♋ 21	5 56	5 42	1 35

OCTOBER, 1918—31 DAYS

October was formerly the eighth month, and hence the name from *octo* (eight).

MOON'S PHASES	EASTERN TIME	CENTRAL TIME	MOUNTAIN TIME	PACIFIC TIME
New Moon . . .	4th day, 10h 5m	4th day, 9h 5m	4th day, 8h 5m	4th day, 7h 5m
First Quarter .	13th day, 0h 9m	12th day, 11h 0m	12th day, 10h 0m	12th day, 9h 0m
Full Moon . . .	19th day, 4h 35m	19th day, 3h 35m	19th day, 2h 35m	19th day, 1h 35m
Last Quarter . .	26th day, 0h 35m	26th day, 11h 35m	26th day, 10h 35m	26th day, 9h 35m

♏ SCORPIO

controls from Oct. 24 to Nov. 23.

ASTRONOMY

Church Days, Shooting Star or Meteor Nights, **M.**

Day of Month	Day of Week		Charleston, N. Car., Miss., Geo., Ala., Ark., N. Mex., and S. Cal. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Sun fast	N. York, New Eng., N. J., Conn., Pa., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Neb. & N. Cal. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Moon's place at 7 P.M. East. Standard Time.	Chicago, Iowa, Neb., N. Y., Pa., S. Wis., S. Mich., N. Ill., Ind., O. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	C. D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tues.	♄ 6° N. of ☽: rises 3 mo.	5 54	5 46	2 45	10 10	5 57	5 42	2 37	♌ 4	5 57	5 40	2 36
2	Wed	7-Stars Mer. 3 mo. M	5 54	5 44	3 40	10 30	5 58	5 40	3 37	♌ 16	5 58	5 38	3 36
3	Thur	Aquila Mer. 6-7 Ev.	5 55	5 43	4 33	10 48	5 59	5 38	4 34	♌ 28	5 59	5 36	4 34
4	Fri	♀ 7° N. of ☽ in ♍	5 56	5 42	5 27	11 07	6 00	5 37	5 32	♍ 10	6 00	5 35	5 34
5	Sat	☽ Apogee	5 56	5 40	sets	11 25	6 01	5 35	sets	♍ 21	6 01	5 33	sets
F	Twilight ∫ Beg. 4:30 **20th Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.)** Day's Length Lat. 40° N. ⟨ Ends 7:05 **19th Sunday after Trinity (Prot.)** Lat. N. Y. 11h.31m. **40**												
6	**Sun**	♂ sets 8 Ev. in ♎ M	5 57	5 39	6 21	11 43	6 02	5 33	6 06	♎ 4	6 03	5 31	6 03
7	Mon	Capella Mer. 4 mo.	5 58	5 38	6 57	12 00	6 03	5 32	6 39	♎ 15	6 04	5 30	6 35
8	Tues	Rigel Mer. 4 mo.	5 58	5 36	7 37	12 17	6 04	5 30	7 17	♎ 27	6 05	5 28	7 12
9	Wed	♂ 19′ S. of ☽	5 59	5 35	8 21	12 34	6 05	5 29	8 00	♏ 9	6 07	5 27	7 55
10	Thur	♂ in ♏ ♌☽	6 00	5 34	9 12	12 50	6 06	5 28	8 51	♏ 21	6 08	5 25	8 46
11	Fri	♎ sets 7 Ev.	6 01	5 33	10 07	13 06	6 07	5 26	9 46	♐ 4	6 09	5 23	9 41
12	Sat	**Columbus Day**	6 01	5 32	11 05	13 21	6 08	5 24	10 48	♐ 16	6 10	5 21	10 43
F	Twilight ∫ Beg. 4:38 **21st Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.)** Day's Length Lat. 40° N. ⟨ Ends 6:54 **20th Sunday after Trinity (Prot.)** Lat. N. Y. 11h.13m. **41**												
13	**Sun**	♊ rises 9:11 Ev.	6 02	5 30	morn	13 36	6 09	5 22	11 53	♐ 29	6 11	5 20	11 50
14	Mon	Orion's Belt Mer. 4 mo.	6 03	5 29	0 08	13 50	6 11	5 21	morn	♑ 13	6 12	5 19	morn
15	Tues	♐ sets 9-11 Ev.	6 04	5 28	1 12	14 04	6 12	5 19	1 02	♑ 27	6 13	5 17	0 59
16	Wed	Alpheratz Mer. 10 Ev.	6 04	5 27	2 17	14 17	6 13	5 18	2 12	♒ 12	6 13	5 16	2 11
17	Thur	♑ Mer. 6-8 Ev.	6 05	5 26	3 25	14 30	6 14	5 16	3 25	♒ 27	6 16	5 15	3 25
18	Fri	**St. Luke** Hunters'	6 06	5 24	4 33	14 42	6 15	5 15	4 38	♓ 12	6 17	5 13	4 40
19	Sat	☽ Perigee Moon	6 07	5 23	5 44	14 53	6 16	5 13	5 54	♓ 27	6 18	5 12	5 56
F	Twilight ∫ Beg. 4:45 **22d Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.)** Day's Length Lat. 40° N. ⟨ Ends 6:43 **21st Sunday after Trinity (Prot.)** Lat. N. Y. 10h.55m. **42**												
20	**Sun**	Hyades Mer. 2-3 mo. M	6 07	5 22	rises	15 04	6 17	5 12	rises	♈ 12	6 19	5 10	rises
21	Mon	□ of Pegasus Mer. 10 Ev.	6 08	5 21	6 48	15 14	6 18	5 11	6 28	♈ 27	6 20	5 08	6 23
22	Tues	Great Cross sets 2-3 mo. ♈	6 09	5 20	7 43	15 24	6 20	5 10	7 22	♉ 12	6 21	5 06	7 17
23	Wed	Mira Mer. 12 Ev. ♉	6 10	5 19	8 43	15 33	6 21	5 08	8 22	♉ 26	6 23	5 05	8 17
24	Thur	Andrameda Mer. 10 Ev.	6 10	5 18	9 45	15 41	6 22	5 06	9 26	♊ 10	6 24	5 03	9 21
25	Fri	Job's Coffin Mer. 6 Ev. ♃ 2° N. of ☽	6 11	5 17	10 45	15 48	6 23	5 05	10 29	♊ 23	6 26	5 02	10 25
26	Sat	Vega sets 1:20 mo.	6 12	5 16	11 43	15 55	6 24	5 04	11 31	♋ 6	6 27	5 01	11 28
F	Twilight ∫ Beg. 4:52 **23d Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.)** Day's Length Lat. 40° N. ⟨ Ends 6:31 **22d Sunday after Trinity (Prot.)** Lat. N. Y. 10h.37m. **43**												
27	**Sun**	(28th) ♄ 6° N. of ☽	6 13	5 15	morn	16 01	6 25	5 02	morn	♋ 18	6 28	5 00	morn
28	Mon	**Simon and Jude**	6 14	5 14	0 41	16 06	6 26	5 01	0 33	♌ 1	6 29	4 58	0 31
29	Tues	Lyra sets 1 mo.	6 15	5 13	1 36	16 11	6 27	5 00	1 31	♌ 13	6 30	4 57	1 30
30	Wed	♋ rises 11 Ev.	6 15	5 12	2 30	16 14	6 29	4 59	2 29	♌ 25	6 31	4 56	2 29
31	Thur	**Halloween**	6 16	5 11	3 23	16 17	6 30	4 57	3 26	♍ 7	6 31	4 55	3 27

MOON'S PHASES	EASTERN TIME	CENTRAL TIME	MOUNTAIN TIME	PACIFIC TIME
New Moon...	3rd day, 4h 2m	3rd day, 3h 2m	3rd day, 2h 2m	3rd day, 1h 2m
First Quarter.	11th day, 11h 46m	11th day, 10h 46m	11th day, 9h 46m	11th day, 8h 46m
Full Moon ...	18th day, 2h 33m	18th day, 1h 33m	18th day, 0h 33m	17th day, 11h 33m
Last Quarter..	25th day, 5h 25m	25th day, 4h 25m	25th day, 3h 25m	25th day, 2h 25m

SAGITTARIUS controls from Nov. 23 to Dec. 22.

ASTRONOMY Church Days, Shooting Star or Meteor Nights, **M.**

Day of Month	Day of Week		Charleston, N.Car., Miss., Geo., Ala., Ark., N. Mex., and S. Cal.			Sun fast	N. York, New Eng., N. J., Conn., Pa., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Neb. & N. Cal.			Moon's place at 7 P.M. East. Standard Time.	Chicago, Iowa, Neb., N. Y., Pa., S. Wis., S. Mich., N. Ill., Ind., O.		
			Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets		Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets		Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	C. D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Fri	All Saints'	6 17	5 10	4 16	16 19	6 31	4 56	4 24	♍ 18	6 33	4 54	4 25
2	Sat	All Souls' M	6 18	5 09	5 11	16 21	6 32	4 55	5 22	♍ 30	6 34	4 53	5 25
F	Twilight ∫ Beg. 5:02 **24th Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.)** Day's Length } Lat.40° N. ⟨ Ends **6:25 23rd Sunday after Trinity (Prot.)** Lat. N. Y. ∫ **10h.21m. 44**												
3	**Sun**	♀ 4° N. of ☽	6 19	5 08	6 06	16 21	6 33	4 54	6 20	♎ 12	6 36	4 51	6 24
4	Mon	Fomalhaut Mer. 8 Ev.	6 20	5 07	sets	16 21	6 35	4 53	sets	♎ 24	6 37	4 50	sets
5	Tues	♌ rises 1-3 mo.	6 21	5 06	6 20	16 20	6 36	4 52	5 58	♏ 6	6 38	4 49	5 53
6	Wed	♄ rises Midnight ♌ ☽	6 22	5 06	7 09	16 18	6 37	4 50	6 48	♏ 18	6 39	4 48	6 43
7	Thur	♂ 2° S. of ☽ in ♐	6 23	5 05	8 03	16 15	6 38	4 49	7 42	♐ 1	6 40	4 46	7 37
8	Fri	Sirius Mer. 3:18 mo.	6 24	5 04	8 59	16 11	6 39	4 48	8 40	♐ 13	6 41	4 45	8 36
9	Sat	♈ Mer. 11 Ev.-1 mo. M	6 24	5 03	9 59	16 07	6 40	4 47	9 44	♐ 26	6 42	4 44	9 40
F	Twilight ∫ Beg. 5:10 **25th Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.)** Day's Length } Lat.40° N. ⟨ Ends **6:18 24th Sunday after Trinity (Prot.)** Lat. N. Y. ∫ **10h.03m. 45**												
10	**Sun**	♏ sets 7 Ev.	6 25	5 02	11 00	16 02	6 42	4 45	10 49	♑ 9	6 44	4 43	10 46
11	Mon	♃ in Mer. 4 mo. M	6 26	5 02	morn	15 55	6 43	4 44	11 57	♑ 23	6 46	4 42	11 55
12	Tues	♃ rises 8:11 Ev. M	6 27	5 01	0 04	15 48	6 44	4 43	morn	♒ 6	6 47	4 41	morn
13	Wed	Algenib Mer. 8:30 Ev. M	6 28	5 00	1 08	15 41	6 45	4 43	1 06	♒ 21	6 48	4 40	1 05
14	Thur	☽ Mer. 8-10 Ev. M	6 29	5 00	2 13	15 32	6 46	4 42	2 15	♓ 5	6 50	4 39	2 16
15	Fri	Andromeda Mer. 8-10 Ev. M	6 30	4 59	3 20	15 23	6 47	4 41	3 28	♓ 20	6 51	4 38	3 29
16	Sat	☽ Per. Hunter's Moon	6 31	4 59	4 30	15 12	6 48	4 40	4 42	♈ 5	6 52	4 38	4 45
F	Twilight ∫ Beg. 5:18 **26th Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.)** Day's Length } Lat.40° N. ⟨ Ends **6:13 25th Sunday after Trinity (Prot.)** Lat. N. Y. ∫ **9h.50m. 46**												
17	**Sun**	♂ sets 4:30 Ev. Dim.	6 32	4 58	5 41	15 01	6 50	4 40	5 58	♈ 20	6 53	4 37	6 02
18	Mon	Dove Mer. 2 mo.	6 33	4 58	rises	14 49	6 51	4 39	rises	♉ 5	6 55	4 36	rises
19	Tues	♀ invisible ♉ ♈	6 34	4 57	6 24	14 37	6 52	4 38	6 03	♉ 20	6 56	4 35	5 58
20	Wed	Whale Mer. 8-11 Ev.	6 34	4 57	7 29	14 23	6 53	4 38	7 09	♊ 4	6 58	4 35	7 04
21	Thur	♃ 2° N. of ☽ in ♊ rises 8 Ev.	6 35	4 56	8 31	14 09	6 55	4 37	8 13	♊ 18	6 59	4 34	8 09
22	Fri	☽ sets 4 mo.	6 36	4 56	9 33	13 53	6 56	4 37	9 19	♋ 1	7 00	4 33	9 16
23	Sat	☌ ♀ ☉ Superior	6 37	4 56	10 42	13 37	6 57	4 36	10 32	♋ 14	7 01	4 33	10 29
F	Twilight ∫ Beg. 5:24 **27th Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.)** Day's Length } Lat.40° N. ⟨ Ends **6:10 26th Sunday after Trinity (Prot.)** Lat. N. Y. ∫ **9h.38m. 47**												
24	**Sun**	♊ Mer. 2-4 mo. M	6 38	4 55	11 28	13 21	6 58	4 36	11 22	♋ 27	7 02	4 32	11 21
25	Mon	**St. Catherine-** ♄ 6° N. of ☽ M	6 39	4 55	morn	13 03	6 59	4 36	morn	♌ 9	7 03	4 32	morn
26	Tues	Hyades Mer. 12 Ev. M	6 40	4 55	0 23	12 45	7 00	4 35	0 21	♌ 21	7 04	4 32	0 20
27	Wed	Merach Mer. 8:50 Ev. M	6 41	4 54	1 16	12 25	7 01	4 35	1 18	♍ 3	7 05	4 31	1 18
28	Thur	**Thanksgiving Day** M	6 42	4 54	2 08	12 05	7 02	4 35	2 14	♍ 15	7 06	4 31	2 15
29	Fri	Sq. of Pegasus Mer. 6-7 E	6 42	4 54	3 03	11 45	7 03	4 34	3 13	♍ 27	7 07	4 31	3 16
30	Sat	**St. Andrew-** ☿ Gr-el-E	6 43	4 54	3 59	11 23	7 04	4 34	4 13	♎ 9	7 08	4 31	4 16

DECEMBER, 1918—31 DAYS

December from *decem*, (ten), the Roman Calendar terming it the tenth month.

MOON'S PHASES	EASTERN TIME	CENTRAL TIME	MOUNTAIN TIME	PACIFIC TIME
New Moon...	3rd day, 10h 19m	3rd day, 9h 19m	3rd day, 8h 19m	3rd day, 7h 19m
First Quarter.	10th day, 9h 31m	10th day, 8h 31m	10th day, 7h 31m	10th day, 6h 31m
Full Moon....	17th day, 2h 17m	17th day, 1h 17m	17th day, 0h 17m	17th day, 11h 17m
Last Quarter..	25th day, 1h 31m	25th day, 0h 31m	24th day, 11h 31m	24th day, 10h 31m

CAPRICORNUS controls from Dec. 22 to Jan. 20.

ASTRONOMY Church Days, Shooting Star or Meteor Nights, **M.**

Day of Month	Day of Week	Charleston, N. Car., Miss., Geo., Ala., Ark., N. Mex., and S. Cal.			Sun fast and slow	N. York, New Eng., N. J., Conn., Pa., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Neb. & N. Cal.			Moon's place at 7 P.M. East. Standard Time.	Chicago, Iowa, Neb., N. Y., Pa., S. Wis., S. Mich., N. Ill., Ind., O.		
		Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets		Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets		Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	C. D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
F	Twilight ∫ Beg. 5:52 Lat.40° N. ⌊ Ends **6:07**	**1st Sunday in Advent**							Day's Length Lat. N. Y.	9h.29m.		**48**
1	**Sun**	♌ rises 4 mo.	6 44	4 54	4 53	11 51	7 05	4 34	5 10	♌ 21	7 09	4 30	5 15
2	Mon	Algenib Mer. 7 Ev.	6 45	4 54	5 50	10 39	7 06	4 34	6 10	♍ 3	7 10	4 30	6 14
3	Tues	♀ 2° S. of ☽ ☉ Ecld ♋☽	6 46	4 54	6 44	10 15	7 07	4 33	7 06	♍ 15	7 11	4 30	7 11
4	Wed	Rigel Mer. 0:32 mo.	6 46	4 54	sets	9 51	7 08	4 33	sets	♍ 28	7 12	4 30	sets
5	Thur	Mira Mer. 9:18 Ev.	6 47	4 54	6 55	9 23	7 09	4 33	6 36	♎ 10	7 13	4 30	6 31
6	Fri	♂ 4° S. of ☽ in ♐	6 48	4 54	7 54	9 02	7 10	4 33	7 38	♎ 23	7 14	4 29	7 34
7	Sat	Menkar Mer. 10 Ev. M	6 49	4 54	8 54	8 36	7 11	4 33	8 41	♏ 6	7 15	4 29	8 38
F	Twilight ∫ Beg. 5:48 Lat.40° N. ⌊ Ends **6:07**	**2d Sunday in Advent**							Day's Length Lat. N. Y.	9h.21m.		**49**
8	**Sun**	**Conception B. V. M.**	6 50	4 54	9 56	8 10	7 12	4 33	9 48	♏ 19	7 16	4 29	9 46
9	Mon	Capella Mer. 12 Ev. M	6 51	4 54	11 00	7 44	7 13	4 33	10 56	♒ 3	7 17	4 29	10 55
10	Tues	♃ Mer. 1:47 mo. M	6 51	4 54	morn	7 17	7 13	4 33	morn	♒ 17	7 17	4 30	morn
11	Wed	**Martinmas** M	6 52	4 54	0 02	6 41	7 14	4 33	0 03	♓ 1	7 18	4 30	0 03
12	Thur	♐ sets 6 Ev. M	6 53	4 55	1 07	6 22	7 15	4 33	1 12	♓ 15	7 18	4 30	1 13
13	Fri	♊ in Mer. 1 mo.	6 54	4 55	2 13	5 53	7 16	4 34	2 23	♓ 30	7 19	4 30	2 26
14	Sat	♄ in Mer. 4:30 mo.	6 54	4 55	3 20	5 25	7 17	4 34	3 35	♈ 14	7 20	4 30	3 38
F	Twilight ∫ Beg. 5:42 Lat.40° N. ⌊ Ends **6:09**	**3d Sunday in Advent**							Day's Length Lat. N. Y.	9h.16m.		**50**
15	**Sun**	☽ Perigee (16) ♂ ☿ ♀	6 55	4 55	4 28	4 56	7 18	4 34	4 46	♈ 29	7 21	4 30	4 50
16	Mon	☽ Highest of the yr. ♈	6 55	4 56	5 36	4 28	7 18	4 35	5 57	♉ 13	7 22	4 30	6 02
17	Tues	Hercules Mer. 6-8 Ev.	6 56	4 56	rises	3 58	7 19	4 35	rises	♉ 28	7 22	4 31	rises
18	Wed	**Ember Day**	6 57	4 57	6 11	3 29	7 20	4 35	5 52	♊ 12	7 23	4 31	5 48
19	Thur	♑ sets 8-10 Ev.	6 57	4 57	7 14	2 58	7 20	4 36	6 58	♊ 26	7 23	4 31	6 55
20	Fri	**Ember Day** M	6 58	4 58	8 15	2 30	7 21	4 36	8 03	♋ 9	7 24	4 32	8 00
21	Sat	**Ember Day—St. Thomas**	6 58	4 58	9 15	2 00	7 21	4 37	9 07	♋ 22	7 24	4 32	9 05
F	Twilight ∫ Beg. 5:46 Lat.40° N. ⌊ Ends **6:10**	**4th Sunday in Advent**							Day's Length Lat. N. Y.	9h.17m.		**51**
22	**Sun**	♄ 7° N. of ☽ Winter beg.	6 59	4 59	10 12	1 30	7 21	4 38	10 08	♌ 5	7 25	4 33	10 07
23	Mon	Orion Mer. 11-12 Ev.	6 59	4 59	11 06	1 00	7 22	4 38	11 07	♌ 17	7 26	4 34	11 07
24	Tues	Betelguese Mer. 11:40 E	7 00	5 00	12 00	0 30	7 22	4 39	morn	♌ 29	7 26	4 34	morn
25	Wed	**Christmas Day**	7 00	5 00	morn	slow	7 23	4 39	0 05	♍ 11	7 27	4 35	0 06
26	Thur	**St. Stephen**	7 01	5 01	0 56	0 31	7 23	4 40	1 04	♍ 23	7 27	4 36	1 06
27	Fri	**St. John the Evang.**	7 01	5 01	1 50	0 59	7 23	4 41	2 02	♎ 5	7 27	4 36	2 05
28	Sat	**Holy Innocents**	7 01	5 02	2 45	1 29	7 24	4 42	3 01	♎ 17	7 28	4 37	3 04
F	Twilight ∫ Beg. 5:49 Lat.40° N. ⌊ Ends **6:11**	**1st Sunday after Christmas**							Day's Length Lat. N. Y.	9h.16m.		**52**
29	**Sun**	Capella Mer. 11 Ev.	7 02	5 03	3 40	1 58	7 24	4 42	3 58	♎ 23	7 28	4 38	4 03
30	Mon	♃ Mer. Midnight ♌	7 02	5 03	4 35	2 27	7 24	4 43	4 56	♍ 11	7 28	4 39	5 01
31	Tues	♊ rises 6 Ev. ♋	7 02	5 03	5 30	2 57	7 24	4 43	5 51	♍ 24	7 28	4 39	5 56

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS FOR 1918

By Berlin H. Wright, DeLand, Fla.

The year 1918 corresponds to the following eras: The 142–3rd year of the Independence of the United States of America: since Aug. 1, the 4th year of the Great European War; the year 5678–9 of the Jewish era; the year 5679 begins at sunset Sept. 6; the year 8027 of the Greek Church, beginning Jan. 14 which is the old style reckoning for Jan. 1. This difference of 13 days will continue until Feb. 29, 2100; the Mohammedan era 1336–7, the year 1337 beginning Oct. 6. Jan. 1 is the 2,421,595th day since the beginning of the Julian Period.

NOTE: The Church Days, Anniversaries, Commencement of the Jewish and Mohammedan years are to be found on their proper dates in the wide columns of the calendar pages; also the seasons.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES: Dominical or Sunday Letter F. Epact-moon's age Jan. 1, 17. Lunar Cycle or Golden Number 19. Solar Cycle 23. Roman Indiction 1. Dionysian Period 247. Jewish Lunar Cycle 16. Julian Period 6631.

ECLIPSES: There will be three eclipses this year, as follows:

I. Total of the sun on the afternoon of June 8, visible as a partial eclipse throughout North America; in the U. S. the total phase will be visible from the State of Washington to Florida, in a belt about 120 miles wide at the W. end and 50 at the E. From an elevation the moon's shadow may be seen advancing eastward over this track at terrific speed, making the 3000 miles in 47 min. The speed will be least on the Pacific coast and greatest on the Atlantic. Along the Atlantic seaboard the Sun will set more or less eclipsed. South of belt of totality the northern limb of the sun will be eclipsed and north of it the southern, and the size will decrease with the distance, about one digit or 1/12 of the diameter of the sun, every 240 miles. The cut shows the appearance of the sun with different numbers of digits eclipsed on either limb. The following is the standard time of the total eclipse and the names of the more important places within or very near the zone of the total eclipse; Mt. Olympus, Anderson and Grays Harbor in N. W. Washington, 2.55; passes over Tacoma, Olympia, Mts. Ranier, St. Helena, Adams, etc., and reaches the Yakima Indian Reservation at 3.00; crosses the Columbia River into Oregon at The Dalles, leaving Walla Walla close on the north and reaches Baker City at 3.05; crosses the Snake River into Idaho at Huntington and Boise at 4.06-8; and reaches the S. E. corner of the state at 4.15; crosses the two N. E. corners of Utah and the S. W. corner of Wyoming and reaches the N. W. corner of Colorado at 4.20, leaving Salt Lake City and Ogden just to the S.; thence over the mountains of N. W. Colorado at Leadville, Denver, Boulder, Longmont, Cripple Creek and Colorado Springs at 4.24; Cheyenne, Laramie, Wyoming are close on the north and Trinidad, Pueblo, Colo., on the S.; enters Kansas near Tribune, passes over Dodge City and reaches Medicine Lodge at 5.30; enters Oklahoma near Alva and Ingersoll, reaching Guthrie at 5.32 and the Arkansas line at Waldron, S. of Ft. Smith at 5.35, Oklahoma City being close to or on the S. boundary and Arkansas City and Tulsa on the N.; passes across Arkansas to Greenville on the Miss. R. at 5.37, with Hot Springs close to the N.; Little Rock and Pine Bluff but a trifle off and Texarkana a little further S.; crosses Miss. to Meridan at 5.38, with Columbus and Winona just N and Jackson and Vicksburg just S. of the line; enters Alabama at Healing Springs at 5.39, leaving Mobile just to the S. and reaches the N. W. corner of Fla. at 5.40; sweeps across W. Fla., in 1 min. and to Cedar Keys in one more, entering the Atlantic just S. of Cape Canaveral at 5.42, DeFuniac Springs, Leesburg and Orlando being near the middle of the path and Gainsville and DeLand just N. of it, while Brooksville and Dade City are close to the S. line. The total phase will last about 1 minute in the East and 2 minutes in the West.

The different phases will be visible as follows:

	BEGINS	MIDDLE	ENDS	SIZE	LIMB
New York	5.32 p. m.	6.29 p. m.	*	8.0 digits	Southern
Chicago	4.25 "	5.25 "	6.22 p. m.	9.0 "	"
Boston	5. 32 "	sets in eclipse		7.0 "	"
San Francisco	1.50 "	2.58 p. m.	4.22 "	9.5 "	Northern
Charleston	5.39 "	6.36 "	‡	10.7 "	Southern
New Orleans	4.37 "	5.38 "	6.40 p. m.	11.4 "	Northern
St. Louis	4.28 "	5.27 "	6.30 "	10.5 "	Southern
Washington	5.34 "	6.27 "	7.20 "	8.5 "	"
Denver	3.12 "	4.25 "	5.28 "	Total	
Seattle	1.35 "	2.51 "	4.09 "	11.75 "	"

* At sunset. ‡ Sets eclipsed.

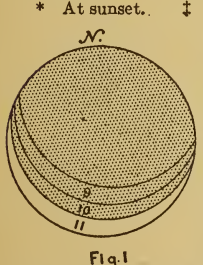


Fig.1

Fig. 1.—Appearance of the Sun with 9 to 11 digits eclipsed on the northern limb. The 9 digit size will show through southern Texas, northern Mexico, southern Arizona, New Mexico and California and the 11 digit size in northern Texas, Louisiana, southern Colorado, Utah, Nevada, northern California and southern Oregon.

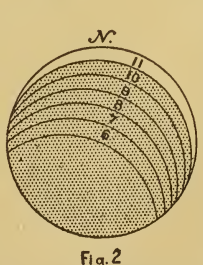


Fig. 2

Fig. 2.—Appearance of the Sun with from 6 to 11 digits of the southern limb eclipsed. The 6 digit size will show in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont; 7 dig. in New England and northern N. Y.; 8 dig. in N. J., Md., Del., Pa., upper Mich. and nor. Minn.; 9 dig. size in the Virginias, Ohio, northern Ind. and Ill., so. Mich., Wis., the Dakotas and Montana; the 10 dig. size in the Carolanas, Ky., Tenn., So. Ind. and Ill., Nor. Mo., Neb., Iowa, Montana and the 11 dig. size in Nor. Fla., Ga., Nor. Ala., Miss., Ark., Kas., So. Mo., Neb., Nor. Wyoming, Idaho and Washington.

II. Partial of the moon June 24, the moon setting in eclipse in eastern U. S. and beginning at 4.46 a. m. Eastern Standard Time; a very small eclipse on the southern limb of the moon:—1.6 digits.

III. Annular of the sun Dec. 3, invisible in the U. S.

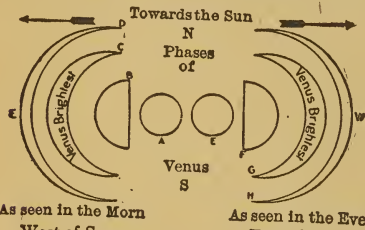
OTHER WORLDS AS SEEN FROM OURS IN 1918.

THE SUN. Almost the entire Western Continent will be favored in solar eclipses this year. A total eclipse of the sun is one of the most impressively sublime events in the realm of nature. In the word eclipse, meaning a failing, as one in a faint, we see a trace of the mental limitations of the coiners of the

word back near the dawn of reason. When the pointed shadow of the moon is long enough to reach the earth, as she swings between us and the sun, it traces a line in a general east and west direction across continents and oceans, limited in length only by the interval between the rising and setting of the sun, and that greatly shortened by the speed of the earth in its diurnal revolution, so that the actual interval is, in this case, reduced to about 4h. The higher the sun the slower will be the speed of the shadow spot and vice versa. Hence, in this eclipse of June 8, when the shadow first touches this continent, at the N. W. corner of the U. S., its motion will be slowest, and when it leaves us on the coast of Florida, it will be greatest, being near sundown. Then, too, the width of the belt of totality, and also the duration of the total phase will vary with the distance of the moon, decreasing with increased distance, and in the same eclipse varies with the position of the observer, being smallest where the shadow is most oblique, i. e., near the sunrise and sunset regions. It will also be apparent that the more oblique the shadow the greater will be its longitudinal diameter, which would give greater duration but for its consequent vast increase in speed. When the point of the dark shadow does not reach the earth the light shadow or penumbra yields a partial eclipse, similar to that on either side of the total belt to a distance of 2000 to 3000 miles. The duration of totality will vary from an instant to 8 min. During the early life history of the moon it was much nearer to us than at present so that total eclipses were of several hours duration and Arctic temperatures followed, even a brief eclipse will cause a perceptible chill and dew to form. See under "Eclipses" for the details of the one of June 8.

MERCURY. See "Planets Brightest," etc.

VENUS will be the brightest of the starry hosts at the beginning of the year, illuminating the eastern sky like a great electric light hanging up in Capricornus. See "Chart of the Heavens." Wall charts, good for all years and hours, can be obtained of Berlin H. Wright, DeLand, Fla., for 50 cents, post paid. When brightest, a small telescope will show only a thin crescent of light, similar to G in the annexed cut. She will diminish in apparent size and light from Jan. 5 until like H as we see the last of her as an evening star, passing between us and the sun. A good time to compare her phase with that of the moon will be Jan. 14–15, when she will be very close to the 2 or 3 day old moon and show identically the same phase.



EXPLANATION: A. 15 days before superior conjunction with the sun, or early in Nov. 1918.

B. At greatest elongation west of the sun, Apr. 21.

C. When brightest as a morning star, March 16.

D. Just after inferior conjunction with the sun, Feb. 15–20.

E. Fifteen days after superior conjunction with the sun, Dec. 8.

F. At greatest elongation east of the sun, not in 1918.

G. When brightest as an evening star, Jan. 3–8.

H. Just before inferior conjunction with the sun, or about Feb. 1.

The above will be easily understood when compared with the chart "Visibility of the Planets." The fact that she appears 40 times larger at C and G than at A is due to her greatly increased distance when on the opposite side of the sun from us. These phases prove to us that Venus is a dark solid body, shining by the reflected light of the sun as does the moon and our planet—the earth as seen from other worlds. By following the planets as they dodge about among the stars and star groups or constellations, a fair knowledge of the heavens may be obtained while having a good time also.

At the first of the year Venus will be in Capricornus and moves east until Jan. 17, when after a brief rest she backs westward past the stars until lost in the light of the sun the last of Jan. The latter part of Feb. she appears on the other—west side—of the sun as a morning star: stationary March 1 and reaches her full glory as a morning star March 16, appearing as in C, having passed within 2 degrees of the moon and again showing the same phase. April 2 she will be 3 degrees west of Uranus, affording a most excellent opportunity of seeing and identifying this remote planet, using an opera glass or small telescope; to see him unaided is a good eye test; look out from a dark room. She reaches her greatest angular distance from the sun—46 degrees— April 21 and crosses the prime meridian of the heavens May 5, passing 6 degrees south of the moon on May 7 and again on June 5, as she enters Aries. From June 21 to 26 she will be gliding along just south of the Pleiades and on July 5 will be 4 degrees north of Aldebaran with the moon 3 degrees south.; July 29 ½ degree south of Jupiter in Gemini, in a rich star field—Castor, Pollux and Procyon to the left, Sirius south, Betelguese to the right and below, while Capella is higher. Aug. 4 the moon passes 1 degree south of her and be again in conjunction with the moon Sept. 3. On the morning of Sept. 5 she will almost eclipse Saturn; their nearest approach will occur while they are about 1h. below the horizon, but they will be strikingly close when rising—a most charming and unusual sight. Sept. 10 she will be only 1 degree north of the brilliant Regulus, in the end of the handle of the Sickle, rising about 1h. before the sun and from this on her path lies too near the sun for good seeing.

MARS will be an attractive object in the evening skies throughout most of the year, being in eastern Leo at first, about midway between Regulus and Denebola. He will increase in brilliancy and rise earlier in the evening until March 15, and will be practically an All-Night star throughout March. He advances past the stars until Feb. 4, when he becomes stationary and then retrogrades until stationary again Apr. 27, and then advances the remainder of the year, passing his point of nearest approach to the earth March 18, when brightest and very close to his position at the beginning of the year; Aug. 4 only 4 degrees north of Spica and Aug. 25, 3 degrees south of Arcturus; Oct. 12-13, 3 degrees north of Antares; traverses the Milky-Way Nov. 1–20, and keeps close company with the Milkmaid's Dipper in Sagittarius to the end of the month, being very dim at the close of the year. To an inhabitant of Mars the earth presents all the phases that the Moon and Venus do to us, provided the Martians have the telescopes with which to view them. His wonderful canal systems, believed to be bordered with forests and rank vegetation; also the ice caps of his polar regions are shown with the aid of good telescopes. Some of these canals are over 2000 miles in length and straight as an arrow, which indicates that they were made by skilled workmen, endeavoring to correct the profligate use of their natural resources, as we are doing now—an indication of our greater wisdom.

JUPITER will be most favorably situated during the first part and last of the year; dim in May and invisible in June. When at his best he will be in the most interesting star-field in the heavens—between

the Pleiades on the west and the brilliants Castor and Pollux on the east: in conjunction with the moon Jan. 22, Feb. 18, March 17 and April 14, being from 1 to 4 degrees south; visible in the evening twilight, he will be midway between Aldebaran and El Nath and in line with Sirius and Betelguese. In Aug. he will again be seen, but as a morning star, and much nearer Castor and Pollux, just to the east: Procyon and Sirius to the south and the glories of Orion to the southwest. On Oct. 25, Nov. 25 and Dec. 19 the moon will pass about 5 degrees south of him, being almost at his brightest and an All-Night star at the close of the year.

SATURN will be most favorably situated in Jan. and Feb. when brightest and an All-Night star when in the midst of very interesting star groups and constellations; the majestic Sickle close to the left, the Bee Hive or Praesepe to the right and that galaxy of celestial brilliants—Castor, Pollux, Procyon and Sirius still further to the right and below. His marvellously beautiful ring system, while steadily working into less favorably position for visibility, may still be seen fairly well, their inclination being from 11 to 15 degrees, against a maximum of 28 degrees; their southern surface being presented to our view.

URANUS and NEPTUNE. See under Venus for a favorable time to catch Uranus, early in April, but no such good mark for Neptune. Look for him about 1 degree south of the rich star-cluster Praesepe in Jan. and Feb.

THE PLANETS. Evening, Morning and All-Night stars or planets, Brightest or Best Seen, Dim or Invisible.

MORNING STARS. West of the sun. MERCURY, Jan 13-23 and Sept. 18 to 28, rising at early dawn near where the sun will later rise. VENUS, from Feb. 10 to Nov. 23. MARS, not this year. JUPITER, from June 15 to Oct. 8. SATURN, from Aug. 11 to Nov. 21.

EVENING STARS. East of the sun. MERCURY, March 21 to 31, setting at close of twilight. VENUS, until Feb. 10 and after Nov. 23. MARS, all the year. JUPITER, until June 15 and after Oct. 8. SATURN, until Aug. 11 and after Nov. 21.

BRIGHTEST OR BEST SEEN. MERCURY, within the time limits mentioned as an evening and morning star. VENUS, Jan. 1 to 10, as an evening star and March 11 to 21, as a morning star. MARS, in March. JUPITER, not at his very brightest during the year, but Best Seen in Dec. being opposite the sun and brightest in Jan. 1919. SATURN, Jan. 15 to Feb. 15, being at opposition Jan. 31. URANUS, in Aug. NEPTUNE, in Jan.

ALL-NIGHT STARS OR PLANETS. Only superior planets, those outside the orbit of the earth, can gain positions opposite the sun, rising at sunset and shining all night, these in 1918 are: MARS in March, being at opposition March 15. JUPITER, not this year, but very close to it in Dec. SATURN, Jan. 15 to Feb. 15; at opposition Jan. 31. URANUS, during Aug.; opposition Aug. 19. NEPTUNE, Jan., Feb.

INVISIBLE OR VERY DIM. MERCURY, at all other times than within the time limits stated above when an evening or morning star and brightest. VENUS, Feb. 5 to 15, being at inferior conjunction Feb. 10; also Nov. 20-25, when at superior conjunction. MARS, not at all, unless at the very last of the year. JUPITER, in June, being in conjunction with the sun June 15, SATURN, in Aug., being at conjunction Aug. 11 and NEPTUNE AND URANUS always.

CHURCH CALENDAR and ANNIVERSARIES

New Year's Day (Circumcision)	Jan. 1
Epiphany (12th Day)	Jan. 6
Lee's Birthday	Jan. 19
Conversion of St. Paul	Jan. 25
Septuagesima Sunday	Jan. 27
Purification B. V. M.	Feb. 2
Candlemas or "Ground Hog Day"	Feb. 2
Sexagesima Sunday	Feb. 3
Quinquagesima (Shrove Sunday)	Feb. 10
Shrove Tuesday	Feb. 12
Lincoln's Birthday	Feb. 12
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 13
St. Valentine's Day	Feb. 14
Quadragesima Sunday	Feb. 17
Ember Days	Feb. 20, 22 and 23
Washington's Birthday	Feb. 22
St. Matthias	Feb. 24
St. David's Day	Mar. 1
Mid-Lent Sunday	Mar. 10
St. Patrick's Day	Mar. 17
Palm Sunday	Mar. 24
Annunciation (Lady Day)	Mar. 25
First Day of Hebrew Passover, Thursday	Mar. 28
Good Friday	Mar. 29
Easter Sunday	Mar. 31
Low Sunday	Apr. 7
St. George	Apr. 23
St. Mark	Apr. 25
Philip and James	May 1
Rogation Sunday	May 5
Ascension—Holy Thursday	May 9
Mother's Day	May 12
Hebrew Pentecost (Shebueth)	May 17
Peace Day	May 18
Pentecost (Whitsunday)	May 19
Ember Days	May 22, 24 and 25
Trinity Sunday	May 26
Memorial Days—Apr. 26 (Southern), May 30 (Northern).	
Corpus Christi, Thursday	May 30
St. Barnebas	June 11
Nativity of John the Baptist	June 24
Peter and Paul, Chief Apostles	June 29
Independence Day, Thursday	July 4
St. Swithen's Day	July 15
Mary Magdalen	July 22
St. James	July 25
Transfiguration	Aug. 6
Name of Jesus	Aug. 7
Feast of Assumption B. V. M.	Aug. 15
St. Bartholomew	Aug. 24
John the Baptist Beheaded	Aug. 29
Labor Day, Monday	Sept. 2
Hebrew New Year (Rosh Hoshannah), Saturday	Sept. 7
Nativity of Mary	Sept. 8
Exaltation of the Holy Cross	Sept. 14
Day of Attonement (Yom Kippour), Monday	Sept. 16
Ember Days	Sept. 18, 20 and 21
St. Matthew	Sept. 21
First Day of Tabernacles (Sucoth), Saturday	Sept. 21
St. John and All Angels	Sept. 29
Columbus Day, Saturday	Oct. 12
St. Luke	Oct. 18
Sts. Simon and Jude	Oct. 28
Halloween (Nut Crack Night)	Oct. 31
All Saints' Day	Nov. 1
All Souls' Day	Nov. 2
Gen. Elec. Ex. in certain States	Nov. 5
St. Catherine	Nov. 25
Thanksgiving Day, Thursday	Nov. 28
St. Andrew	Nov. 30
First Sunday in Advent	Dec. 1
Conception B. V. M.	Dec. 8
Martinmas	Dec. 11
Ember Days	Dec. 18, 20 and 21
Christmas Day, Wednesday	Dec. 25
St. Stephen	Dec. 26
St. John the Evangelist	Dec. 27
Holy Innocents	Dec. 28

READY REFERENCE CALENDAR FOR 200 YEARS

FOR ASCERTAINING ANY DAY OF THE WEEK FOR ANY GIVEN TIME WITHIN TWO HUNDRED YEARS FROM THE INTRODUCTION OF THE NEW STYLE, 1752,† TO 1952 INCLUSIVE.

COMMON YEARS, 1753 TO 1951.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1761 1767 1778 1789 1795 1846 1857 1863 1874 1885 1891 1801 1807 1818 1829 1835 1903 1914 1925 1931 1942	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1762 1773 1779 1790 1802 1813 1819 1830 1841 1847 1858 1869 1875 1886 1897 1909 1915 1926 1937 1943	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1757 1763 1774 1785 1791 1803 1814 1825 1831 1842 1853 1859 1870 1881 1887 1898 1910 1921 1927 1938 1949	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1754 1765 1771 1782 1793 1799 1805 1811 1822 1833 1839 1850 1861 1867 1878 1889 1895 1901 1907 1918 1929 1935 1946	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1755 1766 1777 1783 1794 1800 1806 1817 1823 1834 1845 1851 1862 1873 1879 1890 .. 1902 1913 1919 1930 1941 1947	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1758 1769 1775 1786 1797 1809 1815 1826 1837 1843 1854 1865 1871 1882 1893 1899 1905 1911 1922 1933 1939 1950	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1753 1759 1770 1781 1787 1798 1810 1821 1827 1838 1849 1855 1866 1877 1883 1894 1900 1906 1917 1923 1934 1945 1951	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
LEAP YEARS, 1756 TO 1952.	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1764 1792 1804 1832 1860 1888 .. 1928	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1768 1796 1808 1836 1864 1892 1904 1932	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1772 .. 1812 1840 1868 1896 1908 1936	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1776* .. 1816 1844 1872 .. 1912 1940	1	4	5	1	3	6	1*	4	7	2	5	7
1780 .. 1820 1848 1876 .. 1916 1944	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1756 1784 1824 1852 1880 .. 1920 1948	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1760 1788 1828 1856 1884 .. 1924 1952	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

NOTE.—To ascertain any day of the week, first look in the table for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. *For Example:*—To know on what day of the week July 4 fell in the year 1776, in the table of years look for 1776 (a Leap Year), and in a parallel line, under July, is fig. 1, which directs to col. 1, in which it will be seen that July 4 fell on Thursday.

1*	2	3	4	5	6	7
Monday 1	Tuesday 1	Wednesday 1	Thursday 1	Friday 1	Saturday 1	*Sunday* 1
Tuesday 2	Wednesday 2	Thursday 2	Friday 2	Saturday 2	*Sunday* 2	Monday 2
Wednesday 3	Thursday 3	Friday 3	Saturday 3	*Sunday* 3	Monday 3	Tuesday 3
Thursday* 4	Friday 4	Saturday 4	*Sunday* 4	Monday 4	Tuesday 4	Wednesday 4
Friday 5	Saturday 5	*Sunday* 5	Monday 5	Tuesday 5	Wednesday 5	Thursday 5
Saturday 6	*Sunday* 6	Monday 6	Tuesday 6	Wednesday 6	Thursday 6	Friday 6
Sunday 7	Monday 7	Tuesday 7	Wednesday 7	Thursday 7	Friday 7	Saturday 7
Monday 8	Tuesday 8	Wednesday 8	Thursday 8	Friday 8	Saturday 8	*Sunday* 8
Tuesday 9	Wednesday 9	Thursday 9	Friday 9	Saturday 9	*Sunday* 9	Monday 9
Wednesday 10	Thursday 10	Friday 10	Saturday 10	*Sunday* 10	Monday 10	Tuesday 10
Thursday 11	Friday 11	Saturday 11	*Sunday* 11	Monday 11	Tuesday 11	Wednesday 11
Friday 12	Saturday 12	*Sunday* 12	Monday 12	Tuesday 12	Wednesday 12	Thursday 12
Saturday 13	*Sunday* 13	Monday 13	Tuesday 13	Wednesday 13	Thursday 13	Friday 13
Sunday 14	Monday 14	Tuesday 14	Wednesday 14	Thursday 14	Friday 14	Saturday 14
Monday 15	Tuesday 15	Wednesday 15	Thursday 15	Friday 15	Saturday 15	*Sunday* 15
Tuesday 16	Wednesday 16	Thursday 16	Friday 16	Saturday 16	*Sunday* 16	Monday 16
Wednesday 17	Thursday 17	Friday 17	Saturday 17	*Sunday* 17	Monday 17	Tuesday 17
Thursday 18	Friday 18	Saturday 18	*Sunday* 18	Monday 18	Tuesday 18	Wednesday 18
Friday 19	Saturday 19	*Sunday* 19	Monday 19	Tuesday 19	Wednesday 19	Thursday 19
Saturday 20	*Sunday* 20	Monday 20	Tuesday 20	Wednesday 20	Thursday 20	Friday 20
Sunday 21	Monday 21	Tuesday 21	Wednesday 21	Thursday 21	Friday 21	Saturday 21
Monday 22	Tuesday 22	Wednesday 22	Thursday 22	Friday 22	Saturday 22	*Sunday* 22
Tuesday 23	Wednesday 23	Thursday 23	Friday 23	Saturday 23	*Sunday* 23	Monday 23
Wednesday 24	Thursday 24	Friday 24	Saturday 24	*Sunday* 24	Monday 24	Tuesday 24
Thursday 25	Friday 25	Saturday 25	*Sunday* 25	Monday 25	Tuesday 25	Wednesday 25
Friday 26	Saturday 26	*Sunday* 26	Monday 26	Tuesday 26	Wednesday 26	Thursday 26
Saturday 27	*Sunday* 27	Monday 27	Tuesday 27	Wednesday 27	Thursday 27	Friday 27
Sunday 28	Monday 28	Tuesday 28	Wednesday 28	Thursday 28	Friday 28	Saturday 28
Monday 29	Tuesday 29	Wednesday 29	Thursday 29	Friday 29	Saturday 29	*Sunday* 29
Tuesday 30	Wednesday 30	Thursday 30	Friday 30	Saturday 30	*Sunday* 30	Monday 30
Wednesday 31	Thursday 31	Friday 31	Saturday 31	*Sunday* 31	Monday 31	Tuesday 31

† 1752 same as 1772 from Jan. 1 to Sept. 2. From Sept. 14 to Dec. 31 same as 1780 (Sept. 3–13 were omitted).

TABLES FOR FINDING THE DAY OF THE WEEK FOR KNOWN DATES

Years less than Century	TABLE 1 Centurial Years, New Style				TABLE 2 Centurial Years, Old Style						
			1500	1600		100	200	300	400	500	600
	1700	1800	1900	2000	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300
	2100	2200	2300	2400	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000
	C	E	G	BA	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB
1 29 57 85	B	D	F	G	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
2 30 58 86	A	C	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
3 31 59 87	G	B	D	E	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
4 32 60 88	FE	AG	CB	DC	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB	DC	ED
5 33 61 89	D	F	A	B	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
6 34 62 90	C	E	G	A	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
7 35 63 91	B	D	F	G	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
8 36 64 92	AG	CB	ED	FE	AG	BA	CB	DC	ED	FE	GF
9 37 65 93	F	A	C	D	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
10 38 66 94	E	G	B	C	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
11 39 67 95	D	F	A	B	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
12 40 68 96	CB	ED	GF	AG	CB	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA
13 41 69 97	A	C	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
14 42 70 98	G	B	D	E	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
15 43 71 99	F	A	C	D	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
16 44 72 ..	ED	GF	BA	CB	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB	DC
17 45 73 ..	C	E	G	A	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
18 46 74 ..	B	D	F	G	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
19 47 75 ..	A	C	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
20 48 76 ..	GF	BA	DC	ED	GF	AG	BA	CB	DC	ED	FE
21 49 77 ..	E	G	B	C	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
22 50 78 ..	D	F	A	B	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
23 51 79 ..	C	E	G	A	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
24 52 80 ..	BA	DC	FE	GF	BA	CB	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG
25 53 81 ..	G	B	D	E	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
26 54 82 ..	F	A	C	D	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
27 55 83 ..	E	G	B	C	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
28 56 84 ..	DC	FE	AG	BA	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB

TABLE 3
Used for Both Styles. The vertical columns show the Sundays

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Jan. Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..
Feb. March Nov.	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
April July	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
Aug.	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
Sept. Dec.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
June	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	..

The first seven letters of the alphabet, in numerical order, have long been used in almanacs as "Dominical Letters," or Sunday letters, to indicate what day of the week the year begins on. The days on which consecutive year begin are in reverse order of the Sunday letters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and these show the days of the week for Jan. 1 as follows: A, Sunday, B, Saturday, C, Friday, D, Thursday, E, Wednesday, F, Tuesday, and G, Monday.

If the year is a leap-year, there must be two letters for it; the left-hand must be used for Jan. and Feb. only, and the other letter used for the other ten months. A table of Dominical Letters affords a very simple and ready method of finding the day of the week, of any day of any month, in any year. Table 1 gives the dominical letters for the "Gregorian Style," now in general use, beginning in the Catholic States of Europe in 1582. This was not adopted by England until 1752, and Russia not until 1901. The Julian Calendar, or "Old Style," as now designated, was founded by Julius Caesar, and began with the year 45 B. C. It assumed the civil year to be just 365¼ days long, which was 11¼ minutes too much, and every fourth year was of 366 days. In 1582 this error amounted to 10 days, and Oct. 5th was counted 15th. The history of the world, from 45 B. C., to 1582, over 1600 years, is very largely recorded in the old style dates. That these dates may be put into week-days for the convenience of students of history, Table two is given above. There are no dates in this style prior to 45 B. C. Table 3 can be used in both "Old and New Style." In this Table the Sundays in any month are under the Dominical Letter for the year given, and in the vertical column opposite to the month given, and once knowing the Sundays, the other days are mentally obtained.

Example: On what day of the week did Columbus discover America (San Salvador), Oct. 12, 1492? This being an "old style" date, Table 2 must be used. Under the Centurial 1400, and at the right of 92 are the letters AG (a leap-year). In Table 3, under G, the 14th of Oct. is found to be Sunday, and hence the 12th was Friday, the day sought. When the given year has two letters, the first applies only to Jan. and Feb. Therefore G is used in this case.

Example: On what day of the week was Abraham Lincoln shot, April 14th, 1865? This is a New Style date, and Table 1 must be used. Under the Centurial year 1800, and opposite 65 is A, and in Table 3 under A the 16th of April is found to be Sunday, hence the 14th was Friday, the day wanted, and by a strange coincidence it was "Good Friday" of Church days.

TABLE OF MOVABLE FEASTS, ETC.—1890–1950

By Berlin H. Wright

Year	Septuagesima Sunday	Ash Wednesday	Easter				Ascension	Pentecost Sunday	Sundays After		First Sunday in Advent
			Golden No.	Epact.	Sunday Letter	Easter Day			Trinity (Prot.).	Pentecost (Cath.).	
1890	February 2	February 19	10	9	E	April 6	May 15	May 25	25	26	November 30
1891	January 25	February 11	11	20	D	March 29	May 7	May 17	26	27	November 29
1892	February 14	March 2	12	1	C B	April 17	May 26	June 5	23	24	November 27
1893	January 29	February 15	13	12	A	April 2	May 11	May 21	26	27	December 3
1894	January 21	February 7	14	23	G	March 25	May 3	May 13	27	28	December 2
1895	February 10	February 27	15	4	F	April 14	May 23	June 2	24	25	December 1
1896	February 2	February 19	16	15	E D	April 5	May 14	May 24	25	26	November 29
1897	February 14	March 3	17	26	C	April 18	May 27	June 6	23	24	November 28
1898	February 6	February 23	18	7	B	April 10	May 19	May 29	24	25	November 27
1899	January 29	February 15	19	18	A	April 2	May 11	May 21	26	27	December 3
1900	February 11	February 28	1	29	G	April 15	May 24	June 3	24	25	December 2
1901	February 3	February 20	2	10	F	April 7	May 16	May 26	25	26	December 1
1902	January 26	February 12	3	21	E	March 30	May 8	May 18	26	27	November 30
1903	February 8	February 25	4	2	D	April 12	May 21	May 31	24	25	November 29
1904	January 31	February 17	5	13	C B	April 3	May 12	May 22	25	26	November 27
1905	February 19	March 8	6	24	A	April 23	June 1	June 11	23	24	December 3
1906	February 11	February 28	7	5	G	April 15	May 24	June 3	24	25	December 2
1907	January 27	February 13	8	16	F	March 31	May 9	May 19	26	27	December 1
1908	February 16	March 4	9	27	E D	April 19	May 28	June 7	23	24	November 29
1909	February 7	February 24	10	8	C	April 11	May 20	May 30	24	25	November 28
1910	January 23	February 9	11	19	B	March 27	May 5	May 15	26	27	November 27
1911	February 12	March 1	12	0	A	April 16	May 25	June 4	24	25	December 2
1912	February 4	February 21	13	11	G F	April 7	May 16	May 26	25	26	December 1
1913	January 19	February 5	14	22	E	March 23	May 1	May 11	27	28	November 30
1914	February 8	February 25	15	3	D	April 12	May 21	May 31	24	25	November 29
1915	January 31	February 17	16	14	C	April 4	May 13	May 23	25	26	November 23
1916	February 20	March 8	17	26	B A	April 23	June 1	June 11	23	24	December 3
1917	February 4	February 21	18	6	G	April 8	May 17	May 27	25	26	December 2
1918	January 27	February 13	19	17	F	March 31	May 9	May 19	26	27	December 1
1919	February 16	March 5	1	29	E	April 20	May 29	June 8	23	24	November 30
1920	February 1	February 18	2	10	D C	March 4	May 13	May 23	25	26	November 28
1921	January 23	February 9	3	21	B	March 27	May 5	May 15	26	27	November 27
1922	February 12	March 1	4	2	A	April 16	May 25	June 4	24	25	December 3
1923	January 28	February 14	5	13	G	April 1	May 10	May 20	26	27	December 2
1924	February 17	March 6	6	24	F E	March 5	May 29	June 8	23	24	November 30
1925	February 8	February 25	7	5	D	April 12	May 21	May 31	24	25	November 29
1926	January 31	February 17	8	16	C	April 4	May 13	May 23	25	26	November 28
1927	February 13	March 2	9	27	B	April 17	May 26	June 5	23	24	November 27
1928	February 5	February 22	10	8	A G	April 8	May 17	May 27	25	26	December 2
1929	January 27	February 13	11	19	F	March 31	May 9	May 19	26	27	December 1
1930	February 16	March 5	12	0	E	April 20	May 29	June 8	23	24	November 30
1931	February 1	February 18	13	11	D	April 5	May 14	May 24	25	26	November 29
1932	January 24	February 10	14	22	C B	March 27	May 8	May 18	26	27	November 27
1933	February 12	March 1	15	3	A	April 16	May 25	June 4	24	25	December 3
1934	January 28	February 14	16	14	G	April 1	May 10	May 20	26	27	December 2
1935	February 17	March 6	17	26	F	April 21	May 30	June 9	23	24	December 1
1936	February 9	February 26	18	6	E D	April 12	May 21	May 31	24	25	November 29
1937	January 24	February 10	19	17	C	March 28	May 6	May 16	26	27	November 28
1938	February 13	March 2	1	29	B	April 17	May 26	June 5	23	24	November 27
1939	February 5	February 22	2	10	A	April 9	May 18	May 28	25	26	December 3
1940	January 21	February 7	3	21	G F	March 24	May 2	May 12	27	28	December 1
1941	February 9	February 26	4	2	E	April 13	May 22	June 1	24	25	November 30
1942	February 1	February 18	5	13	D	April 5	May 14	May 24	25	26	November 29
1943	February 21	March 10	6	24	C	April 25	June 3	June 13	22	23	November 28
1944	February 6	February 23	7	5	B A	April 9	May 18	May 28	25	26	December 3
1945	January 28	February 14	8	16	G	April 1	May 10	May 20	26	27	December 2
1946	February 17	March 6	9	27	F	April 21	May 30	June 9	23	24	December 1
1947	February 2	February 19	10	8	E	April 6	May 15	May 25	25	26	November 30
1948	January 25	February 11	11	19	D C	March 28	May 6	May 16	26	27	November 28
1949	February 13	March 2	12	0	B	April 17	May 26	June 5	23	24	November 27
1950	February 5	February 22	13	11	A	April 9	May 18	May 28	25	26	December 3

THE LONGEST DAY

It is quite important when speaking of the longest day of the year to say what part of the world we are talking about, as will be seen by the following list.

At Stockholm, Sweden, the longest day is eighteen and one-half hours in length.

At Spitzbergen, it is three and one-half months.

At London, England, and Bremen, Prussia, the longest day has seventeen hours.

At Wardbury, Norway, the longest day lasts from May 21st to July 22d, without interruption.

At PETROGRAD, Russia, and Tobolsk, Siberia, the longest day is nineteen hours and the shortest five hours.

At Tornea, Finland, June 21st brings a day nearly twenty-two hours long, and Christmas is less than three hours in length.

At New York, the longest day is about fifteen hours long, and at Montreal, Canada, it is sixteen.

DAY CALCULATING TABLE

FOR ASCERTAINING NUMBER OF DAYS BETWEEN ANY TWO DAYS WITHIN TWO YEARS.

TABLE I												
Day	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	1	32	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
2	2	33	61	92	122	153	183	214	245	275	306	336
3	3	34	62	93	123	154	184	215	246	276	307	337
4	4	35	63	94	124	155	185	216	247	277	308	338
5	5	36	64	95	125	156	186	217	248	278	309	339
6	6	37	65	96	126	157	187	218	249	279	310	340
7	7	38	66	97	127	158	188	219	250	280	311	341
8	8	39	67	98	128	159	189	220	251	281	312	342
9	9	40	68	99	129	160	190	221	252	282	313	343
10	10	41	69	100	130	161	191	222	253	283	314	344
11	11	42	70	101	131	162	192	223	254	284	315	345
12	12	43	71	102	132	163	193	224	255	285	316	346
13	13	44	72	103	133	164	194	225	256	286	317	347
14	14	45	73	104	134	165	195	226	257	287	318	348
15	15	46	74	105	135	166	196	227	258	288	319	349
16	16	47	75	106	136	167	197	228	259	289	320	350
17	17	48	76	107	137	168	198	229	260	290	321	351
18	18	49	77	108	138	169	199	230	261	291	322	352
19	19	50	78	109	139	170	200	231	262	292	323	353
20	20	51	79	110	140	171	201	232	263	293	324	354
21	21	52	80	111	141	172	202	233	264	294	325	355
22	22	53	81	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	326	356
23	23	54	82	113	143	174	204	235	266	296	327	357
24	24	55	83	114	144	175	205	236	267	297	328	358
25	25	56	84	115	145	176	206	237	268	298	329	359
26	26	57	85	116	146	177	207	238	269	299	330	360
27	27	58	86	117	147	178	208	239	270	300	331	361
28	28	59	87	118	148	179	209	240	271	301	332	362
29	29	....	88	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	333	363
30	30	....	89	120	150	181	211	242	273	303	334	364
31	31	....	90	.....	151	.....	212	243	.....	304	.....	365

TABLE II												
Day	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	366	397	425	456	486	517	547	578	609	639	670	700
2	367	398	426	457	487	518	548	579	610	640	671	701
3	368	399	427	458	488	519	549	580	611	641	672	702
4	369	400	428	459	489	520	550	581	612	642	673	703
5	370	401	429	460	490	521	551	582	613	643	674	704
6	371	402	430	461	491	522	552	583	614	644	675	705
7	372	403	431	462	492	523	553	584	615	645	676	706
8	373	404	432	463	493	524	554	585	616	646	677	707
9	374	405	433	464	494	525	555	586	617	647	678	708
10	375	406	434	465	495	526	556	587	618	648	679	709
11	376	407	435	466	496	527	557	588	619	649	680	710
12	377	408	436	467	497	528	558	589	620	650	681	711
13	378	409	437	468	498	529	559	590	621	651	682	712
14	379	410	438	469	499	530	560	591	622	652	683	713
15	380	411	439	470	500	531	561	592	623	653	684	714
16	381	412	440	471	501	532	562	593	624	654	685	715
17	382	413	441	472	502	533	563	594	625	655	686	716
18	383	414	442	473	503	534	564	595	626	656	687	717
19	384	415	443	474	504	535	565	596	627	657	688	718
20	385	416	444	475	505	536	566	597	628	658	689	719
21	386	417	445	476	506	537	567	598	629	659	690	720
22	387	418	446	477	507	538	568	599	630	660	691	721
23	388	419	447	478	508	539	569	600	631	661	692	722
24	389	420	448	479	509	540	570	601	632	662	693	723
25	390	421	449	480	510	541	571	602	633	663	694	724
26	391	422	450	481	511	542	572	603	634	664	695	725
27	392	423	451	482	512	543	573	604	635	665	696	726
28	393	424	452	483	513	544	574	605	636	666	697	727
29	394	.....	453	484	514	545	575	606	637	667	698	728
30	395	.....	454	485	515	546	576	607	638	668	699	729
31	396	.....	455	.....	516	.....	577	608	.....	669	.....	730

Rule:—Ascertain by Table I. the number of days from the first of the two days, and from Table II. the number of days from the second, and deduct the former from the latter.

Example:—How many days are there between September 14 and July 6? Against September 14, in Table I. find 257; against July 6 in Table II. find 552: 552—257 = 295 the answer.

*** In leap years 1 day must be added after February 28

LEGAL HOLIDAYS

Contrary to the general impression there is no national legal holiday. All holidays are made legal by State statute. Even Thanksgiving Day is a legal holiday only when made so by a law of the State. The President's proclamation merely announces the day.

There are six holidays observed generally throughout the United States:

New Year's Day—All States except Massachusetts.

† Washington's Birthday (Feb. 22)—All jurisdictions except New Mexico.

Independence Day (July 4).

Labor Day (first Monday in Sept.)—All States except New Mexico, Wyoming and part of Louisiana; May 1, Philippine Islands.

Thanksgiving Day—Whenever appointed; usually the last Thursday in November; all jurisdictions except Hawaii.

Christmas Day (Dec. 25).

These holidays and Memorial Day are legal holidays to all governmental executive departments by act of Congress. Other legal holidays are:

Jan. 8—Anniversary Battle New Orleans, La.

Jan. 19—Lee's Birthday: Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Va. (Lee-Jackson Day in Va.)

Feb. 12—Lincoln's Birthday: Cal., Col., Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Mich., Minn., Mont., Nev., N. J., N. Y., N. D., Ore., Pa., S. D., Utah, Wash., W. Va., Wyo.

Feb. 14—Admission Day: Ariz.

Mar. 2—Anniversary Texan Independence: Tex.

Mar. 4—Inauguration Day: D. C. (every fourth year).

Mar. 7—Mardi Gras (Shrove Tuesday): Ala., Fla. in counties where there are carnival associations, La. in Parish of Orleans.

Mar. 22—Emancipation Day: Porto Rico.

April 12—Anniversary of the Adoption of the Halifax Resolutions: N. C.

April 13—Birthday of Thomas Jefferson: Ala.

April 19—Patriots' Day: Me., Mass.

Mar 28—Thursday of Holy Week: Philippine Islands.

Mar 29—Good Friday: Del., Fla., La., Md., Minn., N. J., Pa., P. I., P. R.

April 21—Anniversary Battle San Jacinto: Tex.

April 26—Confederate Memorial Day: Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss.

May 10—Confederate Memorial Day: N. C., S. C.

May 20—Anniversary of signing of Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence: N. C.

May 30—Confederate Memorial Day: Va.

May 30—Memorial Day: In Dist. of Col., all States except Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., N. M., N. C., S. C., Tex.

June 3—Jefferson Davis' Birthday: Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Miss., S. C., Tex.

June 3—Confederate Memorial Day: La., Tenn., Tex.

June 11—Anniversary of Union of Hawaiian Islands by Kamehameha I, 1795.

June 15—Pioneer Day: Idaho.

July 24—Pioneers' Day: Utah.

July 25—Anniversary of Landing of American Troops: P. R.

Aug. 1—Colorado Day: Col.

‡ Aug. 13—Assumption Day: P. I.

Aug. 16—Bennington Battle Day: Vt.

Sept. 9—Admission Day: Cal.

Sept. 12—Defenders' Day: Md.

Oct. 12—Columbus Day: Ala., Ariz., Ark., Cal., Col., Conn., Del., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Kan., Ky., Md., Mass., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. H., N. J., N. M., N. Y., Ohio, Okla., Ore., Pa., P. R., R. I., Tex., Vt., Wash., W. Va.

Oct. 18—Alaska Day: Alaska.

Oct. 31—Admission Day: Nev.

Nov. 1—All Saints' Day: La.

Nov 5—General Election Day: All States, except Ala., Ark., Conn., Del., Ga., Kan., Me., Mass., Miss., Neb., Utah, W. Va. (Afternoon only in Ohio.)

Nov. 23—Repudiation Day: Frederick Co., Md., afternoon only.

Dec. 30—Rizal Day: Philippine Islands.

*Arbor Day is a legal holiday in Ariz. on the first Friday after Feb. 1 in some counties, on the first Friday after April 1 in others; in Neb., April 22; in Utah, April 15; in Wyo., on day set by governor.

Primary Election Days—Cal., Mo., Nev., S. D., Tex., Wis.

Congressional Election Day—Md.

Fast Day (whenever appointed): Cal., Col., Conn., D. C., Ga., Hawaii, Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kan., Ky., Md., Mich., Mont., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. M., N. Y., N. D., Ohio, Okla., Ore., Pa., P. R., R. I., S. D., Tenn., Tex., Utah, Va.

Thursday of Fair Week—S. C. in counties where State Agricultural and Mechanical Society holds an annual fair.

Saturdays after 12:00 noon—Col. cities of 100,000 or more; Del., Newcastle Co. only June to Sept. inclusive, city of Wilmington all the year; D. C.; Ill. cities of 200,000 or over; Ind. for banks etc. in cities of over 35,000; La. towns of over 15,000; Me.; Md. in Baltimore, Annapolis, Baltimore Co., Hartford Co. and Montgomery Co.; Mich.; Mo. cities of over 300,000; N. J., N. Y.; Pa.; S. C. in Charleston and Richland Counties; Tenn.; and Va. In Virginia entire Sat. a holiday as to commercial paper.

Regatta Day—3rd Saturday in Sept. in Hawaii.

Sunday—All jurisdictions of the United States.

OTHER ANNIVERSARIES.

Jan. 29—Carnation Day; birthday of William McKinley.
Feb. 2—Candlemas or Groundhog Day.
Feb. 14—St. Valentine's Day.
Mar. 15—Birthday of Andrew Jackson.
Mar. 17—St. Patrick's Day.
Apr. 27—Birthday of Gen. U. S. Grant.
May 1—Dewey Day.
June 14—Flag Day.
June 17—Bunker Hill Day.
July 12—Orangemen's Day.
July 15—Stony Point Day; St. Swithin's Day.
Sept. 16—Antietam Day.
Oct. 31—Hallowe'en.

† Also designated Arbor Day in Texas.

‡ Surrender of Manila to American forces.

* Other states provide by law for an arbor day, but do not make it a legal holiday except in a few cases for school children.

PROGRESS IN LENGTH OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

		Feet		Tons
1838	1st to exceed	200	Great Western	1,340
1845	" "	300	Great Britain	2,084
1858	" "	680	Great Eastern	18,918
1871	" "	400	Oceanic (1)	3,807
1881	" "	500	Servia	7,392
1893	" "	601	Campania	12,952
1899	" "	685	Oceanic (2)	17,247
1904	" "	709	Baltic	23,000
1907	" "	762	Mauretania	31,938
1910	" "	852	Olympic	46,359
1914	907 x 100 x 58 feet		Vaterland	54,282

SPEED OF SHIPS

The *Knot* is a measure of speed of ships; the expression "15 knots" indicates that the vessel in question is capable of steaming or sailing 15 nautical miles in one hour. The *Nautical Mile* = 6,080 feet (the *Statute Mile* being 5,280 feet, and the *Geographical Mile* 6,076.8 feet). The following table shows the equivalents of 1 to 33 knots in statute miles.

Knots	Miles	Knots	Miles	Knots	Miles
1	1.1515	12	13.8181	23	26.4848
2	2.3030	13	14.9696	24	27.6363
3	3.4545	14	16.1212	25	28.7878
4	4.6060	15	17.2727	26	29.9393
5	5.7575	16	18.4242	27	31.0908
6	6.9090	17	19.5757	28	32.2424
7	8.0606	18	20.7272	29	33.3939
8	9.2121	19	21.8787	30	34.5454
9	10.3636	20	23.0303	31	35.6969
10	11.5151	21	24.1818	32	36.8484
11	12.6666	22	25.3333	33	37.9999

AVERAGE ANNUAL TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL OF FOREIGN CITIES

Cities	Temperature Fahr.	Rainfall Inches	Cities	Temperature Fahr.	Rainfall Inches	Cities	Temperature Fahr.	Rainfall Inches
Alexandria	69.0	10	Edinburgh	47.1	38	Moscow	40.0	21.1
Amsterdam	49.9	....	Florence	59.2	41	Munich	48.4	....
Athens	63.0	....	Frankfort	50.0	....	Naples	60.3	30
Berlin	48.2	30	Geneva	52.7	32	Paris	51.3	19.6
Bermuda	72.0	55	Glasgow	49.8	45.4	Peking	53.0	27
Bombay	81.3	70.3	Hamburg	47.0	....	Quebec	40.3	....
Brussels	50.0	29	Havana	79.1	46.5	Rio de Janeiro	77.2	29
Budapest	51.9	17	Hongkong	73.0	101	Rome	60.5	30.6
Buenos Aires	62.8	34.1	Honolulu	75.0	....	Rotterdam	51.0	23
Cairo	72.2	1.3	Lisbon	61.4	27	St. Petersburg	39.6	18.8
Calcutta	82.4	76	London	50.8	25	Sydney	65.8	49
Canton	71.0	39	Madrid	58.2	9	The Hague	52.0	....
Cape Town	62.0	25	Manila	78.4	55.2	Tokio	56.4	60.4
Constantinople	56.5	....	Melbourne	57.0	29	Venice	55.4	....
Copenhagen	46.6	19	Montreal	44.6	39.3	Vienna	51.0	19
Dublin	50.1	29						

The wettest continent is So. America, with an average rainfall of 65.7 inches. Africa has an average rainfall of 32.5 inches. North America and Europe each about 28.7 inches, and Asia 21.7 inches. Australia is somewhat less.

COLDEST PLACE ON EARTH

The lowest temperature ever recorded was at Werchojansk, in the interior of Siberia, January 15, 1885. It was ninety degrees and a fraction below zero. In that section, the earth freezes to a depth of a hundred feet and in the warmest season it never thaws.

CAUSE OF TIDES

The theory of earth tides is not a new one, as the varying effect of the sun and the moon on the earth is tremendous. Observations have been taken eighty-two feet below the surface with a horizontal pendulum so delicately constructed that measurements with it could be taken of variations one-hundred-thousandth part of a second. The earth appears to be affected by the sun and moon twice in each twenty-four hours, the moon exerting twice the influence of the sun. The whole shape of the earth is affected, and not merely the crust. It is an actual deformation of the ball, setting up bodily tides, which follow the direction of the ordinary ocean tides in half-day periods. Scientists, who have made this subject a life-long study, have come to the conclusion that the earth has a degree of rigidity equivalent to that of a ball of steel of the same size, but the evidence is against the idea that there is a viscous stratum between the crust and the solid central core. There is now no doubt the earth flows and ebbs much like the sea.

HEIGHT AND LENGTH OF WAVES OF THE SEA

The height of the waves in a storm rarely exceeds 12 feet; in very bad disturbances on the high sea they may reach a height of 50 feet. Their length is never over 600 feet. In the southern parts of the Pacific waves 43 feet in height have been measured. In the southern part of the Atlantic 39 feet, and in the Bay of Biscay and in the Mediterranean 12 feet. At places where the waves strike at an object, such as a lighthouse, they rise, of course, much higher—at Bell Rock, for instance, over 100 feet and at Unst over 200. On the open sea, however, they never rise over 50 feet.

CAUSE OF THUNDER AND LIGHTNING

When a thunderstorm occurs, a stress is thrown on the air, either between two clouds or between a cloud and the earth, and when this stress has reached a pressure of about half a gramme weight to the square inch, the air is literally cracked. The line of the fracture is illuminated by the intense heat caused, rendering the air particles incandescent, and we see this and call it lightning. This is all lightning is; there is no "bolt" and no transference of matter from one place to another. To speak or write of an object as being "struck" by lightning is calculated to produce a wrong impression, because it conveys the idea of a ponderable object giving a blow. It is literally an incorrect term, but we are forced to employ it because it has been so long in use.

ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF THE DAYS

The week was unknown to the ancients. It was gradually adopted under the later emperors.

The arrangement of the heavenly bodies, according to their distances from the earth, is in the following order: Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, the Sun, Venus, Mercury, the Moon; and it was a principle of the ancient astrology that these planets presided in succession over the hours of the day, and from which the Latin designations given to days of the week have been derived; and from these have been formed the modern names used in different countries, either by literal translation, or, in the Teutonic tongues, by the substitution, in some cases, of the corresponding deity of northern paganism for the classical god.

SUNDAY—Is so called because it was anciently dedicated to the worship of the Sun.

MONDAY—Means literally the Day of the Moon.

TUESDAY—Was dedicated to Tuisco, the Mars of our Saxon ancestors, the deity that presided over combats, strife and litigation. Hence, in England, Tuesday is assize day; the day for combat, or commencing litigation.

WEDNESDAY—Is so called from Wodin, or Odin, a deity or chief among the northern nations of Europe.

THURSDAY—Was named by the Saxons from Thor, the old Teutonic god of thunder.

FRIDAY—Is from Frea or Friga, a goddess of the old Saxon mythology.

SATURDAY—Means simply Saturn's day, the name being derived from the deity of that name.

THE DEEPEST POINT IN THE OCEAN.

The deepest known point in the ocean is near the Island of Guam, in the Pacific. Here the United States Ship *Nero* found bottom at 5,269 fathoms (six miles), or 2,612 feet more than the height of Mount Everest, the world's highest peak. Life has been found to exist at a depth of 4,173 fathoms.

By a simple rule the length of the day and night, any time of the year, may be ascertained by simply doubling the time of the sun's rising, which will give the length of the night; and doubling the time of setting, will give the length of the day.

Greenwich time was officially adopted by France on March 10, 1911. In future Paris and London time will be exactly the same.

ALUMINUM

Aluminum is a simple elementary substance. It is very abundant in the earth, being the third element in quantity. Oxygen is the most abundant. Nearly half of the entire earth is oxygen. A little more than a quarter of the earth is silicon. After these come aluminum, of which nearly 8 per cent of the earth is composed, and then iron, of which nearly 5½ per cent of the earth is composed. All clay contains a large proportion of aluminum. However, aluminum is not prepared from clay. It has not been possible to obtain it from clay as cheaply as from bauxite and cryolite.

65th CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1918

UNITED STATES SENATE

Members of the Senate are elected for six years by the Electorate of the various States. Salary, $7,500 per year and mileage

President.....Vice-Pres. Thomas R. Marshall. Indiana
President, pro tem.....Willard Saulsbury, Del.
Secretary.....James M. Baker, D. C.

Term Expires.		Home Address
	ALABAMA	
1921	Oscar W. Underwood, D.	Birmingham
1919	John H. Bankhead, D.	Jasper
	ARIZONA	
1923	Henry F. Ashurst, D.	Prescott
1921	Marcus A. Smith, D.	Tucson
	ARKANSAS	
1921	William F. Kirby, D.	Little Rock
1919	Joe T. Robinson, D.	Lonoke
	CALIFORNIA	
1921	James D. Phelan, D.	San Francisco
1923	Hiram W. Johnson, R.	San Francisco
	COLORADO	
1921	Charles S. Thomas, D.	Denver
1919	John F. Shafroth, D.	Denver
	CONNECTICUT	
1921	Frank B. Brandegee, R.	New London
1923	George P. McLean, R.	Simsbury
	DELAWARE	
1923	J. O. Wolcott, D.	Wilmington
1919	Willard Saulsbury, D.	Wilmington
	FLORIDA	
1921	Duncan U. Fletcher, D.	Jacksonville
1923	Park M. Trammel, D.	Lakeland
	GEORGIA	
1919	Thomas W. Hardwick, D.	Sandersville
1921	Hoke Smith, D.	Atlanta
	IDAHO	
1919	William E. Borah, R.	Boise
1921	James H. Brady, R.	Pocatello
	ILLINOIS	
1921	Lawrence Y. Sherman, R.	Springfield
1919	James Hamilton Lewis, D.	Chicago
	INDIANA	
1921	James E. Watson, R.	Rushville
1923	Harry S. New, R.	Indianapolis
	IOWA	
1921	Albert B. Cummins, R.	Des Moines
1919	William S. Kenyon, R.	Fort Dodge
	KANSAS	
1921	Charles Curtis, R.	Topeka
1919	William H. Thompson, D.	Kansas City
	KENTUCKY	
1919	Ollie M. James, D.	Marion
1921	J. C. W. Beckham, D.	Frankfort
	LOUISIANA	
1919	Joseph E. Ransdell, D.	Lake Providence
1921	Robert F. Broussard, D.	New Iberia
	MAINE	
1923	Frederick Hale, R.	Portland
1919	Bert M. Fernald, R.	West Poland
	MARYLAND	
1923	J. Irwin France, R.	Port Deposit
1921	John Walter Smith, D.	Snow Hill
	MASSACHUSETTS	
1923	Henry Cabot Lodge, R.	Nahant
1919	John W. Weeks, R.	West Newton
	MICHIGAN	
1923	Charles E. Townsend, R.	Jackson
1919	William Alden Smith, R.	Grand Rapids
	MINNESOTA	
1923	Frank B. Kellogg, R.	St. Paul
1919	Knute Nelson, R.	Alexandria
	MISSISSIPPI	
1923	John Sharp Williams, D.	Yazoo City
1919	James K. Vardaman, D.	Jackson
	MISSOURI	
1923	James A. Reed, D.	Kansas City
1921	William J. Stone, D.	Jefferson City
	MONTANA	
1919	Thomas J. Walsh, D.	Helena
1923	Henry L. Myers, D.	Hamilton

Term Expires.		Home Address
	NEBRASKA	
1919	George W. Norris, R.	McCook
1923	Gilbert M. Hitchcock, D.	Omaha
	NEVADA	
1921	Francis G. Newlands, D.	Reno
1923	Key Pittman, D.	Tonapah
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	
1919	Henry F. Hollis, D.	Concord
1921	Jacob H. Gallinger, R.	Concord
	NEW JERSEY	
1919	William Hughes, D.	Paterson
1923	Jos. S. Frelinghuysen, R.	Raritan
	NEW MEXICO	
1923	Andrieus A. Jones, D.	East Las Vegas
1919	Albert B. Fall, R.	Three Rivers
	NEW YORK	
1921	James W. Wadsworth, Jr., R.	Groveland
1923	William M. Calder, R.	Brooklyn
	NORTH CAROLINA	
1919	Furnifold McL. Simmons, D.	Newbern
1921	Lee S. Overman, D.	Salisbury
	NORTH DAKOTA	
1921	Asle J. Gronna, R.	Lakota
1923	Porter J. McCumber, R.	Wahpeton
	OHIO	
1923	Atlee Pomerene, D.	Canton
1921	Warren G. Harding, R.	Marion
	OKLAHOMA	
1921	Thomas P. Gore, D.	Lawton
1919	Robert L. Owen, D.	Muskogee
	OREGON	
1919	Harry Lane, D.	Portland
1921	George E. Chamberlain, D.	Portland
	PENNSYLVANIA	
1921	Boies Penrose, R.	Philadelphia
1923	Philander C. Knox, R.	Pittsburgh
	RHODE ISLAND	
1923	Peter G. Gerry, D.	Warwick
1919	LeBaron B. Colt, R.	Bristol
	SOUTH CAROLINA	
1919	Benjamin R. Tillman, D.	Trenton
1921	Ellison D. Smith, D.	Florence
	SOUTH DAKOTA	
1921	Ed. S. Johnson, D.	Yankton
1919	Thomas Sterling, R.	Vermilion
	TENNESSEE	
1923	K. D. McKellar, D.	Memphis
1919	John K. Shields, D.	Knoxville
	TEXAS	
1919	Morris Sheppard, D.	Texarkana
1923	Charles A. Culberson, D.	Dallas
	UTAH	
1921	Reed Smoot, R.	Provo
1923	Wm. H. King, D.	Salt Lake City
	VERMONT	
1923	Carroll S. Page, R.	Hyde Park
1921	William P. Dillingham, R.	Montpelier
	VIRGINIA	
1923	Claude A. Swanson, D.	Chatham
1919	Thomas S. Martin, D.	Charlottesville
	WASHINGTON	
1923	Miles Poindexter, R.	Spokane
1921	Wesley L. Jones, R.	North Yakima
	WEST VIRGINIA	
1919	Nathan Goff, R.	Clarksburg
1923	H. Sutherland, R.	Elkins
	WISCONSIN	
1923	Robert M. LaFollette, R.	Madison
	WYOMING	
1919	Francis E. Warren, R.	Cheyenne
1923	John B. Kendrick, D.	Cheyenne

Republicans..... 42
Democrats..... 54

Total..... 96

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Representatives are elected for two years by direct vote. Salary $7,500 per year and mileage. Salary of Speaker, $12,000

DIST. ALABAMA
1 Oscar L. Gray, D., Butler.
2 S. H. Dent, Jr., D., Montgomery.
3 Henry B. Steagall, D., Ozark.
4 Fred L. Blackmon, D., Anniston.
5 J. Thomas Heflin, D., Lafayette.
6 W. B. Oliver, D., Tuscaloosa.
7 John L. Burnett, D., Gadsden.
8 Edward B. Almon, D., Tuscumbia.
9 George Huddleston, D., Birmingham.
10 William B. Bankhead, D., Jasper.

ARIZONA (At Large)
Carl Hayden, D., Phoenix.

ARKANSAS
1 Thaddeus H. Caraway, D., Jonesboro.
2 William A. Oldfield, D., Batesville.
3 John N. Tillman, D., Fayetteville.
4 Otis Wingo, D., De Queen.
5 Henderson M. Jacoway, D., Dardanelle
6 Samuel M. Taylor, D., Pine Bluff.
7 William S. Goodwin, D., Warren.

CALIFORNIA
1 Clarence F. Lea, D., Santa Rosa.
2 John E. Raker, D., Alturas.
3 Charles F. Curry, R., Sacramento.
4 Julius Kahn, R., San Francisco.
5 John I. Nolan, D., San Francisco.
6 J. A. Elston, R., Berkeley.
7 Denver S. Church, D., Fresno.
8 Everis A. Hayes, R., San Jose.
9 Charles H. Randall, Proh., Los Angeles.
10 Henry Z. Osborne, R., Los Angeles.
11 William Kettner, D., San Diego.

COLORADO
1 Benj. C. Hilliard, D., Denver.
2 Charles B. Timberlake, R., Sterling.
3 Edward Keating, D., Pueblo.
4 E. T. Taylor, D., Glenwood Springs.

CONNECTICUT
1 Augustus Lonergan, D., Hartford.
2 Richard P. Freeman, R., New London.
3 John Q. Tilson, R., New Haven.
4 Schuyler Merritt, R.
5 James P. Glynn, R., Winsted.

DELAWARE (At Large)
Albert F. Polk, D., Georgetown.

FLORIDA
1 H. J. Drane, D., Lakeland.
2 Frank Clark, D., Gainesville.
3 Walter Kehoe, D., Pensacola.
4 W. J. Sears, D., Kissimmee.

GEORGIA
1 J. W. Overstreet, D., Statesboro.
2 Frank Park, D., Sylvester.
3 Charles R. Crisp, D., Americus.
4 William C. Adamson, D., Carrollton.
5 William S. Howard, D., Kirkwood.
6 J. W. Wise, D., Fayetteville.
7 Gordon Lee, D., Chickamauga.
8 Samuel J. Tribble, D., Athens.
9 Thomas M. Bell, D., Gainesville
10 Carl Vinson, D., Milledgeville.
11 John R. Walker, D., Valdosta.
12 W. W. Larsen, D., Dublin.

IDAHO (At Large)
Burton L. French, R., Moscow.
Addison T. Smith, R., Twin Falls.

DIST. ILLINOIS (At Large)
William E. Mason, R., Chicago.
Medill McCormick, R., Chicago.
1 Martin B. Madden, R., Chicago.
2 James R. Mann, R., Chicago.
3 William W. Wilson, R., Chicago.
4 Charles Martin, D., Chicago.
5 Adolph J. Sabath, D., Chicago.
6 James McAndrews, D., Chicago.
7 Niels Joul, R., Chicago.
8 Thomas Gallagher, D., Chicago.
9 Fred A. Britten, R., Chicago.
10 George E. Foss, R., Chicago.
11 Ira C. Copley, P., Aurora.
12 Charles E. Fuller, R., Belvidere.
13 John C. McKenzie, R., Elizabeth.
14 William J. Graham, R., Aledo.
15 Edward J. King, R., Galesburg.
16 Clifford Ireland, R., Peoria
17 John A. Sterling, R., Bloomington.
18 Joseph G. Cannon, R., Danville.
19 William B. McKinley, R., Champaign.
20 Henry T. Rainey, D., Carrollton.
21 Loren E. Wheeler, R., Springfield.
22 W. A. Rodenberg, R., East St. Louis.
23 Martin D. Foster, D., Quincy.
24 Thomas S. Williams, R., Louisville.
25 E. E. Denison, R., Marion.

INDIANA
1 George K. Denton, D., Evansville.
2 Oscar E. Bland, R., Linton.
3 William E. Cox, D., Jasper.
4 Lincoln Dixon, D., North Vernon.
5 Everett Sanders, R., Terre Haute.
6 Richard Elliott, R., Richmond.
7 Merrill Moores, R., Indianapolis.
8 Albert H. Vestal, R., Anderson.
9 Fred S. Purnell, R., Attica.
10 William R. Wood, R., Lafayette.
11 Milton Krauss, R., Peru.
12 L. W. Fairfield, R., Angola.
13 Henry A. Barnhart, D., Rochester.

IOWA
1 Charles A. Kennedy, R., Montrose.
2 Harry E. Hull, R., Williamsburg.
3 Burton E. Sweet, R., Waverly.
4 Gilbert N. Haugen, R., Northwood.
5 James W. Good, R., Cedar Rapids.
6 C. W. Ramseyer, R., Bloomfield.
7 Cassius C. Dowell, R., Des Moines.
8 Horace M. Towner, R., Corning.
9 William R. Green, R., Council Bluffs.
10 Frank P. Woods, R., Estherville.
11 G. C. Scott, R., Sioux City.

KANSAS
1 Daniel R. Anthony, R., Leavenworth.
2 E. C. Little, R., Kansas City.
3 Philip P. Campbell, R., Pittsburg.
4 Dudley Doolittle, D., Strong City.
5 Guy T. Helvering, D., Maryville.
6 John R. Connelly, D., Colby.
7 Jouett Shouse, D., Kinsley.
8 W. A. Ayres, D., Wichita.

KENTUCKY
1 Alben W. Barkley, D., Paducah.
2 David H. Kincheloe, D., Madisonville.
3 R. Y. Thomas, Jr., D., Central City.
4 Ben Johnson, D., Bardstown.
5 Swager Sherley, D., Louisville.
6 Arthur B. Rouse, D., Burlington.
7 James C. Cantrill, D., Georgetown.
8 Harvey Helm, D., Stanford.

DIST. KENTUCKY—Cont'd
9 William J. Fields, D., Olive Hill.
10 John W. Langley, R., Pikeville.
11 Caleb Powers, R., Barbourville.

LOUISIANA
1 Albert Estopinal, D., Estopinal.
2 H. Garland Dupre, D., New Orleans.
3 W. P. Martin, P., Thibodaux.
4 John T. Watkins, D., Minden.
5 Riley J. Wilson, D., Harrisonburg.
6 Jared Y. Sanders, D., Franklin.
7 Ladislas Lazaro, D., Washington.
8 James B. Aswell, D., Natchitoches.

MAINE
1 Louis B. Goodall, R., Sanford.
2 Wallace H. White, Jr., R., Lewiston.
3 John A. Peters, R., Ellsworth.
4 Ira G. Hersey, R., Houlton.

MARYLAND
1 Jesse D. Price, D., Salisbury.
2 J. Fred C. Talbott, D., Lutherville.
3 Charles P. Coady, D., Baltimore.
4 J. Charles Linthicum, D., Baltimore.
5 Sydney E. Mudd, R., La Plata.
6 Frederick N. Zihlman, R., Cumberland.

MASSACHUSETTS
1 Allen T. Treadway, R., Stockbridge.
2 Frederick H. Gillett, R., Springfield.
3 Calvin D. Paige, R., Southbridge.
4 Samuel E. Winslow, R., Worcester.
5 John J. Rogers, R., Lowell.
6 Wilfred W. Lufkin, R.
7 Michael F. Phelan, D., Lynn.
8 Frederick W. Dallinger, R., Cambridge
9 Alvan T. Fuller, Ind.
10 Peter F. Tague, D., Boston.
11 George H. Tinkham, R., Boston.
12 James A. Gallivan, D., Boston.
13 William H. Carter, R., Needham.
14 Henry L. Kincaide, R., Quincy.
15 William S. Greene, R., Fall River.
16 Joseph Walsh, R., New Bedford.

MICHIGAN
1 Frank E. Doremus, D., Detroit.
2 Samuel W. Beakes, D., Ann Arbor.
3 John M. C. Smith, R., Charlotte.
4 Edward L. Hamilton, R., Niles.
5 Carl E. Mapes, R., Grand Rapids.
6 Patrick H. Kelley, R., Lansing.
7 Louis C. Cramton, R., Lapeer.
8 Joseph W. Fordney, R., Saginaw.
9 James C. McLaughlin, R., Muskegon.
10 Gilbert A. Currie, R., Midland.
11 Frank D. Scott, R., Alpena.
12 W. Frank James, R., Hancock.
13 Charles A. Nichols, R., Detroit.

MINNESOTA
1 Sydney Anderson, R., Lanesboro.
2 Franklin F. Ellsworth, R., Mankato.
3 Charles R. Davis, R., St. Peter.
4 Carl C. Van Dyke, D., St. Paul.
5 Ernest Lundeen, R., Minneapolis.
6 Harold Knutson, R., St. Cloud.
7 Andrew J. Volstead, R., Granite Falls.
8 Clarence B. Miller, R., Duluth.
9 Halvor Steenerson, R., Crookston.
10 Thomas D. Schall, P., Minneapolis.

MISSISSIPPI
1 Ezekiel S. Candler, D., Corinth

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Cont'd

DIST. MISSISSIPPI—Cont'd
2 Hubert D. Stephens, D., New Albany.
3 B. G. Humphreys, D., Greenville.
4 Thomas U. Sisson, D., Winona.
5 William W. Venable, D., Meridian.
6 Pat. Harrison, D., Gulfport.
7 Percy E. Quin, D., McComb City.
8 James W. Collier, D., Vicksburg.

MISSOURI
1 Milton A. Romjue, D., Macon.
2 William W. Rucker, D., Keytesville.
3 Joshua W. Alexander, D., Gallitan.
4 Charles F. Booher, D., Savannah.
5 William P. Borland, D., Kansas City.
6 Clement C. Dickinson, D., Clinton.
7 Courtney W. Hamlin, D., Springfield.
8 D. W. Shackleford, D., Jefferson City.
9 Champ Clark, D., Bowling Green.
10 Jacob E. Meeker, R., St. Louis.
11 William L. Igoe, D., St. Louis.
12 L. C. Dyer, R., St. Louis.
13 Walter L. Hensley, D., Farmington.
14 Joseph J. Russell, D., Charleston.
15 Perl D. Decker, D., Joplin.
16 Thomas L. Rubey, D., Lebanon.

MONTANA (At Large)
John M. Evans, D., Missoula.
Miss Jeannette Rankin, R., Missoula.

NEBRASKA
1 C. F. Reavis, R., Falls City.
2 Charles O. Lobeck, D., Omaha.
3 Dan V. Stephens, D., Fremont.
4 Charles H. Sloan, R., Geneva.
5 Ashton C. Shallenberger, D., Alma.
6 Moses P. Kinkaid, R., O'Neill.

NEVADA (At Large)
E. E. Roberts, R., Carson City.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1 Sherman Burroughs. R.
2 Edward H. Wason, R., Nashua.

NEW JERSEY
1 William J. Browning, R., Camden.
2 Isaac Bacharach, R., Atlantic City.
3 Thomas J. Scully, D., South Amboy.
4 Elijah C. Hutchinson, R., Trenton.
5 John H. Capstick, R., Montville.
6 John R. Ramsey, R., Hackensack.
7 Dow H. Drukker, R., Passaic.
8 Edward W. Gray, R., Newark.
9 Richard Wayne Parker, R., Newark.
10 Frederick R. Lehlbach, R., Newark.
11 John J. Eagan, D., Weehawken.
12 James A. Hamill, D., Jersey City.

NEW MEXICO (At Large)
William B. Walton, D., Silver City.

NEW YORK
1 F. C. Hicks, R., Port Washington.
2 Charles P. Caldwell, D., Forest Hills.
3 Joseph V. Flynn, D., Brooklyn.
4 Harry H. Dale, D., Brooklyn.
5 James P. Maher, D., Brooklyn.
6 Frederick W. Rowe, R., Brooklyn.
7 John J. Fitzgerald, D., Brooklyn.
8 Daniel J. Griffin, D., Brooklyn.
9 Oscar W. Swift, R., Brooklyn.
10 Reuben L. Haskell, R., Brooklyn.
11 D. J. Riordan, D., New York City.
12 Meyer London, Soc., New York City.
13 Chris. D. Sullivan, D., New York City.
14 F. H. LaGuardia, R., New York City.
15 Michael F. Conry, D., New York City.

DIST. NEW YORK—Cont'd
16 Peter J. Dooling, D., New York City.
17 John F. Carew, D., New York City.
18 George B. Francis, R., New York City.
19 W. M. Chandler, R., New York City.
20 Issac Siegel, R., New York City.
21 Murray Hulbert, D., New York City.
22 Henry Bruckner, D., New York City.
23 Daniel C. Oliver, D., New York City.
24 Benjamin L. Fairchild, R., Pelham.
25 James W. Husted, R., Peekskill.
26 Edmund Platt, R., Poughkeepsie.
27 Charles B. Ward, R., Debruce.
28 Rollin B. Sanford, R., Albany.
29 James S. Parker, R., Salem.
30 George R. Lunn, D., Schenectady
31 Betrand H. Snell, R., Potsdam.
32 Luther W. Mott, R., Oswego.
33 Homer P. Snyder, R., Little Falls.
34 George W. Fairchild, R., Oneonta.
35 Walter W. Magee, R., Syracuse.
36 Norman J. Gould, R., Seneca Falls.
37 Harry H. Pratt, R., Corning.
38 Thomas B. Dunn, R., Rochester.
39 Archie D. Sanders, R., Stafford.
40 S. Wallace Dempsey, R., Lockport.
41 Charles B. Smith, D., Buffalo.
42 W. F. Waldow, R., Buffalo.
43 Charles M. Hamilton, R., Ripley.

NORTH CAROLINA
1 J. H. Small, D., Washington.
2 Claude Kitchin, D., Scotland Neck.
3 George E. Hood, D., Goldsboro.
4 Edward W. Pou, D., Smithfield.
5 Charles M. Stedman, D., Greensboro.
6 Hannibal L. Godwin, D., Dunn.
7 L. D. Robinson, D., Wadesboro.
8 R. L. Doughton, D., Laurel Springs.
9 Edwin Y. Webb, D., Shelby.
10 Zebulan Weaver, D., Weaversville.

NORTH DAKOTA
1 John M. Baer, N. P. L. Milton.
2 George M. Young, R., Valley City.
3 Patrick D. Norton, R., Hettinger.

OHIO
1 Nicholas Longworth, R., Cincinnati.
2 Victor Heintz, R., Cincinnati.
3 Warren Gard, D., Hamilton.
4 Benjamin F. Welty, D., Lima.
5 John S. Snook, D., Paulding.
6 Charles C. Kearns, R., Batavia.
7 Simeon D. Fess, R., Yellow Springs.
8 John A. Key, D., Marion.
9 Isaac R. Sherwood, D., Toledo.
10 Robert M. Switzer, R., Gallipolis.
11 H. C. Claypool, D., Chillicothe.
12 Clement Brumbaugh, D., Columbus.
13 A. W. Overmyer, D., Fremont.
14 E. R. Bathrick, D., Akron.
15 George White, D., Marietta.
16 Roscoe C. McCulloch, R., Canton.
17 William A. Ashbrook, D., Johnstown.
18 D. A. Hollingsworth, R., Cadiz.
19 J. G. Cooper, R., Youngstown.
20 William Gordon, D., Cleveland.
21 Robert Crosser, D., Cleveland.
22 Henry I. Emerson, R., Cleveland.

OKLAHOMA
1 T. A. Chandler, R., Vinita.
2 W. W. Hastings, D., Talequah.
3 Charles D. Carter, D., Ardmore.
4 T. D. McKeown, D., Ada.
5 Joe B. Thompson, D., Pauls Valley.
6 Scott Ferris, D., Lawton.
7 James V. McClintic, D., Snyder.

DIST. OKLAHOMA—Cont'd
8 Dick T. Morgan, R., Woodward.

OREGON
1 William C. Hawley, R., Salem.
2 Nicholas J. Sinnott, R., The Dalles.
3 C. N. McArthur, R., Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA (At Large)
T. S. Crago, R., Waynesburg.
M. M. Garland, R., Pittsburgh.
Joseph McLaughlin, R., Philadelphia.
J. R. K. Scott, R., Philadelphia.
1 William S. Vare, R., Philadelphia.
2 George S. Graham, R., Philadelphia.
3 J. Hampton Moore, R., Philadelphia.
4 George W. Edmonds, R., Philadelphia.
5 P. E. Costello, R., Philadelphia.
6 George P. Darrow, R., Philadelphia.
7 Thomas S. Butler, R., West Chester.
8 Henry W. Watson, R., Langhorne.
9 William W. Griest, R., Lancaster.
10 John R. Farr, R., Scranton.
11 T. W. Templeton, R., Plymouth.
12 R. D. Heaton, R., Ashland.
13 A. G. Dewalt, D., Allentown.
14 L. T. McFadden, R., Canton.
15 Edgar R. Kiess, R., Williamsport.
16 John V. Lesher, D., Sunbury.
17 Benjamin K. Focht, R., Lewisburg.
18 Aaron S. Kreider, R., Annville.
19 John M. Rose, R., Johnstown.
20 Andrew R. Brodeck, D., Hanover.
21 Charles H. Rowland, R., Philipsburg.
22 Edward E. Robbins, R., Greensburg.
23 Bruce F. Sterling, D., Uniontown
24 Henry W. Temple, R., Washington.
25 Henry A. Clark, R., Erie
26 H. J. Steele, D., Easton.
27 Nathan L. Strong, R., Brookville.
28 E. H. Beshlin, D.
29 Stephen G. Porter R., Pittsburgh.
30 Melville C. Kelly, Ind., Braddock.
31 John M. Morin, R., Pittsburgh.
32 Guy E. Campbell, D., Crafton.

RHODE ISLAND
1 George F. O'Shaunessy, D., Providence.
2 Walter R. Stiness, R., Warwick.
3 Ambrose Kennedy, R., Woonsocket.

SOUTH CAROLINA
1 Richard S. Whaley, D., Charleston.
2 James F. Brynes, D., Aiken.
3 F. H. Dominick, D., Newberry.
4 S. J. Nichols, D., Spartanburg.
5 William F. Stevenson, D., Cheraw.
6 J. Willard Ragsdale, D., Florence.
7 Asbury F. Lever, D., Lexington.

SOUTH DAKOTA
1 Charles H. Dillon, R., Yankton.
2 Royal C. Johnson, R., Aberdeen.
3 Harry L. Gandy, D., Rapid City.

TENNESSEE
1 Sam R. Sells, R., Johnson City.
2 Richard W. Austin, R., Knoxville.
3 John A. Moon, D., Chattanooga.
4 Cordell Hull, D., Carthage.
5 William C. Houston, D., Woodbury.
6 Joseph W. Byrns, D., Nashville.
7 Lemuel P. Padgett, D., Columbia.
8 Thetus W. Sims, D., Linden.
9 Finis J. Garrett, D., Dresden.
10 Hubert Fisher, D., Memphis.

TEXAS (At Large)
Daniel E. Garrett, D., Houston

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Cont'd

Dist.	TEXAS—Cont'd
	Jeff. McLemore, D., Houston.
1	Eugene Black, D., Clarksville.
2	Martin Dies, D., Beaumont.
3	James Young, D., Kaufman.
4	Sam Rayburn, D., Bonham.
5	Hatton W. Sumners, D., Dallas.
6	Rufus Hardy, D., Corsicana.
7	Alexander W. Gregg, D., Palestine.
8	Joe H. Eagle, D., Houston.
9	J. J. Mansfield, D., Columbus
10	James P. Buchanan, D., Brenham.
11	Tom Connally, D., Marlin.
12	James C. Wilson, D., Ft. Worth.
13	Marvin Jones, D., Amarillo.
14	James L. Slayden, D., San Antonio.
15	John N. Garner, D., Uvalde.
16	Thomas M. Blanton, D., Abilene.

UTAH

1 Milton H. Welling, D., Fielding.
2 James H. Mays, P. D., Salt Lake City.

VERMONT

1 Frank L. Greene, R., St. Albans.
2 Porter H. Dale, R., Island Pond.

Dist.	VIRGINIA
1	William A. Jones, D., Warsaw.
2	Edward E. Holland, D., Suffolk.
3	Andrew J. Montague, D., Richmond.
4	W. A. Watson, D., Jennings Ordinary.
5	E. W. Saunders, D., Rockymount.
6	Carter Glass, D., Lynchburg.
7	Thomas W. Harrison, D., Winchester.
8	Charles C. Carlin, D., Alexandria.
9	Campbell B. Slemp, R., Big Stone Gap.
10	Henry D. Flood, D., Appomattox.

WASHINGTON

1 John F. Miller, R., Seattle.
2 Lindley H. Hadley, R., Bellingham.
3 Albert Johnson, R., Hoquiam.
4 William L. La Follette, R.. Pullman.
5 C. C. Dill, D., Spokane.

WEST VIRGINIA

1 Matthew M. Neely, D., Fairmont.
2 George M. Bowers, R., Martinsburg.
3 Stuart F. Reed, R., Clarksburg.
4 Harry C. Woodyard, R., Spencer.
5 Edward Cooper, R., Bramwell.
6 Adam B. Littlepage, D., Charleston.

Dist.	WISCONSIN
1	Henry A. Cooper, R., Racine.
2	Edward Voight, R., Sheboygan.
3	John M. Nelson, R., Madison.
4	William J. Cary, R., Milwaukee.
5	William H. Stafford, R., Milwaukee.
6	J. H. Davidson, R., Oshkosh.
7	John J. Esch, R., La Crosse.
8	Edward E. Browne, R., Waupaca.
9	David G. Classon, R., Oconto.
10	James A. Frear, R., Hudson.
11	Irvine L. Lenroot, R., Superior.

WYOMING (At Large)

Frank W. Mondell, R., Newcastle.

DELEGATES

ALASKA

Charles A. Sulzer, D., Sulzer.

HAWAII

J. Kuhio Kalanianaole, R., Honolulu.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Complete woman suffrage has been granted in twelve States, and the Territory of Alaska, as follows:

	Date Granted	Estimated Female Population over 21 years
Wyoming	1869	37,146
Colorado	1893	264,647
Utah	1896	100,646
Idaho	1896	105,146
Washington	1910	449,919
California	1911	872,802
Kansas	1912	471,854
Arizona	1912	48,419
Oregon	1912	221,008
Alaska	1913	11,000
Montana	1914	103.975
Nevada	1914	26,611
New York	1917	3,060,000

On October 17, 1915, New Jersey cast 133,282 votes for and 184,340 against Woman Suffrage.

On November 2, 1915, the following states cast votes against Woman Suffrage:

Massachusetts by 133,447 majority, New York by 188,313 majority and Pennsylvania by 56,686 majority.

On June 5, 1916, Iowa cast a referendum vote against woman suffrage, by a majority of 10,341.

On November 7, 1916, South Dakota and West Virginia both defeated woman suffrage referendums by close majorities.

Partial Woman Suffrage

Partial woman suffrage exists in several States. The kind of suffrage and dates of establishment follow:

Connecticut—School suffrage (1893)
Delaware—School suffrage to tax-paying women (1898)
Illinois—The Illinois legislature passed a law by which Illinois women gain the right to vote for all officials not provided for by the State constitution. This includes Presidential electors and all county and municipal officers (1913). There are 1,567,491 women eligible to vote.
Arkansas—Primary Suffrage (1917)
Iowa—Bond suffrage (1894), tax levies.
Indiana—Presidential Suffrage (1917)
Kentucky—School suffrage to widows with children of school age (1838). Measure enlarged (1912).
Louisiana—Tax-paying suffrage (1898)
Massachusetts—School suffrage (1879)
Michigan—School suffrage (1875), taxpayers to vote on questions of local taxation and granting franchises (1908)
Minnesota—School suffrage (1875), library trustees (1898) and Presidential Suffrage (1917)
Mississippi—School suffrage (1880)
Nebraska—Presidential, municipal and county suffrage (1917)
New Hampshire—School suffrage (1878)
New Jersey—School suffrage (1887)
New Mexico—School suffrage (1910)
North Dakota—Presidential, Municipal and County (1917)
Ohio—School suffrage (1894)
Oklahoma—School suffrage (1907)
Rhode Island—Presidential Suffrage (1917)
So. Dakota—School suffrage (1887) Municipal Suffrage (1917)
Vermont—School suffrage (1880)
Wisconsin—School suffrage (1900)

To Enfranchise Women.

There are two ways through which women can be enfranchised—Congress can submit an amendment to the National Constitution, which must be ratified by three-fourths of the Legislatures; or the Legislature of each State can submit an amendment to its own constitution, which must be approved by the majority of the voters. The former would be the easier way, but the National American Woman Suffrage Association has realized that Congress would not act until a considerable number of States had first conferred the suffrage. Therefore, while it has appealed to every Congress since 1869, it has continually assisted the individual States in their struggle. The Legislature of a Territory can grant the suffrage without referendum, as can the Legislature of the State of Delaware.

Women Suffrage In Foreign Countries

Woman suffrage exists in New Zealand, the six States of the Australian Federation, Finland, Norway, Denmark and Iceland. All women in Sweden have municipal suffrage. Isle of Man gives full Parliamentary suffrage to women tax-payers. England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland give municipal suffrage to women. In Canada full suffrage exists in Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan and Ontario, while municipal suffrage is given to property owning widows and spinsters, Prince Edward Island and Quebec; to tax paying widows and spinsters in New Brunswick. Nova Scotia grants municipal suffrage to all property owning women, including married women whose husbands are not voters. Municipal suffrage is granted the women of Rangoon, capital of Burmah; Belize, capital of British Honduras; Baroda and Bombay, British India and the union of South Africa. Women have limited communal franchise rights in certain provinces of Austria, Hungary and Russia.

GOVERNORS OF STATES OF UNITED STATES

State	Governor	Party	Term Years	Term Expires
Alabama	Charles Henderson	D	4	Jan. — 1919
Arizona	George W. P. Hunt	D	2	Jan. — 1919
Arkansas	Chas. H. Brough	D	2	Jan. — 1919
California	William D. Stephens	P	4	Jan. — 1919
Colorado	Julius C. Gunter	D	2	Jan. — 1919
Connecticut	Marcus H. Holcomb	R	2	Jan. — 1919
Delaware	John G. Townsend	R	4	Jan. 21, 1921
Florida	Sidney J. Catts	D	4	Jan. — 1921
Georgia	Hugh M. Dorsey	D	2	June — 1919
Idaho	Moses Alexander	D	2	Jan. — 1919
Illinois	Frank O. Lowden	R	4	Jan. — 1921
Indiana	James P. Goodrich	R	4	Jan. — 1921
Iowa	W. L. Harding	R	2	Jan. — 1919
Kansas	Arthur Capper	R	2	Jan. — 1919
Kentucky	A. C. Stanley	D	4	Dec. 31, 1919
Louisiana	Ruffin G. Pleasant	D	4	May — 1920
Maine	Carl E. Milliken	R	2	Jan. — 1920
Maryland	Emerson C. Harrington	D	4	Jan. — 1920
Massachusetts	Sam'l. W. McCall	R	1	Jan. — 1919
Michigan	Albert S. Sleeper	R	2	Jan. 1, 1919
Minnesota	J. A. A. Burnquist	R	2	Jan. 1, 1919
Mississippi	Theo. C. Bilbo	D	4	Jan. — 1920
Missouri	Frederick D. Gardner	D	4	Jan. — 1921
Montana	Samuel V. Stewart	D	4	Jan. — 1921
Nebraska	Keith Neville	D	2	Jan. — 1919
Nevada	Emmet D. Boyle	D	4	Jan. — 1919
N. Hampshire	Henry W. Keyes	R	2	Jan. — 1919
New Jersey	Walter E. Edge	R	3	Jan. 15, 1920
New Mexico	E. C. DeBaca	D	5	Dec. — 1921
New York	Charles S. Whitman	R	2	Dec. 31, 1918
North Carolina	Thomas H. Bicket	D	4	Jan. — 1921
North Dakota	Lynn J. Frazier	R	2	Jan. — 1919
Ohio	James M. Cox	R	2	Jan. 1, 1919
Oklahoma	R. L. Williams	D	4	Jan. — 1919
Oregon	James Withycombe	R	4	Jan. 11, 1919
Pennsylvania	M. C. Brumbaugh	R	4	Jan. 17, 1919
Rhode Island	R. L. Beeckman	R	2	Jan. — 1919
South Carolina	Richard I. Manning	D	2	Jan. — 1919
South Dakota	Peter Norbeck	R	2	Jan. — 1919
Tennessee	Thomas C. Rye	D	2	Jan. — 1919
Texas	James E. Ferguson	D	2	Jan. — 1919
Utah	Simon Bamberger	D	4	Jan — 1919
Vermont	Horace F. Graham	R	2	Jan. — 1919
Virginia	Westmoreland Davis	D	4	Feb. 1, 1922
Washington	Ernest Lister	D	4	Jan. — 1921
West Virginia	John J. Cornwell	D	4	Mar. 4, 1921
Wisconsin	E. L. Phillipp	R	2	Jan. — 1919
Wyoming	J. B. Kendrick	D	4	Jan. — 1919

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS FROM WASHINGTON TO WILSON

WASHINGTON TO MADISON

1790. American sailing ship circles the globe.
1791. Anthracite coal in Pennsylvania.
1793. Whitney's cotton gin.
1807. Clermont steams up the Hudson.
1811. Steamboats on the Ohio.
1812. Steamboats on the Mississippi.

MADISON TO VAN BUREN

1819. Steamboats on the great lakes; first savings bank (in Philadelphia).
1819. Savannah steams to Liverpool in 26 days.
1820. Steamboat runs from New York to New Orleans.
1825. Erie Canal opened.
1830. Fourteen miles of B. & O. R. R. opened.
1831. First American locomotive.
1834. McCormick reaper.

VAN BUREN TO LINCOLN

1837. Morse telegraph.
1841. Sewing machine.
1842. Railroad from New York to Buffalo.
1844. Telegraph from Baltimore to Washington.
1849. Gold stampede to California; first screw propeller.
1850. Copper mines on the lakes.
1853. New York Clearing House opened.
1858. Sleeping cars used.

LINCOLN TO CLEVELAND

1865. Bessemer Steel first manufactured.
1869. Union Pacific completed.
1876. Bell telephone.
1878. Edison electric light.
1880. Broadway lighted by electricity.
1883. Electric railway (in Baltimore).
1884. Natural gas discovered.

CLEVELAND TO WILSON

1887. Gold in Alaska.
1888. Linotype typesetting machines.
1890. American pig iron output surpasses Great Britain's.
1893. Great Northern R. R. built to coast.
1895. Long distance electric power transmission.
1897. Opening up of foreign markets for American manufactures.
1901. Steel Corporation.
1906. Wireless telegraphy across the ocean.
1907. Electric trains on the N. Y. Central.
1908. American battleship fleet circles the globe.
1912. Practicability of Aeroplane.
1913. Panama Canal completed.
1914. Gyroscopic stabilizer: gyroscope compass.
1915. Thermophone.
1916. Wireless telephone put in operation.

A GENERATION OF DISASTROUS FIRES

Date and building	Deaths
Dec. 5, 1876, Brooklyn Theatre, Brooklyn	289
Dec. 8, 1881, Ring Theatre, Vienna, Austria	350
April 30, 1884, poorhouse, Van Buren County, Mich.	30
Feb. 12, 1885, Blockley Almshouse, Philadelphia	50
May 25, 1887, Opera Comique, Paris	200
Sept. 4, 1887, theatre, Exeter, England	200
Mar. 21, 1888, Banquet Theatre, Portugal	200
July 21, 1889, building at Lu-Chow, China	400
Jan. 9, 1890, Shantung Theater, China	250
Feb. 6, 1892, Hotel Royal, New York City	28
April 27, 1892, Central Theatre, Philadelphia	28
Aug. 12, 1896, Ching Un Dist. Theatre, China	200
May 4, 1897, Charity Bazaar, Paris	150
Mar. 17, 1899, Windsor Hotel, N. Y. City	45
June 30, 1900, Hoboken piers and ships	145
Sept. 20, 1902, Shiloh Baptist Church, Birmingham, Ala.	115
Dec. 30, 1903, Iroquois Theatre, Chicago	602
April 1906, San Francisco, Cal., (Earthquake)	4
Mar. 4, 1908, school, Collingwood, Ohio	174
Jan. 4, 1908, Rhodes Theatre, Boyertown, Pa	169
Feb. 2, 1909, theatre in Acapulco, Mexico	300
Mar. 25, 1911, factory, 23 Washington Pl., N. Y. City	145
Aug. 26, 1911, moving picture theatre, Canonsburg, Pa.	26
Jan. 9, 1912, Equitable Life Bldg., 120 B'way, N. Y. C.	6
Nov. 23, 1912, Starch factory, Waukegan, Ill.	25
Apr. 23, 1912, Mine explosion, Pittsburgh, Pa.	96
Aug. 2, 1913, Mine explosion, Tower City	18
Aug. 3, 1913, Mine explosion, Glasgow, Scotland	22
Oct. 14, 1913, Mine explosion, Cardiff, Wales	400
Dec. 3, 1913, Lodging house, Boston, Mass.	30
Dec. 25, 1913, Theatre panic, Calumet, Mich.	72
June 25, 1914, Salem, Mass. 1,000 buildings	4
Oct. 28, 1915, Parochial School. Peabody, Mass.	21
July 30, 1916, Ammunition explosion, Black Tom Island, Jersey City, N. J. loss of $20,000,000	2

HOW THE WAR CAME TO AMERICA

A Statement by the Public Information Committee
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman

In the years when this Republic was still struggling for existence, in the face of threatened encroachments by hostile monarchies over the sea, in order to make the New World safe for democracy our forefathers established here the policy that soon came to be known as the Monroe doctrine. Warning the Old World not to interfere in the political life of the New, our Government pledged itself in return to abstain from interference in the political conflicts of Europe; and history has vindicated the wisdom of this course. We were then too weak to influence the destinies of Europe, and it was vital to mankind that this first great experiment in government of and by the people should not be disturbed by foreign attack.

Reenforced by the experience of our expanding national life, this doctrine has been ever since the dominating element in the growth of our foreign policy. Whether or not we could have maintained it in case of concerted attack from abroad, it has seemed of such importance to us that we were at all times ready to go to war in its defense. And though since it was first enunciated our strength has grown by leaps and bounds, although in that time the vast increase of our foreign trade and of travel abroad, modern transport, modern mails, the cables and the wireless, have brought us close to Europe and have made our isolation more and more imaginary, there has been, until the outbreak of the present conflict, small desire on our part to abrogate or even amend the old familiar tradition which has for so long given us peace.

In both conferences at The Hague, in 1899 and 1907, we reaffirmed this policy. As our delegates signed the first convention in regard to arbitration, they read into the minutes this statement:

"Nothing contained in this convention shall be so construed as to require the United States of America to depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with, or entangling itself in the political questions or policy or internal administration of any foreign State; nor shall anything contained in the said convention be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of America of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions."

At The Hague we pledged ourselves, in case we ever went to war, to observe certain broad general rules of decency and fair fighting. But at the same time we cleared ourselves from any responsibility for forcing other nations to observe similar pledges. And in 1906, when our delegates took part in the Algeciras Conference, which was to regulate the affairs of the distracted Kingdom of Morocco, they followed the same formula there. While acquiescing in the new regime which guaranteed the independence and integrity of Morocco, we explicitly announced that we assumed no police responsibility for the enforcement of the treaty. And if any honest doubt was left as to our attitude in regard to the enforcement of Old World agreements, it was dispelled five years later, when our Government refused to protest against the overthrow of the Acte d'Algeciras.

We declined to be drawn into quarrels abroad which might endanger in any way our traditional policy.

Our second great tradition in international relations has been our persistent effort to secure a stable and equitable agreement of the nations upon such a maritime code as would assure to all the world a just freedom of the seas.

This effort was born of our vital need. For although it was possible for the Republic to keep aloof from the nineteenth century disputes that rent the Continent of Europe, we could not be indifferent to the way in which war was conducted at sea. In those early years of our national life, when we were still but a few communities ranged along the Atlantic coast, we were a seafaring people. At a time when our frontiersmen had not yet reached the Mississippi, the fame of our daring clipper ships had spread to all the Seven Seas. So while we could watch the triumphant march and the tragic countermarch of Napoleon's grand army with detached indifference, his Continental Blockade and the British Orders

in Council at once affected the lives of our citizens intimately and disastrously.

So it was in the case of the Barbary pirates. We had no interest in the land quarrels and civil wars of the Barbary States, but we fought them for obstructing the freedom of the seas.

And in the decades ever since, although the imagination of our people has been engrossed in the immense labor of winning the West, our Department of State has never lost sight of the compelling interest that we have upon the seas, and has constantly striven to gain the assent of all nations to a maritime code which should be framed and enforced by a joint responsibility. Various watchwords have arisen in this long controversy. We have urged the inviolability of private property at sea, we have asked for a liberal free list and a narrow definition of contraband. But our main insistence has not been on any such details. One salient idea has guided our diplomacy. The law of the sea must be founded not on might but on right and a common accord, upon a code binding all alike, which can not be changed or set aside by the will of any one nation. Our idea has been not a weakening but a strengthening of legal restraint by the free will and agreement of all. We have asked nothing for ourselves that we do not ask for the whole world. The seas will never be free, in our American meaning, until all who sail thereon have had a voice in framing sea laws. The just governance of the seas must rest on the consent of the governed.

No other question of international polity has found the great powers more divided. But in our insistence on this fundamental principle, we have been strengthened by the support of many other countries. At times we have had the support of Great Britain. No one of our Secretaries of State has more clearly defined our ideal than has Viscount Grey, recently British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. None of our statesmen has ever gone so far as he in advocating limitation of the rights of belligerents on the sea. It was on his initiative that the international naval conference was summoned to London in 1909, and it was under his guidance that the eminent international lawyers and diplomats and admirals who gathered there drew up the Declaration of London.

While there were in that Declaration sections that did not quite meet our approval and that we should have liked to amend, the document was from our point of view a tremendous step in advance. For although, like any effort to concisely formulate the broad principles of equity, it did not wholly succeed in its purpose, it was at least an honest attempt to arrive at an agreement on a complete international code of sea law, based upon mutual consent and not to be altered by any belligerent in the heat of the conflict.

But the Declaration of London was not ratified by the British Parliament, for the point of view prevailing then in England was that a power dependent almost wholly upon its navy for protection could not safely accept further limitations upon action at sea unless there were compensating limitations on land powers. And this latter concession Germany consistently refused to make. The conference therefore came to naught. And the London Declaration having been rejected by the strongest maritime power, its indorsement was postponed by all the other countries involved. Our motives, however, remained unchanged; and our Government persisted in its purpose to secure a general ratification either of this declaration or of some similar maritime code.

There has been in our diplomacy one more outstanding aspiration. We have constantly sought to substitute judicial for military settlement of disputes between nations.

The genesis of this idea dates from the discussions over the Federal organization of our 13 original States, which were almost as jealous of their sovereignties as are the nations of Europe to-day. The first great step toward the League of Honor, which we hope will at last bring peace to the world, was taken when our 13 States agreed to disarm and submit all their disputes to the high tribunal of the new federation.

And this idea of an interstate court, which except at the time of our Civil War has given this Nation internal peace, has profoundly influenced our foreign policy. Of our efforts to bring others to our way of thinking, an historical resume, was presented by our delegates at the First Hague Conference. A project was submitted there for the formation of a world court. And a few years later Mr. Root, our Secretary of State, in instructing our delegates to the Second Conference at The Hague, laid especial emphasis on this same international ideal.

We have taken a particular pride in being in the vanguard of this movement for

the peaceable settlement by process of law of all disputes between nations. And these efforts have not been without success. For although the last few decades have seen this principle time and again put under a terrific strain, no nation has dared to go to war against the award of a court of arbitration. The stupendous possibilities that lie in arbitration for solving international problems, promoting liberal principles, and safeguarding human life had been amply demonstrated before the present war began.

But in the discussions at The Hague, largely through the resistance of the German Empire and its satellites, the efforts of our delegates and those of other Governments to bring about a general treaty of compulsory arbitration had failed. And therefore this nation, having been thwarted in its attempt to secure a general agreement, began negotiations with all those nations which like our own preferred the methods of law and peace, with the purpose of effecting dual arbitration treaties. And before the end of 1914 we had signed far-reaching treaties with 30 nations, 20 of which had been duly ratified and proclaimed. But in this work, too, we were made to feel the same opposition as at The Hague. For while Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy cordially welcomed our overtures, the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires were noticeably absent from the list of those nations who desired by specific agreements in advance to minimize the danger of war.

On the eve of the present conflict, our position toward other nations might have been summarized under three heads:

I. The Monroe Doctrine.—We had pledged ourselves to defend the New World from European aggression, and we had by word and deed made it clear that we would not intervene in any European dispute.

II. The freedom of the seas.—In every naval conference our influence had been given in support of the principle that sea law to be just and worthy of general respect must be based on the consent of the governed.

III. Arbitration.—As we had secured peace at home by referring interstate disputes to a federal tribunal, we urged a similar settlement of international controversies. Our ideal was a permanent world court. We had already signed arbitration treaties not only with great powers which might conceivably attack us, but even more freely with weaker neighbors in order to show our good faith in recognizing the equality of all nations both great and small. We had made plain to the nations our purpose to forestall by every means in our power the recurrence of wars in the world.

The outbreak of war in 1914 caught this Nation by surprise. The peoples of Europe had had at least some warnings of the coming storm, but to us such a blind, savage onslaught on the ideals of civilization had appeared impossible.

The war was incomprehensible. Either side was championed here by millions living among us who were of European birth. Their contradictory accusations threw our thoughts into disarray, and in the first chaotic days we could see no clear issue that affected our national policy. There was no direct assault on our rights. It seemed at first to most of us a purely European dispute, and our minds were not prepared to take sides in such a conflict. The President's proclamation of neutrality was received by us as natural and inevitable. It was quickly followed by his appeal to "the citizens of the Republic."

"Every man who really loves America will act and speak in the true spirit of neutrality," he said, "which is the spirit of impartiality and fairness and friendliness to all concerned. * * *It will be easy to excite passion and difficult to allay it." He expressed the fear that our Nation might become divided in camps of hostile opinion. "Such divisions among us * * * might seriously stand in the way of the proper performance of our duty as the one great nation at peace, the one people holding itself ready to play a part of impartial mediation and speak counsels of peace and accommodation, not as a partisan, but as a friend."

This purpose—the preservation of a strict neutrality in order that later we might be of use in the great task of mediation—dominated all the President's early speeches.

"We are the mediating Nation of the world," he declared in an address on April 20, 1915. "We are compounded of the nations of the world; we mediate their blood, we mediate their traditions, we mediate their sentiments, their tastes, their passions; we are ourselves compounded of those things. We are, therefore, able to understand them in the compound, not separately as partisans, but unitedly as knowing and comprehending and embodying them all. It

is in that sense that I mean that America is a mediating Nation."

American neutrality, in those first months of the great war, was beyond any question real.

But the spirit of neutrality was not easy to maintain. Public opinion was deeply stirred by the German invasion of Belgium and by reports of atrocities there. The Royal Belgian Commission, which came in September, 1914, to lay their country's cause for complaint before our National Government, was received with sympathy and respect. The President in his reply reserved our decision in the affair. It was the only course he could take without an abrupt departure from our most treasured traditions of noninterference in Old World disputes. But the sympathy of America went out to the Belgians in their heroic tragedy, and from every section of our land money contributions and supplies of food and clothing poured over to the Commission for Relief in Belgium, which was under the able management of our fellow countrymen abroad.

Still, the thought of taking an active part in this European war was very far from most of our minds. The Nation shared with the President the belief that by maintaining a strict neutrality we could best serve Europe at the end as impartial mediators.

But in the very first days of the war our Government foresaw that complications on the seas might put us in grave risk of being drawn into the conflict. No neutral nation could foretell what violations of its vital interests at sea might be attempted by the belligerents. And so, on August 6, 1914, our Secretary of State dispatched an identical note to all the powers then at war, calling attention to the risk of serious trouble arising out of this uncertainty of neutrals as to their maritime rights and proposing that the Declaration of London be accepted by all nations for the duration of the war.

But the British Government's response, while expressing sympathy with the purpose of our suggestion and declaring their "keen desire to consult so far as possible the interests of neutral countries," announced their decision "to adopt generally the rules of the Declaration in question, subject to certain modifications and additions which they judge indispensable to the efficient conduct of their naval operations." The Declaration had not been indorsed by any power in time of peace, and there was no legal obligation on Great Britain to accept it. Her reply, however, was disappointing, for it did nothing to clarify the situation. Great Britain recognized as binding certain long accepted principles of international law and sought now to apply them to the peculiar and unforeseen conditions of this war. But these principles were often vague and therefore full of dangerous possibilities of friction.

Controversies soon arose between Great Britain and this Nation. In practice their ruling sometimes seemed to our Government inconsistent with the spirit of international law, and especially with the established precedents which they invoked. But painful as this divergence of opinion sometimes was, it did not seriously threaten our position of neutrality, for the issues that arose involved only rights of property and were amply covered by the arbitration treaty signed only a short time before by Great Britain and the United States.

And this controversy led to a clearer understanding on our part of the British attitude toward our ideal of the freedom of the seas. They were not willing to accept our classification of the seas as being distinct from the Old World. We had confined our interest to matters affecting rights at sea and had kept carefully aloof from issues affecting the interests of European nations on land. The British were interested in both. They explained that they had participated in the London naval conference in the hope that it would lead to a sound and liberal entente in the interest of the rights of all nations on the sea and on the land as well, and that they had refused to ratify the London Declaration because no compensating accord on the Continent had resulted. They could not afford to decrease the striking power of their navy unless their powerful neighbors on land agreed to decrease their armies.

That this attitude of England deeply impressed our Government is shown by the increasing attention given by the United States to the search for ways and means of insuring at the end of the war, a lasting peace for all the world. The address of our President, on May 27, 1916, before the League to Enforce Peace was a milestone in our history. He outlined the main principles on which a stable peace must rest, principles plainly indicating that this Nation would have to give up its position of isolation and assume the responsibilities of a world power. The President said:

"So sincerely do we believe these things that I am sure that I speak the mind and

wish of the people of America when I say that the United States is willing to become a partner in any feasible association of nations formed in order to realize these objects and make them secure against violation."

It was a new and significant note in our foreign policy. But the mind of America had learned much in the long bitter months of war. Future historians will make charts of this remarkable evolution in our public opinion: the gradual abandonment of the illusion of isolation; the slow growth of a realization that we could not win freedom on sea—for us a vital interest—unless we consented to do our share in maintaining freedom on land as well, and that we could not have peace in the world—the peace we loved and needed for the perfection of our democracy—unless we were willing and prepared to help to restrain any nation that willfully endangered the peace of the whole world family.

Had this address of the President come before the war, there would have arisen a storm of protest from all sections of the land. But in May, 1916, the Nation's response was emphatic approval.

In the meantime, although our neutral rights were not brought into question by Germany as early as by England, the German controversy was infinitely more serious.

For any dissensions that might arise, no arbitration treaty existed between the United States and the German Government. This was from no fault of ours. We had tried to establish with Germany the same treaty relations we had with Great Britain and 19 other nations. But these overtures had been rejected. And this action on the part of the Imperial German Government was only one example of its whole system of diplomacy. In both conferences at The Hague it had been the German delegates who were the most active in blocking all projects for the pacific settlement of disputes between nations. They had preferred to limit international relations to the old modes of diplomacy and war. It was therefore obvious from the first that any controversy with the German Government would be exceedingly serious; for if it could not be solved by direct diplomatic conversations, there was no recourse except to war.

From such conversations there is small hope of satisfactory results unless the good faith of both sides is profound. If either side lacks good faith, or reveals in all its actions an insidious hostility, diplomacy is of no avail. And so it has proved in the present case.

In the first year of the war the Government of Germany stirred up among its people a feeling of resentment against the United States on account of our insistence upon our right as a neutral nation to trade in munitions with the belligerent powers. Our legal right in the matter was not seriously questioned by Germany. She could not have done so consistently, for as recently as the Balkan Wars of 1912 and 1913 both Germany and Austria sold munitions to the belligerents. Their appeals to us in the present war were not to observe international law, but to revise it in their interest. And these appeals they tried to make on moral and humanitarian grounds. But upon "the moral issue" involved, the stand taken by the United States was consistent with its traditional policy and with obvious common sense. For if, with all other neutrals, we refused to sell munitions to belligerents, we could never in time of a war of our own obtain munitions from neutrals, and the nation which had accumulated the largest reserves of war supplies in time of peace would be assured of victory. The militarist state that invested its money in arsenals would be at a fatal advantage over the free people who invested their wealth in schools. To write into international law that neutrals should not trade in munitions would be to hand over the world to the rule of the nation with the largest armament factories. Such a policy the United States of America could not accept.

But our principal controversy with the German Government, and the one which rendered the situation at once acute, rose out of their announcement of a sea zone where their submarines would operate in violation of all accepted principles of international law. Our indignation at such a threat was soon rendered passionate by the sinking of the Lusitania. This attack upon our rights was not only grossly illegal; it defied the fundamental concepts of humanity. Aggravating restraints on our trade were grievances which could be settled by litigation after the war, but the wanton murder of peaceable men and of innocent women and children, citizens of a nation with which Germany was at peace, was a crime against the civilized world which could never be settled in any court.

Our Government, however, inspired still

by a desire to preserve peace if possible, used every resource of diplomacy to force the German Government to abandon such attacks. This diplomatic correspondence, which has already been published, proves beyond doubt that our Government sought by every honorable means to preserve faith in that mutual sincerity between nations which is the only basis of sound diplomatic interchange.

But evidence of the bad faith of the Imperial German Government soon piled up on every hand. Honest efforts on our part to establish a firm basis of good neighborliness with the German people were met by their Government with quibbles, misrepresentations, and counter accusations against their enemies abroad. And meanwhile in this country official agents of the Central Powers—protected from criminal prosecution by diplomatic immunity—conspired against our internal peace, placed spies and agents provocateurs throughout the length and breadth of our land, and even in high positions of trust in departments of our Government. While expressing a cordial friendship for the people of the United States, the Government of Germany had its agents at work both in Latin America and Japan. They bought or subsidized papers and supported speakers there to rouse feelings of bitterness and distrust against us in those friendly nations, in order to embroil us in war. They were inciting to insurrection in Cuba, in Haiti, and in Santo Domingo; their hostile hand was stretched out to take the Danish Islands; and everywhere in South America they were abroad sowing the seeds of dissension, trying to stir up one nation against another and all against the United States. In their sum these various operations amounted to direct assault upon the Monroe doctrine. And even if we had given up our right to travel on the sea, even if we had surrendered to German threats and abandoned our legitimate trade in munitions, the German offensive in the New World, in our own land and among our neighbors, was becoming too serious to be ignored.

So long as it was possible, the Government of the United States tried to believe that such activities, the evidence of which was already in a large measure at hand, were the work of irresponsible and misguided individuals. It was only reluctantly, in the face of overwhelming proof, that the recall of the Austro-Hungarian ambassador and of the German military and naval attaches was demanded. Proof of their criminal violations of our hospitality was presented to their Governments. But these Governments in reply offered no apologies nor did they issue reprimands. It became clear that such intrigue was their settled policy.

In the meantime the attacks of the German submarines upon the lives and property of American citizens had gone on; the protests of our Government were now sharp and ominous; and this Nation was rapidly being drawn into a state of war. As the President said in Topeka, on February 2, 1916:

"We are not going to invade any nation's right. But suppose, my fellow countrymen, some nation should invade our rights. What then ? * * * I have come here to tell you that the difficulties of our foreign policy * * * daily increase in number and intricacy and in danger, and I would be derelict to my duty to you if I did not deal with you in these matters with the utmost candor, and tell you what it may be necessary to use the force of the United States to do." The next day at St. Louis, he repeated his warning: "The danger is not from within, gentlemen, it is from without; and I am bound to tell you that that danger is constant and immediate, not because anything new has happened, not because there has been any change in our international relationships within recent weeks or months, but because the danger comes with every turn of events."

The break would have come sooner if our Government had not been restrained by the hope that saner counsels might still prevail in Germany. For it was well known to us that the German people had to a very large extent been kept in ignorance of many of the secret crimes of their Government against us. And the pressure of a faction of German public opinion less hostile to this country was shown when their Government acquiesced to some degree in our demands, at the time of the Sussex outrage, and for nearly a year maintained at least a pretense of observing the pledge they had made to us. The tension was abated.

While the war spirit was growing in some sections of our Nation, there was still no widespread desire to take part in the conflict abroad; for the tradition of noninterference in Europe's political affairs was too deeply rooted our national life to be easily overthrown. Moreover, two other considerations strengthened our Government in its

efforts to remain neutral in this war. The first was our traditional sense of responsibility toward all the republics of the New World. Throughout the crisis our Government was in constant communication with the countries of Central and South America. They, too, preferred the ways of peace. And there was a very obvious obligation upon us to safeguard their interests with our own. The second consideration, which had been so often developed in the President's speeches, was the hope that by keeping aloof from the bitter passions abroad, by preserving untroubled here the holy ideals of civilized intercourse between nations, we might be free at the end of this war to bind up the wounds of the conflict, to be the restorers and rebuilders of the wrecked structure of the world.

All these motives held us back, but it was not long until we were beset by further complications. We soon had reason to believe that the recent compliance of the German Government had not been made to us in good faith and was only temporary; and by the end of 1916 it was plain that our neutral status had again been made unsafe through the ever-increasing aggressiveness of the German autocracy. There was general agreement here with the statement of our President, on October 26, 1916, that this conflict was the last great war involving the world in which we could remain neutral.

It was in this frame of mind, fearing we might be drawn into the war if it did not soon come to an end, that the President began the preparation of his note, asking the belligerent powers to define their war aims. But before he had completed it, the world was surprised by the peace move of the German Government—an identical note on behalf of the German Empire, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, sent through neutral powers on December 12, 1916, to the governments of the Allies, proposing negotiations for peace. While expressing the wish to end this war—"a catastrophe which thousands of years of common civilization was unable to prevent and which injures the most precious achievements of humanity"—the greater portion of the note was couched in terms that gave small hope of a lasting peace. Boasting of German conquests, "the glorious deeds of our armies," the note implanted in neutral minds the belief that it was the purpose of the Imperial German Government to insist upon such conditions as would leave all Central Europe under German dominance and so build up an Empire which would menace the whole liberal world.

Moreover, the German proposal was accompanied by a thinly veiled threat to all neutral nations; and from a thousand sources, official and unofficial, the word came to Washington that unless the neutrals used their influence to bring the war to an end on terms dictated from Berlin, Germany and her allies would consider themselves henceforth free from any obligations to respect the rights of neutrals. The Kaiser ordered the neutrals to exert pressure on the Entente to bring the war to an abrupt end, or to beware of the consequences. Clear warnings were brought to our Government that if the German peace move should not be successful, the submarines would be unleashed for a more intense and ruthless war upon all commerce.

On the 18th of December, the President dispatched his note to all the belligerent powers, asking them to define their war aims. There was still hope in our minds that the mutual suspicions between the warring powers might be decreased, and the menace of future German aggression and dominance be removed, by finding a guaranty of good faith in a League of Nations. There was a chance that by the creation of such a league as part of the peace negotiations, the war could now be brought to an end before our Nation was involved. Two statements issued to the press by our Secretary of State, upon the day the note was dispatched, threw a clear light on the seriousness with which our Government viewed the crisis.

From this point, events moved rapidly. The powers of the Entente replied to the German peace note. Neutral nations took action on the note of the President, and from both belligerents replies to this note were soon in our hands.

The German reply was evasive—in accord with their traditional preference for diplomacy behind closed doors. Refusing to state to the world their terms, Germany and her allies merely proposed a conference. They adjourned all discussion of any plan for a league of peace until after hostilities should end.

The response of the Entente Powers was frank and in harmony with our principal purpose. Many questions raised in the statement of their aims were so purely European in character as to have small interest for us; but our great concern in Europe was the lasting restoration of peace, and it was

clear that this was also the chief interest of the Entente Nations. As to the wisdom of some of the measures they proposed toward this end, we might differ in opinion, but the trend of their proposals was the establishment of just frontiers based on the rights of all nations, the small as well as the great, to decide their own destinies.

The aims of the belligerents were now becoming clear. From the outbreak of hostilities the German Government had claimed that it was fighting a war of defense. But the tone of its recent proposals had been that of a conqueror. It sought a peace based on victory. The central empires aspired to extend their domination over other races. They were willing to make liberal terms to any one of their enemies, in a separate peace which would free their hands to crush other opponents. But they were not willing to accept any peace which did not, all fronts considered, leave them victors and the dominating imperial power of Europe. The war aims of the Entente showed a determination to thwart this ambition of the Imperial German Government. Against the German Peace to further German growth and aggression the Entente Powers offered a plan for a European Peace that should make the whole continent secure.

At this juncture the President read his address to the Senate, on January 22, 1917, in which he outlined the kind of peace the United States of America could join in guaranteeing. His words were addressed not only to the Senate and this Nation but to people of all countries.

"May I not add that I hope and believe that I am in effect speaking for liberals and friends of humanity in every nation and of every program of liberty? I would fain believe that I am speaking for the silent mass of mankind everywhere who have as yet had no place or opportunity to speak their real hearts out concerning the death and ruin they see to have come already upon the persons and the homes they hold most dear."

The address was a rebuke to those who still cherished dreams of a world dominated by one nation. For the peace he outlined was not that of a victorious emperor, it was not the peace of Caesar. It was in behalf of all the world, and it was a Peace of the People.

"No peace can last, or ought to last, which does not recognize and accept the principle that governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that no right anywhere exists to hand people about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were property."

"I am proposing, as it were, that the nations should with one accord adopt the doctrine of President Monroe as the doctrine of the world; that no nation should seek to extend its policy over any other nation or people, but that every people should be left free to determine its own polity, its own way of development, unhindered, unthreatened, unafraid, the little along with the great and powerful."

"I am proposing that all nations henceforth avoid entangling alliances which would draw them into competitions of power, catch them in a net of intrigue and selfish rivalry, and disturb their own affairs with influences intruded from without. There is no entangling alliance in a concert of power. When all unite to act in the same sense and with the same purpose, all act in the common interest and are free to live their own lives under a common protection."

"I am proposing government by the consent of the governed; that freedom of the seas which in international conference after conference representatives of the United States have urged with the eloquence of those who are the convinced disciples of liberty; and that moderation of armaments which makes of armies and navies a power for order merely, not an instrument of aggression or of selfish violence."

"And the paths of the sea must, alike in law and in fact, be free. The freedom of the seas is the sine qua non of peace, equality, and cooperation."

It is a problem closely connected with the limitation of naval armament and the cooperation of the navies of the world in keeping the seas at once free and safe. And the question of limiting naval armaments opens the wider and perhaps more difficult question of the limitation of armies and of all programs of military preparation. * * * There can be no sense of safety and equality among the nations if great preponderating armaments are henceforth to continue here and there to be built up and maintained."

"Mere agreements may not make peace secure. It will be absolutely necessary that a force be created as a guarantor of the permanency of the settlement so much greater than the force of any nation now engaged or any alliance hitherto formed or projected that no nation, no probably combination of nations, could face or withstand it. If the peace presently to be made is to

endure, it must be a peace made secure by the organized major force of mankind."

If there were any doubts in our minds as to which of the great alliances was the more in sympathy with these ideals, it was removed by the popular response abroad to this address of the President. For while exception was taken to some parts of it in Britain and France, it was plain that so far as the peoples of the Entente were concerned the President had been amply justified in stating that he spoke for all forward looking, liberal-minded men and women. It was not so in Germany. The people there who could be reached, and whose hearts were stirred by this enunciation of the principles of a people's peace, were too few or too oppressed to make their voices heard in the councils of their nation. Already, on January 16, 1917, unknown to the people of Germany, Herr Zimmerman, their Secretary of Foreign Affairs, had secretly dispatched a note to their minister in Mexico, informing him of the German intention to repudiate the Sussex pledge and instructing him to offer to the Mexican Government New Mexico and Arizona if Mexico would join with Japan in attacking the United States.

In the new year of 1917, as through our acceptance of world responsibilities so plainly indicated in the President's utterances in regard to a league of nations, we felt ourselves now drawing nearer to a full accord with the powers of the entente; and as on the other hand we found ourselves more and more outraged at the German Government's methods of conducting warfare, and their brutal treatment of people in their conquered lands; as we more and more uncovered their hostile intrigues against the peace of the New World; and above all, as the sinister and antidemocratic ideals of their ruling class became manifest in their manoeuvers for a peace of conquest—the Imperial German Government abruptly threw aside the mask.

On the last day of January, 1917, Count Bernstorff handed to Mr. Lansing a note in which his Government announced its purpose to intensify and render more ruthless the operations of their submarines at sea, in a manner against which our Government had protested from the beginning. The German Chancellor also stated before the Imperial Diet that the reason this ruthless policy had not been earlier employed was simply because the Imperial Government had not then been ready to act. In brief, under the guise of friendship and the cloak of false promises, it had been preparing this attack.

This was the direct challenge. There was no possible answer except to hand their ambassador his passports and so have done with a diplomatic correspondence which had been vitiated from the start by the often proved bad faith of the Imperial Government.

On the same day, February 3, 1917, the President addressed both Houses of our Congress and announced the complete severance of our relations with Germany. The reluctance with which he took this step was evident in every word. But diplomacy had failed, and it would have been the hollowest pretense to maintain relations. At the same time, however, he made it plain that he did not regard this act as tantamount to a declaration of war. Here for the first time the President made his sharp distinction between government and people in undemocratic lands:

"We are the sincere friends of the German people," he said, "and earnestly desire to remain at peace with the Government which speaks for them. * * * God grant we may not be challenged by acts of willful injustice on the part of the Government of Germany."

In this address of the President, and in its indorsement by the Senate, there was a solemn warning; for we still had hope that the German Government might hesitate to drive us to war. But it was soon evident that our warning had fallen on deaf ears. The tortuous ways and means of German official diplomacy were clearly shown in the negotiations opened by them through the Swiss legation on the 10th of February. In no word of their proposals did the German Government meet the real issue between us. And our State Department replied that no minor negotiations could be entertained until the main issue had been met by the withdrawal of the submarine order.

By the 1st of March it had become plain that the Imperial Government, unrestrained by the warning in the President's address to Congress on February 3, was determined to make good its threat. The President then again appeared before Congress to report the development of the crisis and to ask the approval of the Representatives of the Nation for the course of armed neutrality upon which, under his constitutional authority, he had now determined. More than 500 of the 531 members of the two Houses of Congress

showed themselves ready and anxious to act; and the Armed Neutrality Declaration would have been accepted if it had not been for the legal death of the Sixty-fourth Congress on March 4.

No "overt" act, however, was ordered by our Government until Count Bernstorff had reached Berlin and Mr. Gerard was in Washington. For the German ambassador on his departure had begged that no irrevocable decision should be taken until he had had the chance to make one final plea for peace to his sovereign. We do not know the nature of his report to the Kaiser; we know only that, even if he kept his pledge and urged an eleventh-hour revocation of the submarine order, he was unable to sway the policy of the Imperial Government.

And so, having exhausted every resource of patience, our Government on the 12th of March finally issued orders to place armed guards on our merchant ships.

With the definite break in diplomatic relations there vanished the last vestige of cordiality toward the Government of Germany. Our attitude was now to change. So long as we had maintained a strict neutrality in the war, for the reason that circumstances might arise in which Europe would have need of an impartial mediator, for us to have given official heed to the accusation of either party would have been to prejudge the case before all the evidence was in. But now at last, with the breaking of friendly relations with the German Government, we were relieved of the oppressive duty of endeavoring to maintain a judicial detachment from the rights and wrongs involved in the war. We were no longer the outside observers striving to hold an even balance of judgment between disputants. One party by direct attack upon our rights and liberties was forcing us into the conflict. And, much as we had hoped to keep out of the fray, it was no little relief to be free at last from that reserve which is expected of a judge.

Much evidence had been presented to us of things so abhorrent to our ideas of humanity that they had seemed incredible, things we had been loath to believe, and with heavy hearts we had sought to reserve our judgment. But with the breaking of relations with the Government of Germany that duty at last was ended. The perfidy of that Government in its dealings with this Nation relieved us of the necessity of striving to give them the benefit of the doubt in regard to their crimes abroad. The Government which under cover of profuse professions of friendship had tried to embroil us in war with Mexico and Japan could not expect us to believe in its good faith in other matters. The men whose paid agents dynamited our factories here were capable of the infamies reported against them over the sea. Their Government's protestations, that their purpose was self-defense and the freeing of small nations, fell like a house of cards before the revelation of their "peace terms."

And judging the German Government now in the light of our own experience through the long and patient years of our honest attempt to keep the peace, we could see the Great Autocracy and read her record through the war. And we found that record damnable. Beginning long before the war in Prussian opposition to every effort that was made by other nations and our own to do away with warfare, the story of the Autocracy has been one of vast preparations for war combined with an attitude of arrogant intolerance toward all other points of view, all other systems of government, all other hopes and dreams of men. With a fanatical faith in the destiny of German kultur as the system that must rule the world, the Imperial Government's actions have through years of boasting, double dealing, and deceit tended toward aggression upon the rights of others. And if there still be any doubt as to which nation began this war, there can be no uncertainty as to which one was most prepared, most exultant at the chance, and ready instantly to march upon other nations—even those who had given no offense. The wholesale depredations and hideous atrocities in Belgium and in Serbia were doubtless part and parcel with the Imperial Government's purpose to terrorize small nations into abject submission for generations to come. But in this the Autocracy has been blind. For its record in those countries, and in Poland and in northern France, has given not only to the Allies but to liberal peoples throughout the world the conviction that this menace to human liberties everywhere must be utterly shorn of its power for harm.

For the evil it has effected has ranged far out of Europe—out upon the open seas, where its submarines in defiance of law and the concepts of humanity have blown up neutral vessels and covered the waves with the dead and the dying, men and women and children alike. Its agents have conspired

against the peace of neutral nations everywhere, sowing the seeds of dissension, ceaselessly endeavoring by tortuous methods of deceit, of bribery, false promises, and intimidation, to stir up brother nations one against the other, in order that the liberal world might not be able to unite, in order that the Autocracy might emerge triumphant from the war.

All this we know from our own experience with the Imperial Government. As they have dealt with Europe, so they have dealt with us and with all mankind. And so out of these years the conviction has grown that until the German Nation is divested of such rulers democracy cannot be safe.

There remained but one element to confuse the issue. One other great autocracy, the Government of the Russian Czar, had long been hostile to free institutions; it had been a stronghold of tyrannies reaching far back into the past; and its presence among the Allies had seemed to be in disaccord with the great liberal principles they were upholding in this war. Russia had been a source of doubt. Repeatedly during the conflict liberal Europe had been startled by the news of secret accord between the Kaiser and the Czar.

But now at this crucial time for our Nation, on the eve of our entrance into the war, the free men of all the world were thrilled and heartened by the news that the people of Russia had risen to throw off their Government and found a new democracy; and the torch of freedom in Russia lit up the last dark phases of the situation abroad. Here indeed was a fit partner for the League of Honor. The conviction was finally crystallized in American minds and hearts that this war across the sea was no mere conflict between dynasties but a stupendous civil war of all the world; a new campaign in the age-old war, the prize of which is liberty. Here at last was a struggle in which all who love freedom have a stake. Further neutrality on our part would have been a crime against our ancestors, who had given their lives that we might be free.

"The world must be made safe for democracy."

On the 2d of April, 1917, the President read to the new Congress in his message, in which he asked the Representatives of the Nation to declare the existence of a state of war, and in the early hours of the 6th of April the House by an overwhelming vote accepted the joint resolution which had already passed the Senate:

"Whereas the Imperial German Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America: Therefore be it

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial German Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States."

Neutrality was a thing of the past. The time had come when the President's proud prophecy was fulfilled:

"There will come that day when the world will say, 'This America that we thought was full of a multitude of contrary counsels now speaks with the great volume of the heart's accord, and that great heart of America has behind it the supreme moral force of righteousness and hope and the liberty of mankind.'"

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, DELIVERED TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 22, 1917.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE: On the eighteenth of December last I addressed an identic note to the governments of the nations now at war requesting them to state, more definitely than they had yet been stated by either group of belligerents, the terms upon which they would deem it possible to make peace. I spoke on behalf of humanity and of the rights of all neutral nations like our own, many of whose most vital interests the war puts in constant jeopardy. The Central Powers united in a reply which stated merely that they were ready to meet their antagonists in conference to discuss terms of peace. The Entente Powers have replied much more definitely and have stated, in general terms, indeed, but with sufficient definiteness to imply details, the arrangements, guarantees, and acts of reparation which they deem to be the indispensable conditions of a satisfactory settlement. We are that much nearer a definite discussion of the peace which shall end the present war. We are that much nearer the discussion of the international concert which must thereafter hold the world at peace. In every discussion of the peace that must end this war it is taken for granted that that peace must be followed by some definite concert of power which will make it virtu-

ally impossible that any such catastrophe should ever overwhelm us again. Every lover of mankind, every sane and thoughtful man must take that for granted.

I have sought this opportunity to address you because I thought that I owed it to you, as the council associated with me in the final determination of our international obligations, to disclose to you without reserve the thought and purpose that have been taking form in my mind in regard to the duty of our Government in the days to come when it will be necessary to lay afresh and upon a new plan the foundations of peace among the nations.

It is inconceivable that the people of the United States should play no part in that great enterprise. To take part in such a service will be the opportunity for which they have sought to prepare themselves by the very principles and purposes of their polity and the approved practices of their Government ever since the days when they set up a new nation in the high and honourable hope that it might in all that it was and did show mankind the way to liberty. They cannot in honour withhold the service to which they are now about to be challenged. They do not wish to withhold it. But they owe it to themselves and to the other nations of the world to state the conditions under which they will feel free to render it.

That service is nothing less than this, to add their authority and their power to the authority and force of other nations to guarantee peace and justice throughout the world. Such a settlement can not now be long postponed. It is right that before it comes this Government should frankly formulate the conditions upon which it would feel justified in asking our people to approve its formal and solemn adherence to a League for Peace. I am here to attempt to state those conditions.

The present war must first be ended; but we owe it to candour and to a just regard for the opinion of mankind to say that, so far as our participation in guarantees of future peace is concerned, it makes a great deal of difference in what way and upon what terms it is ended. The treaties and agreements which bring it to an end must embody terms which will create a peace that is worth guaranteeing and preserving, a peace that will win the approval of mankind, not merely a peace that will serve the several interests and immediate aims of the nations engaged. We shall have no voice in determining what those terms shall be, but we shall, I feel sure, have a voice in determining whether they shall be made lasting or not by the guarantees of a universal covenant; and our judgment upon what is fundamental and essential as a condition precedent to permanency should be spoken now, not afterwards when it may be too late.

No covenant of cooperative peace that does not include the peoples of the New World can suffice to keep the future safe against war; and yet there is only one sort of peace that the peoples of America could join in guaranteeing. The elements of that peace must be elements that engage the confidence and satisfy the principles of the American governments, elements consistent with their political faith and with the practical convictions which the peoples of America have once for all embraced and undertaken to defend.

I do not mean to say that any American government would throw any obstacle in the way of any terms of peace the governments now at war might agree upon, or seek to upset them when made, whatever they might be. I only take it for granted that mere terms of peace between the belligerents will not satisfy even the belligerents themselves. Mere agreements may not make peace secure. It will be absolutely necessary that a force be created as a guarantor of the permanency of the settlement so much greater than the force of any nation now engaged or any alliance hitherto formed or projected than no nation, no probable combination of nations could face or withstand it. If the peace presently to be made is to endure, it must be a peace made secure by the organized major force of mankind.

The terms of the immediate peace agreed upon will determine whether it is a peace for which such a guarantee can be secured. The question upon which the whole future peace and policy of the world depends is this: Is the present war a struggle for a just and secure peace, or only for a new balance of power? If it be only a struggle for a new balance of power, who will guarantee, who can guarantee, the stable equilibrium of the new arrangement? Only a tranquil Europe can be a stable Europe. There must be, not a balance of power, but a community of power; not organized rivalries, but an organized common peace.

Fortunately we have received very explicit assurances on this point. The statesmen of both of the groups of nations now arrayed against one another have said, in terms that could not be ministerpreted, that it was no part of the purpose they had in mind to crush their antagonists. But the implications of these assurances may not be equally clear to all,—may not be the same on both sides of the water. I think it will be serviceable if I attempt to set forth what we understand them to be.

They imply, first of all, that it must be a peace without victory. It is not pleasant to say this. I beg that I may be permitted to put my own interpretation upon it and that it may be understood that no other interpretation was in my thought. I am seeking only to face realities and to face them without soft concealments. Victory would mean peace forced upon the loser, a victor's terms imposed upon the vanquished. It would be accepted in humiliation, under duress, at an intolerable sacrifice, and would leave a sting, a resentment, a bitter memory upon which terms of peace would rest, not permanently, but only as upon quicksand. Only a peace between equals can last. Only a peace the very principle of which is equality and a common participation in a common benefit. The right state of mind, the right feeling between nations, is as necessary for a lasting peace as is the just settlement of vexed questions of territory or of racial and national allegiance.

The equality of nations upon which peace must be founded if it is to last must be an equality of rights; the guarantees exchanged must neither recognize nor imply a difference between big nations and small, between those that are powerful and those that are weak. Right must be based upon the common strength, not upon the individual strength, of the nations upon whose concert peace will depend. Equality of territory or of resources there of course cannot be; nor any other sort of equality not gained in the ordinary peaceful and legitimate development of the peoples themselves. But no one asks or expects anything more than an equality of rights. Mankind is looking now for freedom of life, not for equipoises of power.

And there is a deeper thing involved than even equality of right among organized nations. No peace can last, or ought to last, which does not recognize and accept the principle that governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that no right anywhere exists to hand peoples about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were property. I take it for granted, for instance, if I may venture upon a single example, that statesmen everywhere are agreed that there should be a united, independent, and autonomous Poland, and that henceforth inviolable security of life, of worship, and of industrial and

social development should be guaranteed to all peoples who have lived hitherto under the power of governments devoted to a faith and purpose hostile to their own.

I speak of this, not because of any desire to exalt an abstract political principle which has always been held very dear by those who have sought to build up liberty in America, but for the same reason that I have spoken of the other conditions of peace which seem to me clearly indispensable,—because I wish frankly to uncover realities. Any peace which does not recognize and accept this principle will inevitably be upset. It will not rest upon the affections or the convictions of mankind. The ferment of spirit of whole populations will fight subtly and constantly against it, and all the world will sympathize. The world can be at peace only if its life is stable, and there can be no stability where the will is in rebellion, where there is not tranquillity of spirit and a sense of justice, of freedom, and of right.

So far as practicable, moreover, every great people now struggling towards a full development of its resources and of its powers should be assured a direct outlet to the great highways of the sea. Where this cannot be done by the cession of territory, it can no doubt be done by the neutralization of direct rights of way under the general guarantee which will assure the peace itself. With a right comity of arrangement no nation need be shut away from free access to the open paths of the world's commerce.

And the paths of the sea must alike in law and in fact be free. The freedom of the seas is the sine qua non of peace, equality, and cooperation. No doubt a somewhat radical reconsideration of many of the rules of international practice hitherto thought to be established may be necessary in order to make the seas indeed free and common in practically all circumstances for the use of mankind, but the motive for such changes is convincing and compelling. There can be no trust or intimacy between the peoples of the world without them. The free, constant, unthreatened intercourse of nations is an essential part of the process of peace and of development. It need not be difficult either to define or to secure the freedom of the seas if the governments of the world sincerely desire to come to an agreement concerning it.

It is a problem closely connected with the limitation of naval armaments and the cooperation of the navies of the world in keeping the seas at once free and safe. And the question of limiting naval armaments opens the wider and perhaps more difficult question of the limitation of armies and of all programmes of military preparation. Difficult and delicate as these questions are, they must be faced with the utmost candour and decided in a spirit of real accommodation if peace is to come with healing in its wings, and come to stay. Peace cannot be had without concession and sacrifice. There can be no sense of safety and equality among the nations if great preponderating armaments are henceforth to continue here and there to be built up and maintained. The statesmen of the world must plan for peace and nations must adjust and accommodate their policy to it as they have planned for war and made ready for pitiless contest and rivalry. The question of armaments, whether on land or sea, is the most immediately and intensely practical question connected with the future fortunes of nations and of mankind.

I have spoken upon these great matters without reserve and with the utmost explicitness because it has seemed to me to be necessary if the world's yearning desire for peace was anywhere to find free voice and utterance. Perhaps I am the only person in high authority amongst all the peoples of the world who is at liberty to speak and hold nothing back. I am speaking as an individual, and yet I am speaking also, of course, as the responsible head of a great government, and I feel confident that I have said what the people of the United States would wish me to say. May I not add that I hope and believe that I am in effect speaking for liberals and friends of humanity in every nation and of every programme of liberty? I would fain believe that I am speaking for the silent mass of mankind everywhere who have as yet had no place or opportunity to speak their real hearts out concerning the death and ruin they see to have come already upon the persons and the homes they hold most dear.

And in holding out the expectation that the people and Government of the United States will join the other civilized nations of the world in guaranteeing the permanence of peace upon such terms as I have named I speak with the greater boldness and confidence because it is clear to every man who can think that there is in this promise no breach in either our traditions or our policy as a nation, but a fulfilment, rather, of all that we have professed or striven for.

I am proposing, as it were, that the nations should with one accord adopt the doctrine of President Monroe as the doctrine of the world; that no nation should seek to extend its polity over any other nation or people, but that every people should be left free to determine its own polity, its own way of development, unhindered, unthreatened, unafraid, the little along with the great and powerful.

I am proposing that all nations henceforth avoid entangling alliances which would draw them into competitions of power, catch them in a net of intrigue and selfish rivalry, and disturb their own affairs with influences intruded from without. There is no entangling alliance in a concert of power. When all unite to act in the same sense and with the same purpose all act in the common interest and are free to live their own lives under a common protection.

I am proposing government by the consent of the governed; that freedom of the seas which in international conference after conference representatives of the United States have urged with the eloquence of those who are the convinced disciples of liberty; and that moderation of armaments which makes of armies and navies a power for order merely, not an instrument of aggression or of selfish violence.

These are American principles, American policies. We could stand for no others. And they are also the principles and policies of forward looking men and women everywhere, of every modern nation, of every enlightened community. They are the principles of mankind and must prevail.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, DELIVERED AT A JOINT SESSION OF THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS, APRIL 2, 1917.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS:

I have called the Congress into extraordinary session because there are serious, very serious, choices of policy to be made, and made immediately, which it was neither right nor constitutionally permissable that I should assume the responsibility of making.

On the third of February last I officially laid before you the extraordinary announcement of the Imperial German Government that on and after the first day of February it was its purpose to put aside all restraints of law or of humanity and use its submarines to sink every vessel that sought

to approach either the ports of Great Britain and Ireland or the western coasts of Europe or any of the ports controlled by the enemies of Germany within the Mediterranean. That had seemed to be the object of the German submarine warfare earlier in the war, but since April of last year the Imperial Government had somewhat restrained the commanders of its undersea craft in conformity with its promise then given to us that passenger boats should not be sunk and that due warning would be given to all other vessels which its submarines might seek to destroy, when no resistance was offered or escape attempted, and care taken that their crews were given at least a fair chance to save their lives in their open boats. The precautions taken were meagre and haphazard enough, as was proved in distressing instance after insistance in the progress of the cruel and unmanly business, but a certain degree of restraint was observed. The new policy has swept every restriction aside. Vessels of every kind, whatever their flag, their character, their cargo, their destination, their errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning and without thought of help or mercy for those on board, the vessels of friendly neutrals along with those of belligerents. Even hospital ships and ships carrying relief to the sorely bereaved and stricken people of Belgium, though the latter were provided with safe conduct through the proscribed areas by the German Government itself and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity, have been sunk with the same reckless lack of compassion or of principle.

I was for a little while unable to believe that such things would in fact be done by any government that had hitherto subscribed to the humane practices of civilized nations. International law had its origin in the attempt to set up some law which would be respected and observed upon the seas, where no nation had right of dominion and where lay the free highways of the world. By painful stage after stage has that law been built up, with meagre enough results, indeed, after all was accomplished that could be accomplished, but always with a clear view, at least, of what the heart and conscience of mankind demanded. This minimum of right the German Government has swept aside under the plea of retaliation and necessity and because it had no weapons which it could use at sea except these which it is impossible to employ as it is employing them without throwing to the winds all scruples of humanity or of respect for the understandings that were supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world. I am not now thinking of the loss of property involved, immense and serious as that is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of non-combatants, men, women, and children, engaged in pursuits which have always, even in the darkest periods of modern history, been deemed innocent and legitimate. Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be. The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind.

It is a war against all nations. American ships have been sunk, American lives taken, in ways which it has stirred us very deeply to learn of, but the ships and people of other neutral and friendly nations have been sunk and overwhelmed in the waters in the same way. There has been no discrimination. The challenge is to all mankind. Each nation must decide for itself how it will meet it. The choice we make for ourselves must be made with a moderation of counsel and a temperateness of judgment befitting our character and our motives as a nation. We must put excited feeling away. Our motive will not be revenge or the victorious assertion of the physical might of the nation, but only the vindication of right, of human right, of which we are only a single champion.

When I addressed the Congress on the twenty-sixth of February last I thought that it would suffice to assert our neutral rights with arms, our right to use the seas against unlawful interference, our right to keep our people safe against unlawful violence. But armed neutrality, it now appears, is impracticable. Because submarines are in effect outlaws when used as the German submarines have been used against merchant shipping, it is impossible to defend ships against their attacks as the law of nations has assumed that merchantmen would defend themselves against privateers or cruisers, visible craft giving chase upon the open sea. It is common prudence in such circumstances, grim necessity indeed, to endeavor to destroy them before they have shown their own intention. They must be dealt with upon sight, if dealt with at all. The German Government denies the right of neutrals to use arms at all within the areas of the sea which it has proscribed, even in the defense of rights which no modern publicist has ever before questioned their right to defend. The intimation is conveyed that the armed guards which we have placed on our merchant ships will be treated as beyond the pale of law and subject to be dealt with as pirates would be. Armed neutrality is ineffectual enough at best; in such circumstances and in the face of such pretensions it is worse than ineffectual: it is likely only to produce what it was meant to prevent; it is practically certain to draw us into the war without either the rights or the effectiveness of belligerents. There is one choice we cannot make, we are incapable of making: we will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to be ignored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are no common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life.

With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the government and people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it; and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms and end the war.

What this will involve is clear. It will involve the utmost practicable cooperation in counsel and action with the governments now at war with Germany, and, as incident to that, the extension to those governments of the most liberal financial credits, in order that our resources may so far as possible be added to theirs. It will involve the organization and mobilization of all the material resources of the country to supply the materials of war and serve the incidental needs of the nation in the most abundant and yet the most economical and efficient way possible. It will involve the immediate full equipment of the navy in all respects but particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines. It will involve the immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States already provided for by law in case of war at least five hundred thousand men, who should, in my opinion, be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service, and also the authorization of subsequent additional increments of equal force so soon as they may be needed and can be handled in training. It will involve also, of

course, the granting of adequate credits to the Government, sustained, I hope, so far as they can equitably be sustained by the present generation, by well conceived taxation.

I say sustained so far as may be equitable by taxation because it seems to me that it would be most unwise to base the credits which will now be necessary entirely on money borrowed. It is our duty, I most respectfully urge, to protect our people so far as we may against the very serious hardships and evils which would be likely to arise out of the inflation which would be produced by vast loans.

In carrying out the measures by which these things are to be accomplished we should keep constantly in mind the wisdom of interfering as little as possible in our own preparation and in the equipment of our own military forces with the duty,—for it will be a very practical duty,—of supplying the nations already at war with Germany with the materials which they can obtain only from us or by our assistance. They are in the field and we should help them in every way to be effective there.

I shall take the liberty of suggesting, through the several executive departments of the Government, for the consideration of your committees, measures for the accomplishment of the several objects I have mentioned. I hope that it will be your pleasure to deal with them as having been framed after very careful thought by the branch of the Government upon which the responsibility of conducting the war and safeguarding the nation will most directly fall.

While we do these things, these deeply momentous things, let us be very clear, and make very clear to all the world what our motives and our objects are. My own thought has not been driven from its habitual and normal course by the unhappy events of the last two months, and I do not believe that the thought of the nation has been altered or clouded by them. I have exactly the same things in mind now that I had in mind when I addressed the Senate on the twenty-second of January last; the same that I had in mind when I addressed the Congress on the third of February and on the twenty-sixth of February. Our object now, as then, is to vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world as against selfish and autocratic power and to set up amongst the really free and self-governed peoples of the world such a concert of purpose and of action as will henceforth ensure the observance of those principles. Neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved and the freedom of its peoples, and the menace to that peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments backed by organized force which is controlled wholly by their will, not by the will of their people. We have seen the last of neutrality in such circumstances. We are at the beginning of an age in which it will be insisted that the same standards of conduct and of responsibility for wrong done shall be observed among nations and their governments that are observed among the individual citizens of civilized states.

We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feeling towards them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their government acted in entering this war. It was not with their previous knowledge or approval. It was a war determined upon as wars used to be determined upon in the old, unhappy days when peoples were nowhere consulted by their rulers and wars were provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties or of little groups of ambitious men who were accustomed to use their fellow men as pawns and tools. Self-governed nations do not fill their neighbour states with spies or set the course of intrigue to bring about some critical posture of affairs which will give them an opportunity to strike and make conquest. Such designs can be successfully worked out only under cover and where no one has the right to ask questions. Cunningly contrived plans of deception or aggression, carried, it may be, from generation to generation, can be worked out and kept from the light only within the privacy of courts or behind the carefully guarded confidences of a narrow and privileged class. They are happilly impossible where public opinion commands and insists upon full information concerning all the nation's affairs.

A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations. No autocratic government could be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its convenants. It must be a league of honour, a partnership of opinion. Intrigue would eat its vitals away; the plottings of inner circles who could plan what they would and render account to no one would be a corruption seated at its very heart. Only free peoples can hold their purpose and their honour steady to a common end and prefer the interests of mankind to any narrow interest of their own.

Does not every American feel that assurance has been added to our hope for the future peace of the world by the wonderful and heartening things that have been happening within the last few weeks in Russia? Russia was known by those who knew it best to have been always in fact democratic at heart, in all the vital habits of her thoughts, in all the intimate relationships of her people that spoke their natural instinct, their habitual attitude towards life. The autocracy that crowned the summit of her political structure, long as it had stood and terrible as was the reality of its power, was not in fact Russian in origin, character, or purpose; and now it has been shaken off and the great, generous Russian people have been added in all their naive majesty and might to the forces that are fighting for freedom in the world, for justice, and for peace. Here is a fit partner for a League of Honour.

One of the things that has served to convince us that the Prussian autocracy was not and could never be our friend is that from the very outset of the present war it has filled our unsuspecting communities and even our offices of government with spies and set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against our national unity of counsel, our peace within and without, our industries and our commerce. Indeed it is now evident that its spies were here even before the war began; and it is unhappily not a matter of conjecture but a fact proved in our courts of justice that the intrigues which have more than once come perilously near to disturbing the peace and dislocating the industries of the country have been carried on at the instigation, with the support, and even under the personal direction of official agents of the Imperial Government accredited to the Government of the United States. Even in checking these things and trying to extirpate them we have sought to put the most generous interpretation possible upon them because we knew that their source lay, not in any hostile feeling or purpose of the German people towards us (who were, no doubt as ignorant of them as we ourselves were), but only in the selfish designs of a government that did what it pleased and told its people nothing. But they have played their part in serving to convince us at last that that government entertains no real friendship for us and means to act against our peace and security at its convenience. That it means to stir up enemies against us at our very doors the intercepted note to the German Minister at Mexico City is eloquent evidence.

We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a government, following such methods, we can never have a friend, and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic governments of the world. We are now about to accept gauge of battle with this natural foe to liberty and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad, now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretence about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included: for the rights of nations great and small and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience. The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them.

Just because we fight without rancour and without selfish object, seeking nothing for ourselves but what we shall wish to share with all free peoples, we shall, I feel confident, conduct our operations as belligerents without passion and ourselves observe with proud punctilio the principles of right and of fair play we profess to be fighting for.

I have said nothing of the governments allied with the Imperial Government of Germany because they have not made war upon us or challenged us to defend our right and our honour. The Austro-Hungarian Government has, indeed, avowed its unqualified endorsement and acceptance of the reckless and lawless submarine warfare adopted now without disguise by the Imperial German Government, and it has therefore not been possible for this Government to receive Count Tarnowski, the Ambassador recently accredited to this Government by the Imperial and Royal Government of Austria-Hungary, but that Government has not actually engaged in warfare against citizens of the United States on the seas, and I take the liberty, for the present at least, of postponing a discussion of our relations with the authorities at Vienna. We enter this war only where we are clearly forced into it because there are no other means of defending our rights.

It will be all the easier for us to conduct ourselves as belligerents in a high spirit of right and fairness because we act without animus, not in enmity towards a people or with the desire to bring any injury or disadvantage upon them, but only in armed opposition to an irresponsible government which has thrown aside all considerations of humanity and of right and is running amuck. We are, let me say again, the sincere friends of the German people, and shall desire nothing so much as the early reestablishment of intimate relations of mutual advantage between us,—however hard it may be for them, for the time being, to believe that this is spoken from our hearts. We have borne with their present government through all these bitter months because of that friendship,—exercising a patience and forbearance which would otherwise have been impossible. We shall, happily, still have an opportunity to prove that friendship in our daily attitude and actions towards the millions of men and women of German birth and native sympathy who live amongst us and share our life, and we shall be proud to prove it towards all who are in fact loyal to their neighbours and to the Government in the hour of test. They are, most of them, as true and loyal Americans as if they had never known any other fealty or allegiance. They will be prompt to stand with us in rebuking and restraining the few who may be of different mind and purpose. If there should be disloyalty, it will be dealt with with a firm hand of stern repression; but, if it lifts its head at all, it will lift it only here and there and without countenance except from a lawless and malignant few.

It is a distressing and oppressive duty, Gentlemen of the Congress, which I have performed in thus addressing you. There are, it may be, many months of fiery trial and sacrifice ahead of us. It is a fearful thing to lead this great peaceful people into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance. But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts,—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free. To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, DELIVERED AT WASHINGTON, FLAG DAY, JUNE 14, 1917.

My Fellow Citizens:

We meet to celebrate Flag Day because this flag which we honour and under which we serve is the emblem of our unity, our power, our thought and purpose as a nation. It has no other character than that which we give it from generation to generation. The choices are ours. It floats in majestic silence above the hosts that execute those choices, whether in peace or in war. And yet, though silent, it speaks to us,—speaks to us of the past, of the men and women who went before us and of the records they wrote upon it. We celebrate the day of its birth; and from its birth until now it has witnessed a great history, has floated on high the symbol of great events, of a great plan of life worked out by a great people. We are about to carry it into battle, to lift it where it will draw the fire of our enemies. We are about to bid thousands, hundreds of thousands, it may be millions, of our men, the young, the strong, the capable men of the nation, to go forth and die beneath it on fields of blood far away,—for what? For some unaccustomed thing? For something for which it has never sought the fire before? American armies were never before sent across the seas. Why are they sent now? For some new purpose, for which this great flag has never been carried before, or for some old, familiar, heroic purpose for which it has seen men, its own men, die on every battlefield upon which Americans have borne arms since the Revolution?

These are questions which must be answered. We are Americans. We in our turn serve America, and can serve her with no private purpose. We must use her flag as she has always used it. We are accountable at the bar of history and must plead in utter frankness what purpose it is we seek to serve.

It is plain enough how we were forced into the war. The extraordinary insults and aggressions of

the Imperial German Government left us no self-respecting choice but to take up arms in defense of our rights as a free people and of our honour as a sovereign government. The military masters of Germany denied us the right to be neutral. They filled our unsuspecting communities with vicious spies and conspirators and sought to corrupt the opinion of our people in their own behalf. When they found that they could not do that, their agents diligently spread sedition amongst us and sought to draw our own citizens from their allegiance,—and some of those agents were men connected with the official Embassy of the German Government itself here in our own capital. They sought by violence to destroy our industries and arrest our commerce. They tried to incite Mexico to take up arms against us and to draw Japan into a hostile alliance with her,—and that, not by indirection, but by direct suggestion from the Foreign Office in Berlin. They impudently denied us the use of the high seas and repeatedly executed their threat that they would send to their death any of our people who ventured to approach the coasts of Europe. And many of our own people were corrupted. Men began to look upon their own neighbours with suspicion and to wonder in their hot resentment and surprise whether there was any community in which hostile intrigue did not lurk. What great nation in such circumstances would not have taken up arms? Much as we had desired peace, it was denied us, and not of our own choice. This flag under which we serve would have been dishonoured had we withheld our hand.

But that is only part of the story. We know now as clearly as we knew before we were ourselves engaged that we are not the enemies of the German people and that they are not our enemies. They did not originate or desire this hideous war or wish that we should be drawn into it; and we are vaguely conscious that we are fighting their cause, as they will some day see it, as well as our own. They are themselves in the grip of the same sinister power that has now at last stretched its ugly talons out and drawn blood from us. The whole world is at war because the whole world is in the grip of that power and is trying out the great battle which shall determine whether it is to be brought under its mastery or fling itself free.

The war was begun by the military masters of Germany, who proved to be also the masters of Austria-Hungary. These men have never regarded nations as peoples, men, women, and children of like blood and frame as themselves, for whom governments existed and in whom governments had their life. They have regarded them merely as serviceable organizations which they could by force or intrigue bend or corrupt to their own purpose. They have regarded the smaller states, in particular, and the peoples who could be overwhelmed by force, as their natural tools and instruments of domination. Their purpose has long been avowed. The statesmen of other nations, to whom that purpose was incredible, paid little attention; regarded what German professors expounded in their class-rooms and German writers set forth to the world as the goal of German policy as rather the dream of minds detached from practical affairs, as preposterous private conceptions of German destiny, than as the actual plans of responsible rulers; but the rulers of Germany themselves knew all the while what concrete plans, what well advanced intrigues lay back of what the professors and the writers were saying, and were glad to go forward unmolested, filling the thrones of Balkan states with German princes, putting German officers at the service of Turkey to drill her armies and make interest with her government, developing plans of sedition and rebellion in India and Egypt, setting their fires in Persia. The demands made by Austria upon Serbia were a mere single step in a plan which compassed Europe and Asia, from Berlin to Bagdad. They hoped those demands might not arouse Europe, but they meant to press them whether they did or not, for they thought themselves ready for the final issue of arms.

Their plan was to throw a broad belt of German military power and political control across the very centre of Europe and beyond the Mediterranean into the heart of Asia; and Austria-Hungary was to be as much their tool and pawn as Serbia or Bulgaria or Turkey or the ponderous states of the East. Austria-Hungary, indeed was to become part of the central German Empire, absorbed and dominated by the same forces and influences that had originally cemented the German states themselves. The dream had its heart at Berlin. It could have had a heart nowhere else! It rejected the idea of solidarity of race entirely. The choice of peoples played no part in it at all. It contemplated binding together racial and political units which could be kept together only by force,—Czechs, Magyars, Croats, Serbs, Roumanians, Turks, Armenians,—the proud states of Bohemia and Hungary, the stout little commonwealths of the Balkans, the indomitable Turks, the subtle peoples of the East. These peoples did not wish to be united. They ardently desired to direct their own affairs, would be satisfied only by undisputed independence. They could be kept quiet only by the presence or the constant threat of armed men. They would live under a common power only by sheer compulsion and await the day of revolution. But the German military statesmen had reckoned with all that and were ready to deal with it in their own way.

And they have actually carried the greater part of that amazing plan into execution! Look how things stand. Austria is at their mercy. It has acted, not upon its own initiative or upon the choice of its own people, but at Berlin's dictation ever since the war began. Its people now desire peace, but cannot have it until leave is granted from Berlin. The so-called Central Powers are in fact but a single Power. Serbia is at its mercy, should its hands be for a moment freed. Bulgaria has consented to its will, and Roumania is overrun. The Turkish armies, which Germans trained, are serving Germany, certainly not themselves, and the guns of German warships lying in the harbour at Constantinople remind Turkish statesmen every day that they have no choice but to take their orders from Berlin. From Hamburg to the Persian Gulf the net is spread.

Is it not easy to understand the eagerness for peace that has been manifested from Berlin ever since the snare was set and sprung? Peace, peace, peace has been the talk of her Foreign Office for now a year and more; not peace upon her own initiative, but upon the initiative of the nations over which she now deems herself to hold the advantage. A little of the talk has been public, but most of it has been private. Through all sorts of channels it has come to me, and in all sorts of guises, but never with the terms disclosed which the German Government would be willing to accept. That government has other valuable pawns in its hands besides those I have mentioned. It still holds a valuable part of France, though with slowly relaxing grasp, and practically the whole of Belgium. Its armies press close upon Russia and overrun Poland at their will. It cannot go further; it dare not go back. It wishes to close its bargain before it is too late and it has little left to offer for the pound of flesh it will demand.

The military masters under whom Germany is bleeding see very clearly to what point Fate has brought them. If they fall back or are forced

back an inch, their power both abroad and at home will fall to pieces like a house of cards. It is their power at home they are thinking about now more than their power abroad. It is that power which is trembling under their very feet; and deep fear has entered their hearts. They have but one chance to perpetuate their military power or even their controlling political influence. If they can secure peace now with the immense advantages still in their hands which they have up to this point apparently gained, they will have justified themselves before the German people: they will have gained by force what they promised to gain by it: an immense expansion of German power, an immense enlargement of German industrial and commercial opportunities. Their prestige will be secure, and with their prestige their political power. If they fail, their people will thrust them aside; a government accountable to the people themselves will be set up in Germany as it has been in England, in the United States, in France, and in all the great countries of the modern time except Germany. If they succeed they are safe and Germany and the world are undone; if they fail Germany is saved and the world will be at peace. If they succeed, America will fail within the menace. We and all the rest of the world must remain armed, as they will remain, and must make ready for the next step in their aggressions; if they fail, the world may unite for peace and Germany may be of the union.

Do you not now understand the new intrigue, the intrigue for peace, and why the masters of Germany do not hesitate to use any agency that promises to effect their purpose, the deceit of the nations? Their present particular aim is to deceive all those who throughout the world stand for the rights of peoples and the self-government of nations; for they see what immense strength the forces of justice and of liberalism are gathering out of this war. They are employing liberals in their enterprise. They are using men, in Germany and without, as their spokesmen whom they have hitherto despised and oppressed, using them for their own destruction,—socialists, the leaders of labour, the thinkers they have hitherto sought to silence. Let them once succeed and these men, now their tools, will be ground to powder beneath the weight of the great military empire they will have set up; the revolutionists in Russia will be cut off from all succour or cooperation in western Europe and a counter revolution fostered and supported; Germany herself will lose her chance of freedom; and all Europe will arm for the next, the final struggle.

The sinister intrigue is being no less actively conducted in this country than in Russia and in every country in Europe to which the agents and dupes of the Imperial German Government can get access. That government has many spokesmen here, in places high and low. They have learned discretion. They keep within the law. It is opinion they utter now, not sedition. They proclaim the liberal purposes of their masters; declare this a foreign war which can touch America with no danger to either her lands or her institutions; set England at the centre of the stage and talk of her ambition to assert economic dominion throughout the world; appeal to our ancient tradition of isolation in the politics of the nations; and seek to undermine the government wth false professions of loyalty to its principles.

But they will make no headway. The false betray themselves always in every accent. It is only friends and partisans of the German Government whom we have already identified who utter these thinly disguised disloyalties. The facts are patent to all the world, and nowhere are they more plainly seen than in the United States, where we are accustomed to deal with facts and not with sophistries; and the great fact that stands out above all the rest is that this is a Peoples' War, a war for freedom and justice and self-government amongst all the nations of the world, a war to make the world safe for the peoples who live upon it and have made it their own, the German people themselves included; and that with us rests the choice to break through all these hypocrisies and patent cheats and masks of brute force and help set the world free, or else stand aside and let it be dominated a long age through by sheer weight of arms and the arbitrary choices of self-constituted masters, by the nation which can maintain the biggest armies and the most irresistible armaments,—a power to which the world has afforded no parallel and in the face of which political freedom must wither and perish.

For us there is but one choice. We have made it. Woe be to the man or group of men that seeks to stand in our way in this day of high resolution when every principle we hold dearest is to be vindicated and made secure for the salvation of the nations. We are ready to plead at the bar of history, and our flag shall wear a new lustre. Once more we shall make good with our lives and fortunes the great faith to which we were born, and a new glory shall shine in the face of our people.

NATIONS AT WAR WITH GERMANY

At war with Germany or her allies:
Serbia, Russia, France, Great Britain, Montenegro, Japan, Belgium, Italy, San Marino, Portugal, Roumania, Greece, Cuba, Panama, Siam, Liberia, China, United States and Brazil.

Diplomatic relations broken with Germany:
Bolivia, Haiti, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

Declarations of war made:
Austria *v.* Belgium, August 28, 1914.
Austria *v.* Montenegro, August 9, 1914.
Austria *v.* Russia, August 6, 1914.
Austria *v.* Serbia, July 28, 1914.
Brazil *v.* Germany, October 26, 1917.
Bulgaria *v.* Serbia, October 14, 1915.
China *v.* Austria, August 14, 1917.
China *v.* Germany, August 14, 1917.
Cuba *v* Germany, April 7, 1917.
France *v.* Austria, August 12, 1914.
France *v* Bulgaria, October 18, 1915.
France *v.* Germany, August 3, 1914.
Germany *v* France, August 3, 1914.
Germany *v.* Portugal, March 9, 1916.
Germany *v* Russia, August 1, 1914.
Great Britain *v* Austria, August 12, 1914.
Great Britain *v.* Bulgaria, October 16, 1915.
Great Britain *v.* Germany, August 5, 1914.
Great Britain *v.* Turkey, November 5, 1914.
Greece (provisional government) *v.* Bulgaria, November 28, 1916.
Greece (provisional government) *v.* Germany, November 28, 1916.
Greece *v.* Bulgaria, July 2, 1917.
Greece *v.* Germany, July 2, 1917.
Italy *v.* Austria, August 21, 1915.
Italy *v.* Bulgaria, October 19, 1914.
Italy *v.* Germany, August 28, 1916.
Japan *v.* Germany, August 23, 1914.
Liberia *v.* Germany, August 4, 1917.
Montenegro *v.* Austria, August 10, 1914.
Panama *v.* Germany, April 7, 1917.
Roumania *v.* Austria, August 27, 1916.
Serbia *v.* Turkey, December 2, 1914.
Siam *v.* Austria, July 21, 1917.
Siam *v.* Germany, July 21, 1917.
Turkey *v.* Allies, November 23, 1914.
Turkey *v* Roumania, August 29, 1916.
United States *v.* Germany, April 6, 1917.

POPE BENEDICT'S APPEAL TO HEADS OF BELLIGERENT NATIONS.

On Aug. 17, 1917, the Department of State announced receipt through the British foreign office of the following communication from His Holiness the Pope:

"To the rulers of the belligerent peoples:

"From the beginning of our pontificate, in the midst of the horrors of the awful war let loose on Europe, we have had of all things three in mind: To maintain perfect impartiality toward all the belligerents as becomes him who is the common father and loves all his children with equal affection; continually to endeavor to do them all as much good as possible, without exception of person, without distinction of nationality or religion, as is dictated to us by the universal law of charity as well as by the supreme spiritual charge with which we have been intrusted by Christ; finally, as also required by our mission of peace, to omit nothing, as far as it lay in our power, that could contribute to expedite the end of these calamities by endeavoring to bring the peoples and their rulers to more moderate resolutions, to the serene deliberation of peace, of a 'just and lasting' peace.

"Whoever has watched our endeavors in these three grievous years that have just elapsed could easily see that while we remained ever true to our resolution of absolute impartiality and beneficent action, we never ceased to urge the belligerent peoples and Governments again to be brothers, although all that we did to reach this very noble goal was not made public.

"About the end of the first year of the war we addressed to the contending nations the most earnest exhortations and in addition pointed to the path that would lead to a stable peace honorable to all. Unfortunately our appeal was not heeded and the war was fiercely carried on for two years more with all its horrors. It became even more cruel and spread over land and sea and even to the air, and desolation and death were seen to fall upon defenseless cities, peaceful villages, and their innocent populations. And now no one can imagine how much the general suffering would increase and become worse if other months or, still worse, other years were added to this sanguinary triennium. Is this civilized world to be turned into a field of death and is Europe, so glorious and flourishing, to rush, as carried by a universal folly, to the abyss and take a hand in its own suicide?

"In so distressing a situation, in the presence of so grave a menace, we who have no personal political aim, who listen to the suggestions or interests of none of the belligerents, but are solely actuated by the sense of our supreme duty as the common father of the faithful, by the solicitations of our children who implore our intervention and peace-bearing word, uttering the very voice of humanity and reason, we again call for peace and we renew a pressing appeal to those who have in their hands the destinies of the nations. But no longer confining ourselves to general terms, as we were led to do by circumstances in the past, we will now come to more concrete and practical proposals and invite the Governments of the belligerent peoples to arrive at an agreement on the following points, which seem to offer the base of a just and lasting peace, leaving it with them to make them more precise and complete:

"First, the fundamental point must be that the material force of arms give way to the moral force of right, whence a just agreement of all upon the simultaneous and reciprocal decrease of armaments, according to rules and guarantees to be established, in the necessary and sufficient measure for the maintenance of public order in every State; then, taking the place of arms, the institution of arbitration, with its high pacifying function, according to rules to be drawn in concert and under sanctions to be determined against any State which would decline either to refer international questions to arbitration or to accept its awards.

"When supremacy of right is thus established, let every obstacle to ways of communication of the peoples be removed by insuring, through rules to be also determined, the true freedom and community of the seas, which, on the one hand, would eliminate many causes of conflict and, on the other hand, would open to all new sources of prosperity and progress.

"As for the damages to be repaid and the cost of the war, we see no other way of solving the question than by setting up the general principle of entire and reciprocal condonation which would be justified by the immense benefit to be derived from disarmament, all the more as one could not understand that such carnage could go on for mere economic reasons. If certain particular reasons stand against this in certain cases, let them be weighed in justice and equity.

"But these specific agreements, with the immense advantages that flow from them,

are not possible unless territory now occupied is reciprocally restituted. Therefore, on the part of Germany, total evacuation of Belgium, with guarantees of its entire political, military and economic independence toward any power whatever; evacuation also of the French territory; on the part of the other belligerents a similar restitution of the German colonies.

"As regards territorial questions as, for instance, those that are disputed by Italy and Austria, by Germany and France, there is reason to hope that in consideration of the immense advantages of durable peace with disarmament, the contending parties will examine in a conciliatory spirit, taking into account as far as is just and possible, as we have said formerly, the aspirations of the population, and if occasion arises adjusting private interests to the general good of the great human society.

"The same spirit of equity and justice must guide the examination of the other territorial and political questions, notably those relative to Armenia, the Balkan States, and the territories forming part of the old Kingdom of Poland, for which, in particular, its noble historical traditions and the suffering particularly undergone during the present war, must win, with justice, the sympathies of the nations.

"These, we believe, are the main bases upon which must rest the future reorganization of the peoples. They are such as to make the recurrence of such conflicts impossible and open the way for the solution of the economic question which is so important for the future and the material welfare of all of the belligerent states. And so, in presenting them to you who, at this tragic hour, guide the destinies of the belligerent nations, we indulge a gratifying hope that they will be accepted and that we shall thus see an early termination of the terrible struggle which has more and more the appearance of a useless massacre. Everybody acknowledges on the other hand that on both sides the honor of arms is safe. Do not, then, turn a deaf ear to our prayer, accept the paternal invitation which we extend to you in the name of the Divine Redeemer, Prince of Peace. Bear in mind your very grave responsibility to God and man; on your decision depend the quiet and joy of numberless families, the lives of thousands of young men, the happiness, in a word, of the peoples to whom it is your imperative duty to secure this boon. May the Lord inspire you with decisions conformable to His very holy will. May Heaven grant that in winning the applause of your contemporaries you will also earn from the future generations the great titles of pacificators.

"As for us, closely united in prayer and penitence with all the faithful souls who yearn for peace, we implore for you the divine spirit, enlightenment, and guidance. Given at the Vatican, August 1, 1917.

"BENEDICTUS P. M. XV."

PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY TO POPE BENEDICT.

August 27, 1917.

To His Holiness Benedictus XV, Pope:

In acknowledgment of the communication of Your Holiness to the belligerent peoples, dated August 1, 1917, the President of the United States requests me to transmit the following reply:

Every heart that has not been blinded and hardened by this terrible war must be touched by this moving appeal of His Holiness the Pope, must feel the dignity and force of the humane and generous motives which prompted it, and must fervently wish that we might take the path of peace he so persuasively points out. But it would be folly to take it if it does not in fact lead to the goal he proposes. Our response must be based upon the stern facts and upon nothing else. It is not a mere cessation of arms he desires; it is a stable and enduring peace. This agony must not be gone through with again, and it must be a matter of very sober judgment what will insure us against it.

His Holiness in substance proposes that we return to the status quo ante bellum, and that then there be a general condonation, disarmament, and a concert of nations based upon an acceptance of the principle of arbitration; that by a similar concert freedom of the seas be established; and that the territorial claims of France and Italy, the perplexing problems of the Balkan States, and the restitution of Poland be left to such conciliatory adjustments as may be possible in the new temper of such a peace, due regard being paid to the aspirations of the peoples whose political fortunes and affiliations will be involved.

It is manifest that no part of this program can be successfully carried out unless the restitution of the status quo ante furnishes a firm and satisfactory basis for it. The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment controlled by an irresponsible government which, having secretly planned to

dominate the world, proceeded to carry the plan out without regard either to the sacred obligations of treaty or the long-established practices and long-cherished principles of international action and honor; which chose its own time for the war; delivered its blow fiercely and suddenly; stopped at no barrier either of law or of mercy; swept a whole continent within the tide of blood—not the blood of soldiers only, but the blood of innocent women and children also and of the helpless poor; and now stands balked but not defeated, the enemy of four-fifths of the world. This power is not the German people. It is the ruthless master of the German people. It is no business of ours how that great people came under its control or submitted with temporary zest to the domination of its purpose; but it is our business to see to it that the history of the rest of the world is no longer left to its handling.

To deal with such a power by way of peace upon the plan proposed by His Holiness the Pope would, so far as we can see, involve a recuperation of its strength and a renewal of its policy; would make it necessary to create a permanent hostile combination of nations against the German people, who are its instruments; and would result in abandoning the new-born Russia to the intrigue, the manifold subtle interference, and the certain counter-revolution which would be attempted by all the malign influences to which the German Government has of late accustomed the world. Can peace be based upon a restitution of its power or upon any word of honor it could pledge in a treaty of settlement and accommodation?

Responsible statesmen must now everywhere see, if they never saw before, that no peace can rest securely upon political or economic restrictions meant to benefit some nations and cripple or embarrass others, upon vindictive action of any sort, or any kind of revenge or deliberate injury. The American people have suffered intolerable wrongs at the hands of the Imperial German Government, but they desire no reprisal upon the German people, who have themselves suffered all things in this war, which they did not choose. They believe that peace should rest upon the rights of peoples, not the rights of governments—the rights of peoples great or small, weak or powerful—their equal right to freedom and security and self-government and to a participation upon fair terms in the economic opportunities of the world, the German people of course included if they will accept equality and not seek domination.

The test, therefore, of every plan of peace is this: Is it based upon the faith of all the peoples involved or merely upon the word of an ambitious and intriguing government, on the one hand, and of a group of free peoples, on the other? This is a test which goes to the root of the matter; and it is the test which must be applied.

The purposes of the United States in this war are known to the whole world, to every people to whom the truth has been permitted to come. They do not need to be stated again. We seek no material advantage of any kind. We believe that the intolerable wrongs done in this war by the furious and brutal power of the Imperial German Government ought to be repaired, but not at the expense of the sovereignty of any people—rather a vindication of the sovereignty both of those that are weak and of those that are strong. Punitive damages, the dismemberment of empires, the establishment of selfish and exclusive economic leagues, we deem inexpedient and in the end worse than futile, no proper basis for a peace of any kind, least of all for an enduring peace. That must be based upon justice and fairness and the common rights of mankind.

We can not take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure, unless explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves as the other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting. Without such guarantees treaties of settlement, agreements for disarmament, covenants to set up arbitration in the place of force, territorial adjustments, reconstitutions of small nations, if made with the German Government, no man, no nation could now depend on. We must await some new evidence of the purposes of the great peoples of the Central Powers. God grant it may be given soon and in a way to restore the confidence of all peoples everywhere in the faith of nations and the possibility of a covenanted peace.

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State

AVIATION

The best-known types of air planes are the scouting machine, which goes out to get information by flying over the enemy's lines; the bombing machine, which goes out to do as much damage as possible to the enemy's military works; and the swift fighting machine, which attacks enemy air planes and protects the slower scouting and bombing machines.

The United States Government has adopted as the distinguishing insignia for all its aircraft a white star with red center on a circular background of blue. All American aeroplanes, seaplanes, captive balloons, and dirigibles will bear this star of the Flying Corps, which combines the red, white and blue of the national flag.

GERMAN EMPEROR'S PERSONAL MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT WILSON

On Aug. 14, 1917, the Department of State made public the following communication:

Berlin via Copenhagen,
Dated August 14, 1914,
Recd. August 15, 7:30 P. M.

Secretary of State, Washington:

The following was communicated personally to me by the Emperor in writing:

"Private and confidential.

"For the President personally.

"One. The Royal Highness Prince Henry was received by His Majesty King George V in London, who empowered him to transmit to me verbally that England would remain neutral if war broke out on the continent involving Germany and France, Austria and Russia. This message was telegraphed to me by my brother from London after his conversation with His Majesty the King and repeated verbally on the 29th July.

"Two. My ambassador in London transmitted a message from Sir Edward Grey to Berlin saying that only in case France was likely to be crushed England would interfere.

"Three. On the 30th my ambassador in London reported that Sir Edward Grey, in the course of a private (sic) conversation, told him that if the conflict remained localized between Russia—not Servia—and Austria, England would not move, but if we mixed in the fray she would take quick decisions and grave maneuvers; in other words, if I left my ally, Austria, in the lurch to fight alone England would not touch me.

"Four. This communication being directly counter to the King's message to me, I telegraphed to His Majesty on the 29th or 30th thanking him for kind message through my brother and begging him to use all his power to keep France and Russia, his allies, from making any warlike preparations calculated to disturb my work on mediation, stating that I was in constant communication with His Majesty the Czar. In the evening the King kindly answered that he had ordered his Government to use every possible influence with his allies to repudiate taking any provocative military measures. At the same time His Majesty asked me I should transmit to Vienna the British proposal that Austria was to take Belgrade and a few other Servian towns and a strip of country as a main mise (sic) to make sure that the Servian promises on paper should be fulfilled in reality. This proposal was in the same moment telegraphed to me from Vienna for London quite in conjunction with the British proposal; besides I had telegraphed to His Majesty the Czar the same as an idea of mine before I received the two communications from Vienna and London. As both were of the same opinion, I immediately transmitted the telegrams vice versa to Vienna and London. I felt that I was able to tide the question over and was happy at the peaceful outlook.

"Five. While I was preparing a note to His Majesty the Czar the next morning to inform him that Vienna, London, and Berlin were agreed about the treatment of affairs, I received the telephone message from his excellency the chancellor that in the night before, the Czar had given the order to mobilize the whole of the Russian army, which was of course also meant against Germany; whereas up till then the southern armies had been mobilized against Austria.

"Six. In a telegram from London my ambassador informed me he understood British Government would guarantee neutrality of France and wished to know whether Germany would refrain from attack. I telegraphed to His Majesty the King personally that mobilization being already carried out could not be stopped, but if His Majesty could guarantee with his armed forces the neutrality of France I would refrain from attacking her, leave her alone, and employ my forces elsewhere. His Majesty answered that he thought my offer was based on a misunderstanding, and as far as I can make out Sir Edward Grey never took my offer into serious consideration. He never answered it. Instead he declared England had to defend Belgian neutrality, which had to be violated by Germany on strategical grounds, news having been received that France was already preparing to enter Belgium and the King of the Belgians having refused my petition for a free passage under guarantee of his country's freedom. I am most grateful for the President's message. Welhelm."

GERARD,
American Charge d'Affaires.

CAMOUFLAGE

The art of protective and deceptive coloring and construction. In official English, the camoufleur "practices the art of military concealment," but a more literal translation of the French music-hall phrase, for that is what it is, proves him to be a "fakir." Camouflage is to the modern soldier what the handiest bush was to the American Indian. Fighting from cover first developed from that savage warfare and now has developed to a point where specialists in all manner of devices for concealing the whereabouts and designs of our troops from the eyes of the enemy are grouped together in military units.

Wherever a machine is set up, or a trench is taken and reversed, or a battery of artillery goes into action, or a new road is opened, or a new bridge is built, or a sniper climbs an old building, or an officer creeps out into an advanced post to hear and to observe, there must go the camouflage man to spread his best imitation of the magic veil of invisibility.

THE ESPIONAGE LAW

An act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espoinage, and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, was approved by President Wilson on June 15, 1917. Following are the important sections of the law:

ESPIONAGE

SEC. 1. (a) Whoever, for the purpose of obtaining information respecting the national defense with intent or reason to believe that the information to be obtained is to be used to the injury of the United States, or to the advantage of any foreign nation, goes upon, enters, flies over, or otherwise obtains information concerning any vessel, navy yard, canal, railroad, arsenal, or other place connected with the national defense, or any place in which any vessel, aircraft, arms, munitions, or other materials for use in time of war are being made, repaired, or stored, under any contract or agreement with the United States, or any prohibited place within the meaning of section six of this title; or (b) whoever for the purpose aforesaid, and with like intent, copies, obtains, attempts, or aids another to copy, any sketch, photograph, plan, map, model, appliance, document, or note of anything connected with the national defense; or (c) whoever, for the purpose aforesaid, receives, attempts, induces or aids another to receive or obtain from any source whatever, anything connected with the national defense, knowing or having reason to believe, at that time that it has been or will be obtained, taken, made or disposed of by any person contrary to the provisions of this title; or (d) whoever, lawfully or unlawfully having possession of, access to, control over, or being intrusted with anything relating to the national defense, willfully or attempts to, communicate or transmit the same to any person not entitled to receive it, or willfully retains the same and fails to deliver it on demand to the officer or employee of the United States entitled to receive it; or (e) whoever, being intrusted with or having lawful possession or control of any document, code or signal book, sketch, photograph, plan, map, model, note, or information, relating to the national defense, through gross negligence permits the same to be removed from its proper place of custody or delivered to anyone in violation of his trust, or to be lost, stolen, or destroyed, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

SEC. 2. (a) Whoever, with intent or reason to believe that it is to be used to the injury of the United States or to the advantage of a foreign nation, transmits, or attempts to, or aids or induces another to, communicate, deliver, or transmit, to any foreign government, or to any faction or party or military or naval force within a foreign country, whether recognized or unrecognized by the United States, or to any representative, officer, subject, or citizen thereof, either directly or indirectly, anything relating to the national defense, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than twenty years. Whoever shall violate the provisions of subsection (a) of this section in time of war shall be punished by death or by imprisonment for not more than thirty years; and (b) whoever, in time of war, with intent that the same shall be communicated to the enemy, shall collect, record, publish, or communicate, or attempt to elicit any information with respect to the movement, numbers, description, condition, or disposition of any of the armed forces, ships, aircraft, or war materials of the United States, or with respect to the plans or conduct, or supposed plans or conduct of any naval or military operations, or with respect to any works or measures undertaken for or connected with, or intended for the fortification or defense of any place, or any other information relating to the public defense, which might be useful to the enemy, shall be punished by death or by imprisonment for not more than thirty years.

SEC. 3. Whoever, when the United States is at war, shall willfully make or convey false reports or statements with intent to interfere with the operation or success of the military or naval forces of the United States or to promote the success of its enemies and whoever shall willfully cause or attempt to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty, in the military or naval forces of the United States, or shall willfully obstruct the recruiting or enlistment service of the United States, to the injury of the service or of the United States, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 or imprisonment for not more than twenty years, or both.

SEC. 5. Whoever harbors or conceals any person who he knows, or has reasonable grounds to believe or suspect, has committed, or is about to commit, an offense under this title shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

SEC. 6. The President in time of war or in case of national emergency may by proclamation designate any place other than those set forth in subsection (a) of section one hereof in which anything for the use of the Army or Navy is being prepared or constructed or stored as a prohibited place for the purposes of this title: *Provided*, That he shall determine that information with respect thereto would be prejudicial to the national defense.

SEC. 7. Nothing contained in this title shall be deemed to limit the jurisdiction of the general courts-martial, military commissions, or naval courts-martial.

SEC. 8. The provisions of this title shall extend to all Territories, possessions, and places subject to the jurisdiction of the United States whether or not contiguous thereto, and offenses under this title when committed upon the high seas or elsewhere within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States and outside the territorial limits thereof shall be punishable hereunder.

VESSELS IN PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES

SEC. 1. Whenever the President by proclamation or Executive order declares a national emergency to exist by reason of actual or threatened war, insurrection, or invasion, or disturbance or threatened disturbance of the international relations of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury may make, subject to the approval of the President, rules and regulations governing the anchorage and movement of any vessel, foreign or domestic, in the territorial waters of the United States, may inspect such vessel at any time, place guards thereon, and, if necessary in his opinion in order to secure such vessels from damage or injury, or to prevent damage or injury to any harbor or waters of the United States, or to secure the observance of the rights and obligations of the United States, may take, by and with the consent of the President, for such purposes, full possession and control of such vessel and remove therefrom the officers and crew thereof and all other persons not specially authorized by him to go or remain on board thereof.

Within the territory and waters of the Canal Zone the Governor of the Panama Canal, with the approval of the President, shall exercise all the powers conferred by this section on the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 2. If any owner, officer, or person in charge, or any member of the crew of any such vessel fails to comply with any regulation or rule issued or order given by the Secretary of the Treasury or the Governor of the Panama Canal, or obstructs or interferes with the exercise of any power conferred by this title, the vessel, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture, and equipment, shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture to the United States in the same manner as merchandise is forfeited for violation of the customs revenue laws; and the person guilty of such failure, obstruction, or interference shall be fined not more than $10,000, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for the owner or master or any other person in charge or command of any private vessel, foreign or domestic, or for any member of the crew or other person, within the territorial waters of the United States, willfully to cause or permit the destruction or injury of such vessel or knowingly to permit said vessel to be used as a place of resort for any person conspiring with another or preparing to commit any offense against the United States, or in violation of the treaties of the United States, or to defraud the United States, or knowingly to permit such vessels to be used in violation of the rights and obligations of the United States under the law of nations; and in case such vessel shall be so used, with the knowledge of the owner or master or other person in charge or command thereof, the vessel, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture, and equipment, shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture to the United States in the same manner as merchandise is forfeited for violation of the customs revenue laws; and whoever violates this section shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

INJURING VESSELS ENGAGED IN FOREIGN COMMERCE

SEC. 1. Whoever shall set fire to any vessel of American or foreign registry, entitled to engage in commerce with foreign

nations, or to the cargo of the same, or shall tamper with the motive power or instrumentalities of navigation of such vessel, or shall place bombs or explosives in or upon such vessel, while within the jurisdiction of the United States, or, if such vessel is of American registry, while she is on the high sea, with intent to injure or endanger the safety of the vessel or of her cargo, or of persons on board, whether the injury or danger is so intended to take place within the jurisdiction of the United States, or after the vessel shall have departed therefrom; or whoever shall attempt or conspire to do any such acts with such intent, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.

INTERFERENCE WITH FOREIGN COMMERCE BY VIOLENT MEANS

SEC. 1. Whoever, with intent to prevent, interfere with, or obstruct or attempt to prevent, interfere with, or obstruct the exportation to foreign countries of articles from the United States shall injure or destroy, by fire or explosives, such articles or the places where they may be while in such foreign commerce, shall be fined not more than $10,000, or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

ENFORCEMENT OF NEUTRALITY

SEC. 1. During a war in which the United States is a neutral nation, the President, or any person authorized by him, may withhold clearance from or to any vessel, domestic or foreign, or to forbid its departure from port or from the jurisdiction of the United States, whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that such vessel, whether requiring clearance or not, is about to carry fuel, arms, ammunition, men, supplies, dispatches, or information to any warship, tender, or supply ship of a foreign belligerent nation in violation of the laws, treaties, or obligations of the United States under the law of nations; and it shall thereupon be unlawful for such vessel to depart.

SEC. 2. The President, or any person authorized by him, may also detain any armed vessel owned wholly or in part by American citizens, or any vessel, domestic or foreign (other than one which has entered the ports of the United States as a public vessel), which is manifestly built for warlike purposes or has been converted or adapted from a private vessel to one suitable for warlike use, until the owner or master, or person having charge of such vessel, shall furnish proof satisfactory to the President, or to the person duly authorized by him, that the vessel will not be employed to cruise against or commit or attempt to commit hostilities upon the subjects, citizens, or property of any foreign country, with which the United States is at peace, and that the said vessel will not be sold or delivered to any belligerent nation, or to an agent, officer, or citizen of such nation, by them or any of them, within the jurisdiction of the United States, or upon the high seas.

SEC. 4. During a war in which the United States is a neutral nation, every master or person having charge or command of any vessel, domestic or foreign, and the owners, shippers, or consignors of the cargo, whether requiring clearance or not, before departure of such vessel from port shall deliver to the collector of customs for the district a statement duly verified by oath, that the cargo or any part of the cargo is or is not to be delivered to other vessels in port or to be transshipped on the high seas and, if it is to be so delivered or transshipped, stating the kind and quantities and the value of the total quantity of each kind of article so to be delivered or transshipped, and the name of the person, corporation, vessel, or government, to whom same is to be made.

SEC. 5. Whenever it appears that the vessel is not entitled to clearance or whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that the additional statements under oath required in the foregoing section are false, the collector of customs for the district in which the vessel is located may, subject to review by the Secretary of Commerce, refuse clearance to any vessel, and by formal notice served upon the owners, master, or person in command or charge of any domestic vessel for which clearance is not required by law, forbid the departure of the vessel from the port or from the jurisdiction of the United States; and it shall thereupon be unlawful for the vessel to depart.

SEC. 6. Whoever, in violation of any of the provisions of this title, shall take, or attempt or conspire to take, or authorize the taking of any such vessel, out of port or from the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both; and, in addition, such vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, equipment, and her cargo shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 7. Whoever, being a person belonging to the armed land or naval forces of a belligerent nation or belligerent faction of any nation and being interned in the United States, in accordance with the law of nations, shall leave or attempt to leave said jurisdiction, or the limits of internment in which freedom of movement has been allowed, without permission from the proper official of the United States in charge, or shall willfully overstay a leave of absence granted by such official, shall be subject to arrest by any marshal or deputy marshal of the United States, or by the military or naval authorities thereof, and shall be returned to the place of internment and there confined and safely kept for such period of time as the official of the United States in charge shall direct; and whoever, within the jurisdiction of the United States and subject thereto, shall aid or entice any interned person to escape or attempt to escape from the jurisdiction of the United States, or from the limits of internment prescribed, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

SEC. 8. Whoever, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States or of any of its possessions, knowingly begins, provides or prepares a means for or furnishes the money for, or who takes part in, any military or naval expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominion of any foreign country with whom the United States is at peace, shall be fined not more than $3,000 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.

SEIZURE OF ARMS AND OTHER ARTICLES INTENDED FOR EXPORT

SEC. 1. Whenever an attempt is made to export or take out of the United States, any arms or munitions of war, or other articles, in violation of law, or whenever there shall be known or cause to believe the same, the several collectors, naval officers, and marshals, and deputy marshals of the United States, and every other person duly authorized for the purpose by the President, may seize and detain any articles or munitions of war about to be exported, or taken out of the United States, in violation of law, and the vessels or vehicles containing the same, and retain possession thereof until released or disposed of as hereinafter directed. If upon due inquiry, the property seized shall appear to have been about to be so unlawfully exported, or taken out of the United States, the same shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the person making any seizure under this title to apply, with due diligence, to the judge of the district court of the United States, or of the Canal Zone, or to the judge of a court of first instance in the Philippine Islands, having jurisdiction over the place within which the seizure is made, for a warrant to justify the further detention of the property so seized, which warrant shall be granted only on oath or affirmation showing that there is known or probable cause to believe that the property seized is being or is intended to be exported or taken out of the United States in violation of law; and if the judge refuses to issue the warrant, or application therefor is not made by the person making the seizure within a reasonable time, not exceeding ten days after the seizure, the property shall forthwith be restored to the owner or person from whom seized. If the judge is satisfied that the seizure was justified and issues his warrant accordingly, then the property shall be detained by the person seizing it until the President, who is hereby expressly authorized so to do, orders it to be restored to the owner or claimant, or until it is discharged in due course of law on petition of the claimant, or on trial of condemnation proceedings.

SEC. 3. The owner or claimant of any property seized may, at any time before condemnation proceedings have been instituted, file his petition for its restoration in the district court of the United States, or of the Canal Zone, or the court of first instance in the Philippine Islands, having jurisdiction over the place in which the seizure was made, whereupon the court shall advance the cause for hearing and determination with all possible dispatch, and, after causing notice to be given to the United States attorney for the district and to the person making the seizure, shall proceed to hear and decide whether the property seized shall be restored to the petitioner or forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 4. Whenever the person making any seizure applies for and obtains a warrant for the detention of the property, and (a) upon the hearing and determination of the petition of the owner or claimant restoration is denied, or (b) the owner or claimant fails to file a petition for restoration within thirty days after the seizure, the United States attorney for the district,

upon direction of the Attorney General, shall institute libel proceedings in the United States district court or of the Canal Zone or the court of first instance of the Philippine Islands having jurisdiction over the place wherein the seizure was made, against the property for condemnation; and if, after trial and hearing of the issues involved, the property is condemned, it shall be disposed of by sale, and the proceeds thereof, less the legal costs and charges, paid into the Treasury.

SEC. 5. The proceedings in such summary trials upon the petition of the owner or claimant of the property seized, as well as in the libel cases, shall conform to the proceedings in admiralty, except that either party may demand trial by jury of any issue of fact joined in such libel cases, and all such proceedings shall be at the suit of and in the name of the United States. Upon the payment of the costs and legal expenses of both the summary trials and the libel proceedings, and the execution and delivery of a good and sufficient bond in an amount double the value of the property seized, conditioned that it will not be exported or used or employed contrary to the provisions of this title, the court, in its discretion, may direct that it be delivered to the owners thereof or to the claimants thereof.

SEC. 6. Except in those cases in which the exportation of arms and munitions of war or other articles is forbidden by proclamation or otherwise by the President, nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to, or interfere with any trade in such commodities, conducted with any foreign port or place wheresoever, or with any other trade which might have been lawfully carried on before the passage of this title, under the law of nations, or under the treaties or conventions entered into by the United States, or under the laws thereof.

SEC. 7. Upon payment of the costs and legal expenses incurred in any such summary trial for possession or libel proceedings, the President is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to order the release and restoration to the owner or claimant of any property seized or condemned.

CERTAIN EXPORTS IN TIME OF WAR UNLAWFUL

SEC. 1. Whenever during the present war the President shall find that the public safety shall so require, and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to export from or take out of the United States to any country named, any article or articles mentioned in such proclamation, except at such time, and under such regulations and orders, and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress. No preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall export, or take out, or deliver or attempt to deliver for export, shipment, or taking out, any article in violation of this title, or of any regulation or order made hereunder, shall be fined not more than $10,000, or, if a natural person, imprisoned for not more than two years, or both; and any such article shall be seized and forfeited to the United States; and any officer, director, or agent of a corporation who participates in any such violation shall be liable to like fine or imprisonment, or both.

SEC. 3. Whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that any vessel, domestic or foreign, is about to carry out of the United States any article or articles in violation of the provisions of this title, the collector of customs for the district is hereby authorized and empowered, subject to review by the Secretary of Commerce, to refuse clearance to any such vessel, for which clearance is required by law, and by formal notice served upon the owners, master, or person or persons in command or charge of any domestic vessel for which clearance is not required by law, to forbid the departure of such vessel from the port, and it shall thereupon be unlawful for such vessel to depart. Whoever violates any of the provisions of this section shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both; and, in addition, such vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, equipment, and her forbidden cargo shall be forfeited to the United States.

DISTURBANCE OF FOREIGN RELATIONS

SEC. 1. Whoever, in relation to any dispute or controversy between a foreign government and the United States, shall willfully and knowingly make any untrue statement, either orally or in writing, under oath before any person authorized and empowered to administer oaths, which the affiant has knowledge or reason to believe will, or may be used to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign government, or of any officer or agent thereof, to the injury of the United States, or with a view or intent to influence any measure of or action by the Government of the United States, or any branch thereof, to the injury of the United States, shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

SEC. 2. Whoever within the jurisdiction of the United States shall falsely assume or pretend to be a diplomatic or consular, or other official of a foreign government duly accredited as such to the Government of the United States with intent to defraud such foreign government or any person, and shall take upon himself to act as such, or in such pretended character shall demand or obtain, or attempt to obtain from any person or from said foreign government, or from any officer thereof, any money, paper, document, or other thing of value, shall be fined not more than $5,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

SEC. 3. Whoever, other than a diplomatic or consular officer or attaché, shall act in the United States as an agent of a foreign government without prior notification to the Secretary of State shall be fined not more than $5,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

SEC. 5. If two or more persons within the jurisdiction of the United States conspire to injure or destroy specific property situated within a foreign country and belonging to a foreign Government or to any political subdivision thereof with which the United States is at peace, or any railroad, canal, bridge, or other public utility so situated, and if one or more of such persons commits an act within the jurisdiction of the United States to effect the object of the conspiracy, each of the parties to the conspiracy shall be fined not more than $5,000, or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.

PASSPORTS

SEC. 1. Before a passport is issued to any person by or under authority of the United States such person shall subscribe to and submit a written application duly verified by his oath before a person authorized and empowered to administer oaths, which said application shall contain a true recital of each and every matter of fact which may be required by law or by any rules authorized by law to be stated as a prerequisite to the issuance of any such passport. Clerks of United States courts, agents of the Department of State, or other Federal officials authorized, or who may be authorized, to take passport applications and administer oaths thereon, shall collect, for all services in connection therewith, a fee of $1, and no more, in lieu of all fees prescribed by any statute of the United States, whether the application is executed singly, in duplicate, or in triplicate.

SEC. 2. Whoever shall willfully and knowingly make any false statement in an application for passport with intent to induce or secure the issuance of a passport under the authority of the United States, either for his own use or the use of another, contrary to the laws regulating the issuance of passports or the rules prescribed pursuant to such laws, or whoever shall willfully and knowingly use or attempt to use, or furnish to another for use, any passport the issue of which was secured in any way by reason of any false statement, shall be fined not more than $2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years or both.

SEC. 3. Whoever shall willfully and knowingly use, or attempt to use, any passport issued or designed for the use of another than himself, or whoever shall willfully and knowingly use or attempt to use any passport in violation of the conditions or restrictions therein contained, or of the rules prescribed pursuant to the laws regulating the issuance of passports, which said rules shall be printed on the passport; or whoever shall willfully and knowingly furnish, dispose of, or deliver a passport to any person, for use by another than the person for whose use it was originally issued and designed, shall be fined not more than $2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

SEC. 4. Whoever shall falsely make, forge, counterfeit, mutilate, or alter, with intent to use the same, or with intent that the same may be used by another; or whoever shall willfully or knowingly use, or attempt to use, or furnish to another for use any such false, forged, counterfeited, mutilated, or altered passport or instrument purporting to be a passport, or any passport validly issued which has become void by the occurrence of any condition therein prescribed invalidating the same, shall be fined not more than $2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

COUNTERFEITING GOVERNMENT SEAL

SEC. 1. Whoever shall fraudulently or wrongfully affix or impress the seal of any executive department, or of any bureau,

commission, or office of the United States, to or upon any certificate, or paper of any description; or whoever, with knowledge of its fraudulent character, shall with wrongful or fraudulent intent use, buy, procure, sell, or transfer to another any such certificate, instrument, commission, document, or paper, to which or upon which said seal has been so fraudulently affixed or impressed, shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

SEC. 2. Whoever shall falsely make, forge, counterfeit, mutilate, or alter the seal of any executive department, or any bureau, commission, or office of the United States, or shall willingly assist in falsely doing the same, or whoever shall knowingly use, affix, or impress any such fraudulently made seal to or upon any certificate, instrument, commission, document, or paper, of any description, or whoever with wrongful or fraudulent intent shall have possession of any such seal, knowing the same to have been so falsely made, forged, counterfeited, mutilated, or altered, shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

SEC. 3. Whoever shall falsely make, forge, counterfeit, alter, or tamper with any naval, military, or official pass or permit, issued by or under the authority of the United States, or with wrongful or fraudulent intent shall use or have in his possession any such pass or permit, or shall personate or falsely represent himself to be or not to be a person to whom such pass or permit has been duly issued, or shall willfully allow any other person to have or use any such pass or permit, issued for his use alone, shall be fined not more than $2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

SEARCH WARRANTS

SEC. 1. A search warrant may be issued by a judge of a United States district court, or by a judge of a State or Territorial court of record, or by a United States commissioner for the district wherein the property sought is located.

SEC. 2. A search warrant may be issued under this title upon either of the following grounds:

1. When the property was stolen or embezzled in violation of a law of the United States; in which case it may be taken on the warrant from any house or other place in which it is concealed, or from the possession of the person by whom it was stolen or embezzled, or from any person in whose possession it may be.

2. When the property was used as the means of committing a felony; in which case it may be taken on the warrant from any house or other place in which it is concealed, or from the possession of the person by whom it was used in the commission of the offense, or from any person in whose possession it may be.

SEC. 3. A search warrant can not be issued but upon probable cause, supported by affidavit, naming or describing the person and particularly describing the property and the place to be searched.

SEC. 4. The judge or commissioner must, before issuing the warrant, examine on oath the complainant and any witness he may produce, and require their affidavits or take their depositions in writing and cause them to be subscribed by the parties making them.

SEC. 6. If the judge or commissioner is thereupon satisfied of the existence of the grounds of the application or that there is probable cause to believe their existence, he must issue a search warrant, signed by him with his name of office, to a civil officer of the United States duly authorized to enforce or assist in enforcing any law thereof, or to a person so duly authorized by the President, stating the particular grounds or probable cause for its issue and the names of the persons whose affidavits have been taken in support thereof, and commanding him forthwith to search the person or place named, for the property specified, and to bring it before the judge or commissioner.

SEC. 8. The officer may break open any outer or inner door or window of a house, or any part of a house, or anything therein, to execute the warrant, if, after notice of his authority and purpose, he is refused admittance.

SEC. 9. He may break open any outer or inner door or window of a house for the purpose of liberating a person who, having entered to aid him in the execution of the warrant, is detained therein, or when necessary for his own liberation.

SEC. 10. The judge or commissioner must insert a direction in the warrant that it be served in the daytime, unless the affidavits are positive that the property is on the person or in the place to be searched, in which case he may insert a direction that it be served at any time of the day or night.

SEC. 11. A search warrant must be executed and returned to the judge or commissioner who issued it within ten days after its date; after the expiration of this time the warrant, unless executed, is void.

SEC. 12. When the officer takes property under the warrant, he must give a copy of the warrant together with a receipt for the property taken (specifying it in detail) to the person from whom it was taken by him, or in whose possession it was found; or, in the absence of any person, he must leave it in the place where he found the property.

SEC. 14. The judge or commissioner must, if required, deliver a copy of the inventory to the person from whose possession the property was taken and to the applicant for the warrant.

SEC. 15. If the grounds on which the warrant was issued be controverted, the judge or commissioner must proceed to take testimony in relation thereto, and the testimony of each witness must be reduced to writing and subscribed by each witness.

SEC. 16. If it appears that the property or paper taken is not the same as that described in the warrant or that there is no probable cause for believing the existence of the grounds on which the warrant was issued, the judge or commissioner must cause it to be restored to the person from whom it was taken; but if it appears that the property or paper taken is the same as that described in the warrant and that there is probable cause for believing the existence of the grounds on which the warrant was issued, then the judge or commissioner shall order the same retained in the custody of the person seizing it or to be otherwise disposed of according to law.

SEC. 17. The judge or commissioner must annex the affidavits, search warrant, return, inventory, and evidence, and if he has not power to inquire into the offense in respect to which the warrant was issued he must at once file the same, together with a copy of the record of his proceedings, with the clerk of the court having power to so inquire.

SEC. 18. Whoever shall knowingly and willfully obstruct, resist, or oppose any such officer or person in serving or attempting to serve or execute any such search warrant, or shall assault, beat, or wound any such officer or person, knowing him to be an officer or person so authorized, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than two years.

SEC. 20. A person who maliciously and without probable cause procures a search warrant to be issued and executed shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year.

SEC. 21. An officer who in executing a search warrant willfully exceeds his authority, or exercises it with unnecessary severity, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year.

SEC. 22. Whoever, in aid of any foreign Government, shall knowingly and willfully have possession of or control over any property or papers designed or intended for use or which is used as the means of violating any penal statute, or any of the rights or obligations of the United States under any treaty or the law of nations, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

USE OF MAILS

SEC. 1. Every letter, writing, circular, postal card, picture, print, engraving, photograph, newspaper, pamphlet, book, or other publication, matter or thing, of any kind, in violation of any of the provisions of this Act is hereby declared to be nonmailable matter and shall not be conveyed in the mails or delivered from any post office or by any letter carrier. Nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to authorize any person other than an employe of the Dead Letter Office, duly authorized thereto, or other person upon a search warrant authorized by law, to open any letter not addressed to himself.

SEC. 2. Every letter, writing, circular, postal card, picture, print, engraving, photograph, newspaper, pamphlet, book, or other publication, matter or thing, of any kind, containing any matter advocating or urging treason, insurrection, or forcible resistance to any law of the United States, is hereby declared to be nonmailable.

SEC. 3. Whoever shall use or attempt to use the mails or Postal Service of the United States for the transmission of any matter declared by this title to be nonmailable, shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. Any person violating any provision of this title may be tried and punished either in the district in which the unlawful matter or publication was mailed, or to which it was carried by mail for delivery according to the direction thereon, or in which it was caused to be delivered by mail to the person to whom it was addressed.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S PROCLAMATION FOR THE CONTROL OF EXPORTS ON FOOD, FUEL AND WAR SUPPLIES.

Whereas, The public safety requires that succor shall be prevented from reaching the enemy;

Now, Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern that, except at such time or times under such regulations, and orders and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress, the following articles, namely: Coal, coke, fuel oils, kerosene, and gasoline, including bunkers, food grains, flour and meal therefrom, fodder and feeds, meat and fats; pig iron, steel billets, ship plates and structural shapes, scrap iron and scrap steel; ferromanganese, fertilizers, arms, ammunitions and explosives, shall not, on and after the fifteenth day of July, 1917, be carried out of or exported from the United States or its territorial possessions to Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, her colonies, possessions, or protectorates, Germany, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Great Britain, her colonies, possessions, or protectorates, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Japan, Liberia, Leichtenstein, Luxemburg, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, the Netherlands, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Norway, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Portugal, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Rumania, Russia, Salvador, San Marino, Serbia, Siam, Spain, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela, or Turkey.

The orders and regulations from time to time prescribed will be administered by and under the authority of the Secretary of Commerce, from whom licenses, in conformity with the said orders and regulations, will issue.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventeen, and of the independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Forty-first.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President: Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State.

HOW TO OBTAIN LICENSES FOR EXPORT

First—Applications for licenses may be made to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Division of Export Licenses, 1,435 K Street, Washington, D. C., or to any of the branches of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce—New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Seattle, and also in Philadelphia, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Galveston and Los Angeles.

Second—In applying for a license to export any of the commodities covered by the President's proclamation, applicants should give the following information in triplicate form:

(a) Quantity; (b) description of goods; (c) name and address of consignee; (d) name and address of consignor.

Third—The license will be good for only sixty days and at the expiration of that time must be renewed, and if not shipped within that time, a new application must be made.

Fourth—The various branch offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce have been given full instructions as to the disposition of all applications for licenses.

It is the desire of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to minimize the exporter's difficulties as much as possible, and therefore, wherever practicable, the district offices will be authorized to issue the licenses. Many of the applications may, however, have to be forwarded to Washington for decision.

In case exporters desire, they may telegraph their applications direct to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Division of Export Licenses.

WAR FINANCE LAW

Congress passed a law which was introduced by Representative Kitchin, and approved by President Wilson on April 24, 1917, authorizing an issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the national security and defense, and for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war, and to extend credit to foreign governments.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, is hereby authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the United States for the purposes of this Act, and to meet expenditures authorized for the national security and defense and other public purposes authorized by law not exceeding in the aggregate $5,000,000,000, exclusive of the sums authorized by section four of this Act, and to issue therefor bonds of the United States.

The bonds herein authorized shall be in such form and subject to such terms and conditions of issue, conversion, redemption, maturities, payment, and rate and time of payment of interest, not exceeding three and one-half per centum per annum, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. The principal and interest thereof shall be payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of value and shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation, except estate or inheritance taxes, imposed by authority of the United States, or its possessions, or by any State or local taxing authority; but such bonds shall not bear the circulation privilege.

The bonds herein authorized shall first be offered at not less than par as a popular loan, under such regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury as will give all citizens of the United States an equal opportunity to participate therein; and any portion of the bonds so offered and not subscribed for may be otherwise disposed of at not less than par by the Secretary of the Treasury; but no commissions shall be allowed or paid on any bonds issued under authority of this Act.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of more effectually providing for the national security and defense and prosecuting the war by establishing credits in the United States for foreign governments, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, is hereby authorized, on behalf of the United States, to purchase, at par, from such foreign governments then engaged in war with the enemies of the United States, their obligations hereafter issued, bearing the same rate of interest and containing in their essentials the same terms and conditions as those of the United States issued under authority of this Act; to enter into such arrangements as may be necessary or desirable for establishing such credits and for purchasing such obligations of foreign governments and for the subsequent payment thereof before maturity, but such arrangements shall provide that if any of the bonds of the United States issued and used for the purchase of such foreign obligations shall thereafter be converted into other bonds of the United States bearing a higher rate of interest than three and one-half per centum per annum under the provisions of section five of this Act, then and in that event the obligations of such foreign governments held by the United States shall be, by such foreign governments, converted in like manner and extent into obligations bearing the same rate of interest as the bonds of the United States issued under the provisions of section five of this Act. For the purposes of this section there is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $3,000,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That the authority granted by this section to the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase bonds from foreign governments, as aforesaid, shall cease upon the termination of the war between the United States and the Imperial German Government.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury, under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, is hereby authorized to receive on or before maturity payment for any obligations of such foreign governments purchased on behalf of the United States, and to sell at not less than the purchase price any of such obligations and to apply the proceeds thereof, and any payments made by foreign governments on account of their said obligations to the redemption or purchase at not more than par and accrued interest of any bonds of the United States issued under authority of this Act; and if such bonds are not available for this purpose the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem or purchase any other outstanding interest-bearing obligations of the United States which may at such time be subject to call or which may be purchased at not more than par and accrued interest.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion;

is hereby authorized to issue the bonds not already issued heretofore authorized by section thirty-nine of the Act approved August fifth, nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An Act to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes"; section one hundred and twenty-four of the Act approved June third, nineteen hundred and sixteen, entitled "An Act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes"; section thirteen of the Act of September seventh, nineteen hundred and sixteen, entitled "An Act to establish a United States shipping board for the purpose of encouraging, developing, and creating a naval auxiliary and a naval reserve and a merchant marine to meet the requirements of the commerce of the United States with its Territories and possessions and with foreign countries, to regulate carriers by water engaged in the foreign and interstate commerce of the United States, and for other purposes"; section four hundred of the Act approved March third, nineteen hundred and seventeen, entitled "An Act to provide increased revenue to defray the expenses of the increased appropriations for the Army and Navy and the extensions of fortifications, and for other purposes"; and the public resolution approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, entitled, "Joint resolution to expedite the delivery of materials, equipment, and munitions and to secure more expeditious construction of ships," in the manner and under the terms and conditions prescribed in section one of this Act.

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States from time to time, in addition to the sum authorized in section one of this Act, such additional amount, not exceeding $63,945,460 as may be necessary to redeem the three per cent. loan of nineteen hundred and eight to nineteen hundred and eighteen, maturing August first, nineteen hundred and eighteen, and to issue therefor bonds of the United States in the manner and under the terms and conditions prescribed in section one of this Act.

SEC. 5. That any series of bonds issued under authority of sections one and four of this Act may, under such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, be convertible into bonds bearing a higher rate of interest than the rate at which the same were issued if any subsequent series of bonds shall be issued at a higher rate of interest before the termination of the war between the United States and the Imperial German Government, the date of such termination to be fixed by a proclamation of the President of the United States.

SEC. 6. That in addition to the bonds authorized by sections one and four of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, for the purposes of this Act and to meet public expenditures authorized by law, such sum or sums as, in his judgment, may be necessary, and to issue therefor certificates of indebtedness at not less than par in such form and subject to such terms and conditions and at such rate of interest, not exceeding three and one-half per centum per annum, as he may prescribe; and each certificate so issued shall be payable, with the interest accrued thereon, at such time, not exceeding one year from the date of its issue, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Certificates of indebtedness herein authorized shall not bear the circulation privilege, and the sum of such certificates outstanding shall at no time exceed in the aggregate $2,000,000,000, and such certificates shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation, except estate or inheritance taxes, imposed by authority of the United States, or its possessions, or by any State or local taxing authority.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, is hereby authorized to deposit in such banks and trust companies as he may designate the proceeds or any part thereof arising from the sale of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness authorized by this Act, or the bonds previously authorized as described in section four of this Act, and such deposits may bear such rate of interest and be subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided*, That the amount so deposited shall not in any case exceed the amount withdrawn from such bank or trust company, and invested in such bonds or certificates of indebtedness plus the amount so invested by such bank or trust company, and such deposits shall be secured in the manner required for other deposits by Section 5153, Revised Statutes, and amendments thereto; *Provided further*, That the provisions of Section 5191 of the Revised Statutes as amended by the Federal Reserve Act and the amendments thereof, with reference to the reserves required to be kept by national banking institutions and other member banks of the Federal Reserve System, shall not apply to deposits of public monies by the United States in designated depositaries.

SEC. 8. That in order to pay all necessary expenses, including rent, connected with any operations under this Act, a sum not exceeding one-tenth of one per centum of the amount of bonds and one-tenth of one per centum of the amount of certificates of indebtedness herein authorized is hereby appropriated, or as much thereof as may be necessary, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct: *Provided*, That, in addition to the reports now required by law, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, on the first Monday in December, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and annually thereafter, transmit to the Congress a detailed statement of all expenditures under this Act.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS

The whole conception of governmental and national responsibility for caring for the wounded has undergone radical change during the months of study given the subject by experts serving with the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps and others consulting with them. Instead of the old idea that responsibility ended with the return of the soldier to private life with his wounds healed and such pension as he might be given, it is now considered that it is the duty of the Government to equip and reeducate the wounded man, after healing his wounds, and to return him to civil life ready to be as useful to himself and his country as possible.

To carry out this idea plans are well under way for building "reconstruction hospitals" in large centers of populations.

These hospitals will not be the last step in the return of the wounded soldiers to civil life. When the soldiers are able to take up industrial training, further provision will be ready. The injured man may be retrained to his previous occupation to conform with his handicapped condition or retrained for a new industry compatible with that condition. Additional education will be given to those fitted for it, and men may in some cases be returned to more valuable work than that from which they were called to war. Workshops will be provided at the hospitals, but arrangements will also be made with outside industries whereby more elaborate methods of training may be carried on. An employment bureau will be established to place men so trained in different parts of the United States.

Arrangements have been made by the department of military orthopedics to care for soldiers, so far as orthopedics (the prevention of deformity) is concerned, continuously until they are returned either to active service or civil life. Orthopedic surgeons will be attached to the medical force near the firing line and to the different hospitals back to the base orthopedic hospital, which will be established within 100 miles of the firing line. In this hospital, in addition to orthopedic surgical care, there will be equipment for surgical reconstruction work and "curative workshops" in which men will acquire ability to use injured members while doing work interesting and useful in itself. This method has supplanted the old and tiresome one of prescribing a set of motions for a man to go through with no purpose than to reacquire use of his injured part.

It is not the intention that men able to go back to the firing line shall be returned to this country unless their convalescence will extend over a period of a considerable number of months. Soldiers unable to return to duty will be sent to the reconstruction hospitals in the United States.

THE WAR REVENUE ACT OF 1917

An Act—To provide revenue to defray war expenses, and for other purposes.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

TITLE I.—WAR INCOME TAX

Individual Normal War Income tax rate.

Section 1. That in addition to the normal tax imposed by subdivision (*a*) of section one of the Act entitled "An Act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," approved September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid a like normal tax of two per centum upon the income of every individual, a citizen or resident of the United States, received in the calendar year nineteen hundred and seventeen and every calendar year thereafter.

War Surtaxes on individual incomes.

Sec. 2. That in addition to the additional tax imposed by subdivision (*b*) of section one of such Act of September eighth nineteen hundred and sixteen, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid a like additional tax upon the income of every individual received in the calendar year nineteen hundred and seventeen and every calendar year thereafter, as follows:

Rates of sur taxes.

One per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $5,000 and does not exceed $7,500;

Two per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $7,500 and does not exceed $10,000;

Three per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $10,000 and does not exceed $12,500;

Four per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $12,500 and does not exceed $15,000;

Five per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $15,000 and does not exceed $20,000;

Seven per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $20,000 and does not exceed $40,000;

Ten per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $40,000 and does not exceed $60,000;

Fourteen per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $60,000 and does not exceed $80,000;

Eighteen per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $80,000 and does not exceed $100,000;

Twenty-two per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $100,000 and does not exceed $150,000;

Twenty-five per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $150,000 and does not exceed $200,000;

Thirty per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $200,000 and does not exceed $250,000;

Thirty-four per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $250,000 and does not exceed $300,000;

Thirty-seven per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $300,000 and does not exceed $500,000;

Forty per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $500,000 and does not exceed $750,000.

Forty-five per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $750,000 and does not exceed $1,000,000.

Fifty per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $1,000,000.

How computed.

Sec. 3. That the taxes imposed by sections one and two of this Act shall be computed, levied, assessed, collected, and paid

upon the same basis and in the same manner as the similar taxes imposed by section one of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, except that in the case of the tax imposed by section one of this Act ( ) the exemptions of $3,000 and $4,000 provided in section seven of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, as amended by this Act, shall be, respectively, $1,000 and $2,000, and (*b*) the returns required under subdivisions (*b*) and (*c*) of section eight of such Act, as amended by this Act, shall be required in the case of net incomes of $1,000 or over, in the case of unmarried persons, and $2,000 or over in the case of married persons, instead of $3,000 or over, as therein provided, and (*c*) the provisions of subdivision (*c*) of section nine of such Act, as amended by this Act, requiring the normal tax of individuals on income derived from interest to be deducted and withheld at the source of the income shall not apply to the new two per centum normal tax prescribed in section one of this Act until on and after January first, nineteen hundred and eighteen, and thereafter only one two per centum normal tax shall be deducted and withheld at the source under the provisions of such subdivision (*c*), and any further normal tax for which the recipient of such income is liable under this Act or such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, as amended by this Act, shall be paid by such recipient.

Exemptions from war income tax.

Withholding normal tax at source.

Corporation War Income tax rate.

Sec. 4. That in addition to the tax imposed by subdivision (*a*) of section ten of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, as amended by this Act, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid a like tax of four per centum upon the income received in the calendar year nineteen hundred and seventeen and every calendar year thereafter, by every corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, subject to the tax imposed by that subdivision of that section, except that if it has fixed its own fiscal year, the tax imposed by this section for the fiscal year ending during the calendar year nineteen hundred and seventeen shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid only on that proportion of its income for such fiscal year which the period between January first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and the end of such fiscal year bears to the whole of such fiscal year.

Where fiscal year has been fixed, tax-proportioned.

How computed.

Credit allowed.

The tax imposed by this section shall be computed, levied, assessed, collected, and paid upon the same incomes and in the same manner as the tax imposed by subdivision (*a*) of section ten of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, as amended by this Act, except that for the purpose of the tax imposed by this section the income embraced in a return of a corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, shall be credited with the amount received as dividends upon the stock or from the net earnings of any other corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, which is taxable upon its net income as provided in this title.

Porto Rico or Philippines not affected.

Sec. 5. That the provisions of this title shall not extend to Porto Rico or the Philippine Islands, and the Porto Rican or Philippine Legislature shall have power by due enactment to amend, alter, modify, or repeal the income tax laws in force in Porto Rico or the Philippine Islands respectively.

TITLE II.—WAR EXCESS PROFITS TAX

Definitions. "Corporation"

Sec. 200. That when used in this title—the term "corporation" includes joint-stock companies or associations and insurance companies;

"Domestic" "Foreign"

The term "domestic" means created under the law of the United States, or of any state, territory, or district thereof, and

the term "foreign" means created under the law of any other possession of the United States or of any foreign country or government;

"United States" The term "United States" means only the States, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and the District of Columbia;

"Taxable year" The term "taxable year" means the twelve months ending December thirty-first, excepting in the case of a corporation or partnership which has fixed its own fiscal year, in which case it means such fiscal year. The first taxable year shall be the year ending December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, except that in the case of a corporation or partnership which has fixed its own fiscal year, it shall be the fiscal year ending during the calendar year nineteen hundred and seventeen. If a corporation or partnership, prior to March first, nineteen hundred and eighteen, makes a return covering its own fiscal year, and includes therein the income received during that part of the fiscal year falling within the calendar year nineteen hundred and sixteen, the tax for such taxable year shall be that proportion of the tax computed upon the net income during such full fiscal year which the time from January first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, to the end of such fiscal year bears to the full fiscal year; and,

First taxable year.

Returns covering fiscal year.

"Prewar period." The term "prewar period" means the calendar year nineteen hundred and eleven, nineteen hundred and twelve, and nineteen hundred and thirteen, or, if a corporation or partnership was not in existence or an individual was not engaged in a trade or business during the whole of such period, then as many of such years during the whole of which the corporation or partnership was in existence or the individual was engaged in the trade or business.

"Trade." The terms "trade" and "business" include professions and occupations.

"Net Income" The term "net income" means in the case of a foreign corporation or partnership or a nonresident alien individual, the net income received from sources within the United States.

Payable by. Sec. 201. That in addition to the taxes under existing law and under this Act there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid for each taxable year upon the income of every corporation, partnership, or individual, a tax (hereinafter in this title referred to as the tax) equal to the following percentages of the net income;

Rates of war excess profits tax. Twenty per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of the deduction (determined as hereinafter provided) and not in excess of fifteen per centum of the invested capital for the taxable year;

Twenty-five per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of fifteen per centum and not in excess of twenty per centum of such capital;

Thirty-five per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of twenty per centum and not in excess of twenty-five per centum of such capital;

Forty-five per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of twenty-five per centum and not in excess of thirty-three per centum of such capital; and

Sixty per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of thirty-three per centum of such capital.

Business of one company or partnership. For the purpose of this title every corporation or partnership not exempt under the provisions of this section shall be deemed to be engaged in business, and all the trades and businesses in which it is engaged shall be treated as a single trade or business, and all its income from whatever source derived shall be deemed

to be received from such trade or business.

Affected. This title shall apply to all trades or businesses of whatever description, whether continuously carried on or not, except—

Exempt from tax. (*a*) In the case of officers and employees under the United States, or any state, territory, or the District of Columbia, or any local subdivision thereof, the compensation or fees received by them as such officers or employees;

(*b*) Corporations exempt from tax under the provisions of Section Eleven of Title I of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, as amended by this Act, and partnerships and individuals carrying on or doing the same business, or coming within the same description; and

(*c*) Incomes derived from the business of life, health, and accident insurance combined in one policy issued on the weekly premium payment plan.

Foreign. Sec. 202. That the tax shall not be imposed in the case of the trade or business of a foreign corporation or partnership or a nonresident alien individual, the net income of which trade or business during the taxable year is less than $3,000.

Deduction allowed. Sec. 203. That for the purposes of this title the deduction shall be as follows, except as otherwise in this title provided—

Domestic corporation. (*a*) In the case of a domestic corporation, the sum of (1) an amount equal to the same percentage of the invested capital for the taxable year which the average amount of the annual net income of the trade or business during the prewar period was of the invested capital for the prewar period (but not less than seven or more than nine per centum of the invested capital for the taxable year), and (2) $3,000;

Domestic partnership, citizen or resident of U. S. (*b*) In the case of a domestic partnership or of a citizen or resident of the United States, the sum of (1) an amount equal to the same percentage of the invested capital for the taxable year which the average amount of the annual net income of the trade or business during the prewar period was of the invested capital for the prewar period (but not less than seven or more than nine per centum of the invested capital for the taxable year), and (2) $6,000;

Foreign deduction. (*c*) In the case of a foreign corporation or partnership or of a nonresident alien individual, an amount ascertained in the same manner as provided in subdivisions (A) and (B), without any exemption of $3,000 or $6,000;

Difficulty in determining. (*d*) If the Secretary of the Treasury is unable satisfactorily to determine the average amount of the annual net income of the trade or business during the prewar period, the deduction shall be determined in the same manner as provided in section two hundred and five.

If not in business during prewar period Sec. 204. That if a corporation or partnership was not in existence, or an individual was not engaged in the trade or business, during the whole of any one calendar year during the prewar period, the deduction shall be an amount equal to eight per centum of the invested capital for the taxable year, plus in the case of a domestic corporation $3,000, and in the case of a domestic partnership or a citizen or resident of the United States $6,000.

"Domestic" A trade or business carried on by a corporation, partnership, or individual, although formally organized or reorganized on or after January second, nineteen hundred and thirteen, which is substantially a continuation of a trade or business carried on prior to that date, shall, for the purpose of this title, be deemed to have been in existence prior to that date, and the net income and invested capital of its predecessor prior to that date shall be deemed to have been its net income and invested capital.

When substantially a continuation of business.

Sec. 205. (*a*) That if the Secretary of the Treasury, upon

complaint finds either (1) that during the prewar period a domestic corporation or partnership, or a citizen or resident of the United States, had no net income from the trade or business, or (2) that during the prewar period the percentage, which the net income was of the invested capital, was low as compared with the percentage, which the net income during such period of representative corporations, partnerships, and individuals, engaged in a like or similar trade or business, was of their invested capital, then the deduction shall be the sum of (1) an amount equal to the same percentage of its invested capital for the taxable year which the average deduction (determined in the same manner as provided in section two hundred and three, without including the $3,000 or $6,000 therein referred to) for such year of representative corporations, partnerships, or individuals, engaged in a like or similar trade or business, is of their average invested capital for such year, plus (2) in the case of a domestic corporation $3,000, and in the case of a domestic partnership or a citizen or resident of the United States $6,000.

No net income during prewar period.

Low percentage compared with representative business.

The percentage which the net income was of the invested capital in each trade or business shall be determined by the commissioner of internal revenue, in accordance with regulations prescribed by him, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. In the case of a corporation or partnership which has fixed its own fiscal year, the percentage determined for the calendar year ending during such fiscal year shall be used.

Percentages determined by commissioner.

(*b*) The tax shall be assessed upon the basis of the deduction determined as provided in section two hundred and three, but the taxpayer claiming the benefit of this section may at the time of making the return file a claim for abatement of the amount by which the tax so assessed exceeds a tax computed upon the basis of the deduction determined as provided in this section. In such event, collection of the part of the tax covered by such claim for abatement shall not be made until the claim is decided, but if in the judgment of the commissioner of internal revenue, the interests of the United States would be jeopardized thereby he may require the claimant to give a bond in such amount and with such sureties as the commissioner may think wise to safeguard such interests, conditioned for the payment of any tax found to be due, with the interest thereon, and if such bond, satisfactory to the commissioner, is not given within such time as he prescribes, the full amount of tax assessed shall be collected and the amount overpaid, if any, shall upon final decision of the application be refunded as a tax erroneously or illegally collected.

Taxpayer claiming benefit may file claim for abatement.

Bond may be required.

Sec. 206. That for the purposes of this title the net income of a corporation shall be ascertained and returned (*a*) for the calendar years nineteen hundred and eleven and nineteen hundred and twelve upon the same basis and in the same manner as provided in section thirty-eight of the Act entitled "An Act to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," Approved August fifth, nineteen hundred and nine, except that income taxes paid by it within the year imposed by the authority of the United States shall be included; (*b*) for the calendar year nineteen hundred and thirteen upon the same basis and in the same manner as provided in Section II of the Act entitled "An Act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," approved October third, nineteen hundred and thirteen, except that income taxes paid by it within the year imposed by the authority of the United States shall be included, and except that the amounts received by it as dividends upon the stock or from the net earnings of other corporations, joint-stock companies

How net income of corporations ascertained and returned for prewar period.

Deductions.

or associations, or insurance companies, subject to the tax imposed by Section II of such Act of October third, nineteen hundred and thirteen, shall be deducted; and (*c*) for the taxable year upon the same basis and in the same manner as provided in Title I of the Act entitled "An Act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," approved September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, as amended by this Act, except that the amounts received by it as dividends upon the stock or from the net earnings of other corporations, joint-stock companies or associations, or insurance companies, subject to the tax imposed by Title I of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, shall be deducted.

For taxable year.

Deductions.

The net income of a partnership or individual shall be ascertained and returned for the calendar years nineteen hundred and eleven, nineteen hundred and twelve, and nineteen hundred and thirteen, and for the taxable year, upon the same basis and in the same manner as provided in Title I of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, as amended by this Act, except that the credit allowed by subdivision (*b*) of Section Five of such Act shall be deducted. There shall be allowed (*a*) in the case of a domestic partnership the same deductions as allowed to individuals in subdivision (*a*) of Section Five of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, as amended by this Act; and (*b*) in the case of a foreign partnership the same deductions as allowed to individuals in subdivision (*a*) of Section Six of such Act as amended by this Act.

Partnerships and individuals.

Deductions.

Sec. 207. That as used in this title the term "invested capital" for any year means the average invested capital for the year, as defined and limited in this title, averaged monthly.

Invested capital defined.

As used in this title "invested capital" does not include stocks, bonds (other than obligations of the United States), or other assets the income from which is not subject to the tax imposed by this title, nor money or other property borrowed, and means, subject to the above limitations:

Does not include.

(*a*) In the case of a corporation of partnership: (1) Actual cash paid in, (2) the actual cash value of tangible property paid in other than cash, for stock or shares in such corporation or partnership, at the time of such payment (but in case such tangible property was paid in prior to January first, nineteen hundred and fourteen, the actual cash value of such property as of January first, nineteen hundred and fourteen, but in no case to exceed the par value of the original stock or shares specifically issued therefor), and (3) paid in or earned surplus and undivided profits used or employed in the business, exclusive of undivided profits earned during the taxable year: *Provided*, that (*a*) the actual cash value of patents and copyrights paid in for stock or shares in such corporation or partnership, at the time of such payment, shall be included as invested capital, but not to exceed the par value of such stock or shares at the time of such payment, and (*b*) the good will, trade marks, trade brands, the franchise of a corporation or partnership, or other intangible property, shall be included as invested capital if the corporation or partnership made payment bona fide therefor specifically as such in cash or tangible property, the value of such good will, trade-mark, trade brand, franchise, or intangible property, not to exceed the actual cash or actual cash value of the tangible property paid therefor at the time of such payment; but good will, trade-marks, trade bands, franchise of a corporation or partnership, or other intangible property, bona fide purchased, prior to March third, nineteen hundred and seventeen, for and with interests or shares in a partnership or for and with shares in the capital stock of a

Corporations and partnerships "invested capital."

Patents and copyrights.

Good will, trade marks, etc.

corporation (issued prior to March third, nineteen hundred and seventeen), in an amount not to exceed, on March third, nineteen hundred and seventeen, twenty per centum of the total interests or shares in the partnership or of the total shares of the capital stock of the corporation, shall be included in invested capital at a value not to exceed the actual cash value at the time of such purchase, and in case of issue of stock therefor not to exceed the par value of such stock;

Individual "invested capital."

(*b*) In the case of an individual, (1) actual cash paid into the trade or business, and (2) the actual cash value of tangible property paid into the trade or business, other than cash, at the time of such payment (but in case such tangible property was paid in prior to January first, nineteen hundred and fourteen, the actual cash value of such property as of January first, nineteen hundred and fourteen), and (3) the actual cash value of patents, copyrights, good will, trade-marks, trade brands, franchises, or other intangible property, paid into the trade or business, at the time of such payment, if payment was made therefor specifically as such in cash or tangible property, not to exceed the actual cash or actual cash value of the tangible property bona fide paid therefor at the time of such payment.

Patents, copyrights, good will, etc.

Foregin "invested capital."

In the case of a foreign corporation or partnership or of a nonresident alien individual the term "invested capital" means that proportion of the entire invested capital, as defined and limited in this title, which the net income from sources within the United States bears to the entire net income.

Reorganization consolidation, or change of ownership.

Sec. 208. That in case of the reorganization, consolidation, or change of ownership of a trade or business after March third, nineteen hundred and seventeen, if an interest or control in such trade or business of fifty per centum or more remains in control of the same persons, corporations, associations, partnerships, or any of them, then in ascertaining the invested capital of the trade or business no asset transferred or received from the prior trade or business shall be allowed a greater value than would have been allowed under this title in computing the invested capital of such prior trade or business if such asset had not been so transferred or received, unless such asset was paid for specifically as such, in cash or tangible property, and then not to exceed the actual cash or actual cash value of the tangible property paid therefor at the time of such payment.

"Invested capital."

If no invested capital or only nominal capital.

Sec. 209. That in the case of a trade or business having no invested capital or not more than a nominal capital there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid, in addition to the taxes under existing law and under this Act, in lieu of the tax imposed by Section Two Hundred and One, a tax equivalent to eight per centum of the net income of such trade or business, in excess of the following deductions: In the case of a domestic corporation, $3,000, and in the case of a domestic partnership, or a citizen or resident of the United States, $6,000, in the case of all other trades or business, no deduction.

Rate of war excess profits tax.

Deduction when unable to determine invested capital.

Sec. 210. That if the Secretary of the Treasury is unable in any case satisfactorily to determine the invested capital, the amount of the deduction shall be the sum of (1) an amount equal to the same proportion of the net income of the trade or business received during the taxable year as the proportion which the average deduction (determined in the same manner as provided in Section Two Hundred and Three, without including the $3,000 or $6,000 therein referred to) for the same calendar year of representative corporations, partnerships, and individuals, engaged in a like or similar trade or business, bears to the total net income of the trade or business received by such corporations, partnerships,

and individuals, plus (2) in the case of a domestic corporation $3,000, and in the case of a domestic partnership or a citizen or resident of the United States $6,000.

Proportion determined by commissioner.

For the purpose of this Section the proportion between the deduction and the net income in each trade or business shall be determined by the commissioner of internal revenue in accordance with regulations prescribed by him, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. In the case of a corporation or partnership which has fixed its own fiscal year, the proportion determined for the calendar year ending during such fiscal year shall be used.

Returns required of partnerships.

Sec. 211. That every foreign partnership having a net income of $3,000 or more for the taxable year, and every domestic partnership having a net income of $6,000 or more for the taxable year, shall render a correct return of the income of the trade or business for the taxable year, setting forth specifically the gross income for such year, and the deductions allowed in this title. Such returns shall be rendered at the same time and in the same manner as is prescribed for income-tax returns under Title I of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, as amended by this Act.

Administrative provisions.

Sec. 212. That all administrative, special, and general provisions of law, including the laws in relation to the assessment, remission, collection, and refund of internal-revenue taxes not heretofore specifically repealed, and not inconsistent with the provisions of this title, are hereby extended and made applicable to all the provisions of this Title and to the tax herein imposed, and all provisions of Title I of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, as amended by this Act, relating to returns and payment of the tax therein imposed, including penalties, are hereby made applicable to the tax imposed by this title.

Regulations.

Sec. 213. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall make all necessary regulations for carrying out the provisions of this title, and may require any corporation, partnership, or individual, subject to the provisions of this title, to furnish him with such facts, data, and information as in his judgment are necessary to collect the tax imposed by this title.

Excess profits tax law of March 3, 1917, repealed.

Sec. 214. That title II (sections two hundred to two hundred and seven, inclusive) of the Act entitled "An Act to provide increased revenue to defray the expenses of the increased appropriations for the army and navy, and the extensions of fortifications, and for other purposes," approved March third, nineteen hundred and seventeen, is hereby repealed.

Amounts paid credited.

Any amount heretofore or hereafter paid on account of the tax imposed by such title II, shall be credited toward the payment of the tax imposed by this title, and if the amount so paid exceeds the amount of such tax the excess shall be refunded as a tax erroneously or illegally collected.

Munition manufacturers, rate of tax changed.

Subdivision (1) of section three hundred and one of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby amended so that the rate of tax for the taxable year nineteen hundred and seventeen shall be ten per centum instead of twelve and one-half per centum, as therein provided.

Ceases to act.

Subdivision (2) of such section is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(2) This section shall cease to be of effect on and after January first, nineteen hundred and eighteen."

TITLE III.—WAR TAX ON BEVERAGES

Distilled spirits.

Sec. 300. That on and after the passage of this Act there shall be levied and collected on all distilled spirits in bond at that time or that have been or that may be then or thereafter produced in or imported into the United States, except such distilled spirits as are subject to the tax provided in section three hundred and three, in addition to the tax now imposed by law, a tax of $1.10 (or, if withdrawn for beverage purposes or for use in the manufacture or production of any article used or intended for use as a beverage, a tax of $2.10) on each proof gallon, or wine gallon when below proof, and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such proof or wine gallon, to be paid by the distiller or importer when withdrawn, and collected under the provisions of existing law.

Amount of war tax.

Imported Perfumes containing distilled spirits.

That in addition to the tax under existing law there shall be levied and collected upon all perfumes hereafter imported into the United States containing distilled spirits, a tax of $1.10 per wine gallon, and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such wine gallon. Such tax shall be collected by the collector of customs and deposited as internal-revenue collections, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe.

Importation of distilled spirits.

Sec. 301. That no distilled spirits produced after the passage of this Act shall be imported into the United States from any foreign country, or from the West Indian Islands recently acquired from Denmark (unless produced from products the growth of such islands, and not then into any State or Territory or District of the United States in which the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor is prohibited), or from Porto Rico, or the Philippine Islands. Under such rules, regulations, and bonds as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, the provisions of this section shall not apply to distilled spirits imported for other than (1) beverage purposes or (2) use in the manufacture or production of any article used or intended for use as a beverage.

Removal from registered distilleries.

Sec. 302. That at registered distilleries producing alcohol, or other high-proof spirits, packages may be filled withch su spirits reduced to not less than one hundred proof from the receiving cisterns and tax paid without being entered into bonded warehouse. Such spirits may also be transferred from the receiving cisterns at such distilleries, by means of pipe lines, direct to storage tanks in the bonded warehouse and may be warehoused in such storage tanks. Such spirits may be also transferred in tanks or tank cars to general bonded warehouses for storage therein, either in storage tanks in such warehouses or in the tanks in which they were transferred. Such spirits may also be transferred after tax payment from receiving cisterns or warehouse storage tanks to tanks or tank cars and may be transported in such tanks or tank cars to the premises of rectifiers of spirits. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby empowered to prescribe all necessary regulations relating to the drawing off, transferring, gauging, storing and transporting of such spirits; the records to be kept and returns to be made; the size and kind of packages and tanks to be used; the marking, branding, numbering and stamping of such packages and tanks; the kinds of stamps, if any, to be used; and the time and manner of paying the tax; the kind of bond and the penal sum of same. The tax prescribed by law must be paid before such spirits are removed from the distillery premises, or from general bonded warehouse in the case of spirits transferred thereto, except as otherwise provided

Regulations.

Tax payable.

by law.

Drawn from receiving cisterns.

Under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe, distilled spirits may hereafter be drawn from receiving cisterns and deposited in distillery warehouses without having affixed to the packages containing the same distillery warehouse stamps, and such packages, when so deposited in warehouse, may be withdrawn therefrom on the original gauge where the same have remained in such warehouse for a period not exceeding thirty days from the date of deposit.

Ethyl and denatured alcohol.

Under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe, the manufacture, warehousing, withdrawal, and shipment, under the provisions of existing law, of ethyl alcohol for other than (1) beverage purposes or (2) use in the manufacture or production of any article used or intended for use as a beverage, and denatured alcohol, may be exempted from the provisions of section thirty-two hundred and eighty-three, Revised Statutes of the United States.

Regulations governing manufacturers.

Under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe, manufacturers of ethyl alcohol for other than beverage purposes may be granted permission under the provisions of section thirty-two hundred and eighty-five, Revised Statutes of the United States, to fill fermenting tubs in a sweet-mash distillery not oftener than once in forty-eight hours.

Excess stock of tax-paid distilled spirits.

Sec. 303. That upon all distilled spirits produced in or imported into the United States upon which the tax now imposed by law has been paid, and which, on the day this Act is passed, are held by a retailer in a quantity in excess of fifty gallons in the aggregate, or by any other person, corporation, partnership, or association in any quantity, and which are intended for sale, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid a tax of $1.10 (or, if intended for sale for beverage purposes or for use in the manufacture or production of any article used or intended for use as a beverage, a tax of $2.10) on each proof gallon, and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such proof gallon: *Provided*, That the tax on such distilled spirits in the custody of a court of bankruptcy in insolvency proceedings on June first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, shall be paid by the person to whom the court deliver such distilled spirits at the time of such delivery, to the extent that the amount thus delivered exceeds the fifty gallons hereinbefore provided.

Amount of war tax.

War tax on distilled spirits or wines rectified.

Sec. 304. That in addition to the tax now imposed or imposed by this Act on distilled spirits there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid a tax of 15 cents on each proof gallon and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such proof gallon on all distilled spirits or wines hereafter rectified, purified, or refined in such manner, and on all mixtures hereafter produced in such manner, that the person so rectifying, purifying, refining, or mixing the same is a rectifier within the meaning of section thirty-two hundred and forty-four, Revised Statutes, as amended, and on all such articles in the possession of the rectifier on the day this Act is passed: *Provided*, That this tax shall not apply to gin produced by the redistillation of a pure spirit over juniper berries and other aromatics.

Gin.

Unlawful to dilute.

When the process of rectification is completed and the tax prescribed by this section has been paid, it shall be unlawful for the rectifier or other dealer to reduce in proof or increase in volume such spirits or wine by the addition of water or other substance; nothing herein contained shall, however, prevent a

rectifier from using again in the process of rectification spirits already rectified and upon which the tax has theretofore been paid.

War tax does not apply.

The tax imposed by this section shall not attach to cordials or liqueurs on which a tax is imposed and paid under the Act entitled "An Act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," approved September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, nor to the mixing and blending of wines, where such blending is for the sole purpose of perfecting such wines according to commercial standards, nor to blends made exclusively of two or more pure straight whiskies aged in wood for a period not less than four years and without the addition of coloring or flavoring matter or any other substance than pure water and if not reduced below ninety proof: *Provided*, That such blended whiskies shall be exempt from tax under this section only when compounded under the immediate supervision of a revenue officer, in such tanks and under such conditions and supervision as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe.

When blended whiskies exempt.

Uniform regulations.

All distilled spirits taxable under this section shall be subject to uniform regulations concering the use thereof in the manufacture, blending, compounding, mixing, marking, branding, and sale of whisky and rectified spirits, and no discrimination whatsoever shall be made by reason of a difference in the character of the material from which same may have been produced.

Business of rectifier.

The business of a rectifier of spirits shall be carried on, and the tax on rectified spirits shall be paid, under such rules, regulations, and bonds as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Penalties for violations.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than two years. He shall, in addition, be liable to double the tax evaded, together with the tax, to be collected by assessment or on any bond given.

Exchange of stamps.

Sec. 305. That hereafter collectors of internal revenue shall not furnish wholesale liquor dealer's stamps in lieu of and in exchange for stamps for rectified spirits unless the package covered by stamp for rectified spirits is to be broken into smaller packages.

Use of stamps may be discontinued.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to discontinue the use of the following stamps whenever in his judgment the interests of the Government will be subserved thereby:

Distillery warehouse, special bonded warehouse, special bonded rewarehouse, general bonded warehouse, general bonded retransfer, transfer brandy, export tobacco, export cigars, export oleomargarine and export fermented liquor stamps.

Installation of apparatus.

Sec. 306. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby authorized to require at distilleries, breweries, rectifying houses, and wherever else in his judgment such action may be deemed advisable, the installation of meters, tanks, pipes, or any other apparatus for the purpose of protecting the revenue, and such meters, tanks, and pipes and all necessary labor incident thereto shall be at the expense of the person, corporation, partnership, or association on whose premises the installation is required. Any such person, corporation, partnership, or association refusing or neglecting to install such apparatus when so required by the commissioner shall not be permitted to conduct business on such premises.

Sec. 307. That on and after the passage of this Act there shall

Beer, lager beer, ale, porter, etc.

War Tax.

be levied and collected on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquor, containing one-half per centum or more of alcohol, brewed or manufactured and sold, or stored in warehouse, or removed for consumption or sale, within the United States, by whatever name such liquors may be called, in addition to the tax now imposed by law, a tax of $1.50 for every barrel containing not more than thirty-one gallons, and at a like rate for any other quantity or for the fractional parts of a barrel authorized and defined by law.

Fermented liquors conveyed.

Sec. 308. That from and after the passage of this Act taxable fermented liquors may be conveyed without payment of tax from the brewery premises where produced to a contiguous industrial distillery of either class established under the Act of October third, nineteen hundred and thirteen, to be used as distilling material, and the residue from such distillation, containing less than one-half of one per centum of alcohol by volume, which is to be used in making beverages, may be manipulated by cooling, flavoring, carbonating, settling, and filtering on the distillery premises or elsewhere.

Removal supervised

The removal of the taxable fermented liquor from the brewery to the distillery and the operation of the distillery and removal of the residue therefrom shall be under the supervision of such officer or officers as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall deem proper, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby authorized to make such regulations from time to time as may be necessary to give force and effect to this section and to safeguard the revenue.

Still wines, vermuth, champagne.

Sec. 309. That upon all still wines, including vermuth, and upon all champagne and other sparkling wines, liqueurs, cordials, artificial or imitation wines or compounds sold as wine, produced in or imported into the United States, and hereafter removed from the customhouse, place of manufacture, or from bonded premises for sale or consumption, there shall be levied and collected, in addition to the tax now imposed by law upon such articles, a tax equal to such tax, to be levied, collected, and paid under the provisions of existing law.

Excess stocks taxed.

Sec. 310. That upon all articles specified in section three hundred and nine upon which the tax now imposed by law has been paid and which are on the day this Act is passed held in excess of twenty-five gallons in the aggregate of such articles and intended for sale, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a tax equal to the tax imposed by such section.

Grape brandy or wine spirits.

Sec. 311. That upon all grape brandy or wine spirits withdrawn by a producer of wines from any fruit distillery or special bonded warehouse under subdivision (c) of section four hundred and two of the Act entitled "An Act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," approved September eight, nineteen hundred and sixteen, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid in addition to the tax therein imposed, a tax equal to double such tax, to be assessed, collected, and paid under the provisions of existing law.

Sweet wine producers.

Sec. 312. That upon all sweet wines held for sale by the producer thereof upon the day this Act is passed there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid an additional tax equivalent to 10 cents per proof gallon upon the grape brandy or wine spirits used in the fortification of such wine, and an additional tax of 20 cents per proof gallon shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid upon all grape brandy or wine spirits withdrawn by a producer of sweet wines for the purpose of fortifying such wines and not so used prior to the passage of this Act.

Additional tax.

Sec. 313. That there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid—

Prepared sirups or extracts.

(*a*) Upon all prepared sirups or extracts (intended for use in the manufacture or production of beverages, commonly known as soft drinks, by soda fountains, bottling establishments, and other similar places) sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer thereof, if so sold for not more than $1.30 per gallon, a tax of 5 cents per gallon; if so sold for more than $1.30 and not more than $2 per gallon, a tax of 8 cents per gallon; if so sold for more than $2 and not more than $3 per gallon, a tax of 10 cents per gallon; if so sold for more than $3 and not more than $4 per gallon, a tax of 15 cents per gallon; and if so sold for more than $4 per gallon, a tax of 20 cents per gallon; and

Unfermented grape juice, soft drinks, etc.

(*b*) Upon all unfermented grape juice, soft drinks or artificial mineral waters (not carbonated), and fermented liquors containing less than one-half per centum of alcohol, sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer thereof, in bottles or other closed containers, and upon all ginger ale, root beer, sarsaparilla, pop, and other carbonated waters or beverages, manufactured and sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer of the carbonic acid gas used in carbonating the same, a tax of 1 cent per gallon; and

Mineral or table waters.

(*c*) Upon all natural mineral waters or table waters, sold by the producer, bottler, or importer thereof, in bottles or other closed containers, at over 10 cents per gallon, a tax of 1 cent per gallon.

Monthly returns.

Sec. 314. That each such manufacturer, producer, bottler, or importer shall make monthly returns under oath to the collector of internal revenue for the district in which is located the principal place of business, containing such information necessary for the assessment of the tax, and at such times and in such manner, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may by regulation prescribe.

Carbonic acid gas.

Sec. 315. That upon all carbonic acid gas in drums or other containers (intended for use in the manufacture or production of carbonated water or other drinks) sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer thereof, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid a tax of 5 cents per pound. Such tax shall be paid by the purchaser to the vendor thereof and shall be collected, returned, and paid to the United States by such vendor in the same manner as provided in section five hundred and three.

Amount of tax.

TITLE IV.—WAR TAX ON CIGARS, TOBACCO, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.

Cigars and cigarettes.

Sec. 400. That upon cigars and cigarettes, which shall be manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, there shall be levied and collected, in addition to the taxes now imposed by existing law, the following taxes, to be paid by the manufacturer or importer thereof; (*a*) on cigars of all descriptions made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, 25 cents per thousand;

Amount of war tax on cigars.

(*b*) on cigars made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing more than three pounds per thousand, if manufactured or imported to retail at 4 cents or more each, and not more than 7 cents each, $1 per thousand; (*c*) if manufactured or imported to retail at more than 7 cents each and not more than 15 cents each, $3 per thousand; (*d*) if manufactured or imported to retail at more than 15 cents each and not more than 20 cents each, $5 per thousand; (*e*) if manufactured or imported to retail at more than 20 cents each, $7 per thousand: *Provided*, That the word "retail" as used in this section shall mean the ordinary retail price of a single cigar, and that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may, by regulation, require the manufacturer or importer to affix to

"Retail" defined.

Cigarettes.

each box or container a conspicuous label indicating by letter the clause of this section under which the cigars therein contained have been tax-paid, which must correspond with the tax-paid stamp on said box or container; (*f*) on cigarettes made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, made in or imported into the United States, and weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, 80 cents per thousand; weighing more than three pounds per thousand, $1.20 per thousand.

Amount of war tax.

Packages cigarettes and small cigars.

Every manufacturer of cigarettes (including small cigars weighing not more than three pounds per thousand) shall put up all the cigarettes and such small cigars that he manufactures or has manufactured for him, and sells or removes for consumption or use, in packages or parcels containing five, eight, ten, twelve, fifteen, sixteen, twenty, twenty-four, forty, fifty, eighty, or one hundred cigarettes each, and shall securely affix to each of said packages or parcels a suitable stamp denoting the tax thereon, and shall properly cancel the same prior to such sale or removal for consumption or use under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe; and all cigarettes imported from a foreign country shall be packed, stamped, and the stamps canceled in a like manner, in addition to the import stamp indicating inspection of the custom-house before they are withdrawn therefrom.

Stamps and cancellation.

Imported cigarettes.

Tobacco and snuff.

Sec. 401. That upon all tobacco and snuff hereafter manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or use, there shall be levied and collected, in addition to the tax now imposed by law upon such articles, a tax of 5 cents per pound, to be levied, collected, and paid under the provisions of existing law.

War Tax.

Additional packages provided for.

In addition to the packages provided for under existing law, manufactured tobacco and snuff may be put up and prepared by the manufacturer for sale or consumption, in packages of the following description: Packages containing one-eighth, three-eighths, five-eighths, seven-eighths, one and one-eighth, one and three-eighths, one and five-eighths, one and seven-eighths, and five ounces.

Effective.

Sec. 402. That sections four hundred, four hundred and one, and four hundred and four, shall take effect thirty days after the passage of this Act: *Provided*, That after the passage of this Act and before the expiration of the aforesaid thirty days, cigarettes and manufactured tobacco and snuff may be put up in the packages now provided for by law or in the packages provided for in sections four hundred and four hundred and one.

Excess stock taxed.

Sec. 403. That there shall also be levied and collected, upon all manufactured tobacco and snuff in excess of one hundred pounds or upon cigars or cigarettes in excess of one thousand, which were manufactured or imported, and removed from factory or custom-house prior to the passage of this Act, bearing tax-paid stamps affixed to such articles for the payment of the taxes thereon, and which are, on the day after this Act is passed, held and intended for sale by any person, corporation, partnership, or association, and upon all manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, or cigarettes, removed from factory or customs-house after the passage of this Act but prior to the time when the tax imposed by section four hundred or section four hundred and one upon such articles takes effect, an additional tax equal to one-half the tax imposed by such sections upon such articles.

Rate of war tax.

Cigarette papers and tubes.

Sec. 404. That there shall be levied, assessed, and collected upon cigarette paper made up into packages, books, sets, or tubes, made up in or imported into the United States and intended for use by the smoker in making cigarettes the following taxes:

On each package, book, or set containing more than twenty-five but not more than fifty papers, one-half of 1 cent; containing more than fifty but nor more than one hundred papers, 1 cent; containing more than one hundred papers, 1 cent for each one hundred papers or fractional part thereof; and upon tubes, 2 cents for each one hundred tubes or fractional part thereof.

TITLE V.—WAR TAX ON FACILITIES FURNISHED BY PUBLIC UTILITIES AND INSURANCE.

Sec. 500. That from and after the first day of November, nineteen hundred and seventeen, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid (*a*) a tax equivalent to three per centum of the amount paid for the transportation by rail or water or by any form of mechanical motor power when in competition with carriers by rail or water of property by freight consigned from one point in the United States to another; (*b*) a tax of 1 cent for each 20 cents or fraction thereof, paid to any person, corporation, partnership, or association, engaged in the business of transporting parcels or packages by express over regular routes between fixed terminals, for the transportation of any package, parcel, or shipment by express from one point in the United States to another: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to require the carrier collecting such tax to list separately in any bill of lading, freight receipt, or other similar document, the amount of the tax herein levied, if the total amount of the freight and tax be therein stated; (*c*) a tax equivalent to eight per centum of the amount paid for the transportation of persons by rail or water, or by any form of mechanical motor power on a regular established line when in competition with carriers by rail or water, from one point in the United States to another or to any point in Canada or Mexico, where the ticket therefor is sold or issued in the United States, not including the amount paid for commutation or season tickets for trips less than thirty miles, or for transportation the fare for which does not exceed 35 cents, and a tax equivalent to ten per centum of the amount paid for seats, berths, and state-rooms in parlor cars, sleeping cars, or on vessels. If a mileage book used for such transportation or accommodation has been purchased before this section takes effect, or if cash fare be paid, the tax imposed by this section shall be collected from the person presenting the mileage book, or paying the cash fare, by the conductor or other agent, when presented for such transportation or accommodation, and the amount so collected shall be paid to the United States in such manner and at such times as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe; if a ticket (other than a mileage book) is bought and partially used before this section goes into effect it shall not be taxed, but if bought but not so used before this section takes effect, it shall not be valid for passage until the tax has been paid and such payment evidenced on the ticket in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may by regulation prescribe; (*d*) a tax equivalent to five per centum of the amount paid for the transportation of oil by pipe line; (*e*) a tax of 5 cents upon each telegraph, telephone, or radio, dispatch, message, or conversation, which originates within the United States, and for the transmission of which a charge of 15 cents or more is imposed: Provided, That only one payment of such tax shall be required, notwithstanding the lines or stations of one or more persons, corporations, partnerships, or associations shall be used for the transmission of such dispatch, message, or conversation.

Freight transportation.

Rate of tax.

Tax on Express shipments.

Rate of tax for passenger transportation.

Exempt from tax.

Rate for seats, berths, etc.

Mileage book or cash fare.

Tickets partially used or not used.

Oil by pipe lines.

Tax on telegraph, telephone or radio messages.

Sec. 501. That the taxes imposed by section five hundred

By whom payable.

shall be paid by the person, corporation, partnership, or association paying for the services or facilities rendered.

Carrier owning commodity transported.

In case such carrier does not, because of its ownership of the commodity transported, or for any other reason, receive the amount which as a carrier it would otherwise charge, such carrier shall pay a tax equivalent to the tax which would be imposed upon the transportation of such commodity if the carrier received payment for such transportation: *Provided*, That in case of a carrier which on May first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, had no rates or tariffs on file with the proper Federal or State authority, the tax shall be computed on the basis of the rates or tariffs of other carriers for like services as ascertained and determined by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue: *Provided further*, That nothing in this or the preceding section shall be construed as imposing a tax (*a*) upon the transportation of any commodity which is necessary for the use of the carrier in the conduct of its business as such and is intended to be so used or has been so used; or (*b*) upon the transportation of company material transported by one carrier, which constitutes a part of a railroad system, for another carrier which is also a part of the same system.

Rates or tariffs.

Tax does not apply.

Exempt from tax.

Sec. 502. That no tax shall be imposed under section five hundred upon any payment received for services rendered to the United States, or any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia. The right to exemption under this section shall be evidenced in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may by regulation prescribe.

Monthly returns.

Sec. 503. That each person, corporation, partnership, or association receiving any payments referred to in section five hundred shall collect the amount of the tax, if any, imposed by such section from the person, corporation, partnership, or association making such payments, and shall make monthly returns under oath, in duplicate, and pay the taxes so collected and the taxes imposed upon it under paragraph two of section five hundred and one to the collector of internal revenue of the district in which the principal office or place of business is located. Such returns shall contain such information, and be made in such manner, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may by regulation prescribe.

Effective.

Sec. 504. That from and after the first day of November, nineteen hundred and seventeen, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid the following taxes on the issuance of insurance policies:

Life insurance.

(*a*) Life insurance: A tax equivalent to 8 cents on each $100 or fractional part thereof of the amount for which any life is insured under any policy of insurance, or other instrument, by whatever name the same is called: *Provided*, That on all policies for life insurance only by which a life is insured not in excess of $500, issued on the industrial or weekly payment plan of insurance, the tax shall be forty per centum of the amount of the first weekly premium: *Provided further*, That policies of reinsurance shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this subdivision;

Marine, inland and fire insurance.

(*b*) Marine, inland, and fire insurance: A tax equivalent to 1 cent on each dollar or fractional part thereof of the premium charged under each policy of insurance or other instrument by whatever name the same is called whereby insurance is made or renewed upon property of any description (including rents or profits), whether against peril by sea or inland waters, or by fire or lightning, or other peril: *Provided*, That policies of reinsurance shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this subdivision.

(*c*) Casualty insurance: A tax equivalent to 1 cent on each

dollar or fractional part thereof of the premium charged under each policy of insurance or obligation of the nature of indemnity for loss, damage, or liability (except bonds taxable under subdivision two of schedule A of Title VIII) issued or executed or renewed by any person, corporation, partnership, or association, transacting the business of employer's liability, workmen's compensation, accident, health, tornado, plate glass, steam boiler, elevator, burglary, automatic sprinkler, automobile, or other branch of insurance (except life insurance, and insurance described and taxed in the preceding subdivision): *Provided*, That policies of reinsurance shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this subdivision; Casualty insurance.

(*d*) Policies issued by any person, corporation, partnership, or association, whose income is exempt from taxation under Title I of the Act entitled "An Act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," approved September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, shall be exempt from the taxes imposed by this section. Exempt from tax.

Sec. 505. That every person, corporation, partnership, or association, issuing policies of insurance upon the issuance of which a tax is imposed by section five hundred and four, shall, within the first fifteen days of each month, make a return under oath, in duplicate, and pay such tax to the collector of internal revenue of the district in which the principal office or place of business of such person, corporation, partnership, or association is located. Such returns shall contain such information and be made in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may by regulation prescribe. Monthly returns.

TITLE VI.—WAR EXCISE TAXES.

Sec. 600. That there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid—

(*a*) Upon all automobiles, automobile trucks, automobile wagons, and motorcycles, sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, a tax equivalent to three per centum of the price for which so sold; and Automobiles. Motorcycles.

(*b*) Upon all piano players, graphophones, phonographs, talking machines, and records used in connection with any musical instrument, piano player, graphophone, phonograph, or talking machine, sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, a tax equivalent to three per centum of the price for which so sold; and Musical instruments.

(*c*) Upon all moving-picture films (which have not been exposed) sold by the manufacturer or importer, a tax equivalent to one-fourth of 1 cent per linear foot; and Moving picture films.

(*d*) Upon all positive moving-picture films (containing a picture ready for projection) sold or leased by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, a tax equivalent to one-half of 1 cent per linear foot; and

(*e*) Upon any article commonly or commercially known as jewelry, whether real or imitation, sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer thereof, a tax equivalent to three per centum of the price for which so sold; and Jewelry.

(*f*) Upon all tennis rackets, golf clubs, baseball bats, lacrosse sticks, balls of all kinds, including baseballs, foot balls, tennis, golf, lacrosse, billiard and pool balls, fishing rods and reels, billiard and pool tables, chess and checker boards and pieces, dice, games and parts of games, except playing cards and children's toys and games, sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, a tax equivalent to three per centum of the price for which so sold; and Tax on Sporting goods. Exceptions.

(*g*) Upon all perfumes, essences, extracts, toilet waters, cos-

metics, petroleum jellies, hair oils, pomades, hair dressings, hair restoratives, hair dyes, tooth and mouth washes, dentifrices, tooth pastes, aromatic cachous, toilet soaps and powders, or any similar substance, article, or preparation by whatsoever name known or distinguished, upon all of the above which are used or applied or intended to be used or applied for toilet purposes, and which are sold by the manufacturer, importer, or producer, a tax equivalent to two per centum of the price for which so sold; and

Perfumes, cosmetics, etc., for toilet purposes.

(*h*) Upon all pills, tablets, powders, tinctures, troches or lozenges, sirups, medicinal cordials or bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters (except those taxed under section three hundred and thirteen of this Act), essences, spirits, oils, and all medicinal preparations, compounds, or compositions whatsoever, the manufacturer or producer of which claims to have any private formula, secret, or occult art for making or preparing the same, or has or claims to have any exclusive right or title to the making or preparing the same, or which are prepared, uttered, vended, or exposed for sale under any letters patent, or trade-mark, or which, if prepared by any formula, published or unpublished, are held out or recommended to the public by the makers, venders, or proprietors thereof as proprietary medicines or medicinal proprietary articles or preparations, or as remedies or specifics for any disease, diseases, or affection whatever affecting the human or animal body, and which are sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, a tax equivalent to two per centum of the price for which so sold; and

Proprietary medicines, etc.

(*i*) Upon all chewing gum or substitute therefor sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, a tax equivalent to two per centum of the price for which so sold; and

Chewing gum.

(*j*) Upon all cameras sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, a tax equivalent to three per centum of the price for which so sold.

Cameras.

Sec. 601. That each manufacturer, producer, or importer of any of the articles enumerated in section six hundred shall make monthly returns under oath in duplicate and pay the taxes imposed on such articles by this title to the collector of internal revenue for the district in which is located the principal place of business. Such returns shall contain such information and be made at such times and in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may by regulations prescribe.

Monthly returns.

Sec. 602. That upon all articles enumerated in subdivisions (*a*), (*b*), (*e*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*), (*i*), or (*j*) of section six hundred, which on the day this Act is passed are held and intended for sale by any person, corporation, partnership, or association, other than (1) a retailer who is not also a wholesaler, or (2) the manufacturer, producer, or importer thereof, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid, a tax equivalent to one-half the tax imposed by each such subdivision upon the sale of the articles therein enumerated. This tax shall be paid by the person, corporation, partnership, or association so holding such articles.

Floor stocks.

Rate of tax.

The taxes imposed by this section shall be assessed, collected, and paid in the same manner as provided in section ten hundred and two in the case of additional taxes upon articles upon which the tax imposed by existing law has been paid.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to impose a tax upon articles sold and delivered prior to May ninth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, where the title is reserved in the vendor

as security for the payment of the purchase money.

Yachts, pleasure, power and motor boats.

Sec. 603. That on the day this Act takes effect, and thereafter on July first in each year, and also at the time of the original purchase of a new boat by a user, if on any other date than July first, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid, upon the use of yachts, pleasure boats, power boats, and sailing boats, of over five net tons, and motor boats with fixed engines, not used exclusively for trade or national defense, or not built according to plans and specifications approved by the Navy Department, an excise tax to be based on each yacht or boat, at rates as follows: Yachts, pleasure boats, power boats, motor boats with fixed engines, and sailing boats, of over five net tons, length not over fifty feet, 50 cents for each foot, length over fifty feet and not over one hundred feet, $1 for each foot, length over one hundred feet, $2 for each foot; motor boats of not over five net tons with fixed engines, $5.

Length determined.

In determining the length of such yachts, pleasure boats, power boats, motor boats with fixed engines, and sailing boats, the measurement of over-all length shall govern.

Tax proportioned.

In the case of a tax imposed at the time of the original purchase of a new boat on any other date than July first, the amount to be paid shall be the same number of twelfths of the amount of the tax as the number of calendar months, including the month of sale, remaining prior to the following July first.

TITLE VII.—WAR TAX ON ADMISSIONS AND DUES

Amount of tax on admissions.

Sec. 700. That from and after the first day of November, nineteen hundred and seventeen, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid (*a*) a tax of 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction thereof of the amount paid for admission to any place, including admission by season ticket or subscription, to be paid by the person paying for such admission: *Provided*, That the tax on admission of children under twelve years of age where an admission charge for such children is made shall in every case be 1 cent; and (*b*) in the case of persons (except bona fide employees, municipal officers on official business, and children under twelve years of age) admitted free to any place at a time when and under circumstances under which an admission charge is made to other persons of the same class, a tax of 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction thereof of the price so charged to such other persons for the same or similar accommodations, to be paid by the persons so admitted; and (*c*) a tax of 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction thereof paid for admission to any public performance for profit at any cabaret or other similar entertainment to which the charge for admission is wholly or in part included in the price paid for refreshment, service, or merchandise; the amount paid for such admission to be computed under rules prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, such tax to be paid by the person paying for such refreshment, service, or merchandise. In the case of persons having the permanent use of boxes or seats in an opera house or any place of amusement or a lease for the use of such box or seat in such opera house or place of amusement there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid a tax equivalent to ten percentum of the amount for which a similar box or seat is sold for performance or exhibition at which the box or seat is used or reserved by or for the lessee or holder. These taxes shall not be imposed in the case of a place the maximum charge for admission to which is 5 cents, or in the case of shows, rides, and other amusements, (the maximum charge for admission to which is 10 cents) within outdoor general amusement parks, or in the

Children's admission.

Cabarets or simlar entertainment.

Permanent use of boxes or seats.

Taxes not imposed

case of admissions to such parks.

Religious, educational or charitable purposes.

No tax shall be levied under this title in respect to any admissions all the proceeds of which inure exclusively to the benefit of religious, educational, or charitable institutions, societies, or organizations, or admissions to agricultural fairs, none of the profits of which are distributed to stockholders or members of the association conducting the same.

"Admission" defined.

The term "admission" as used in this title includes seats and tables, reserved or otherwise, and other similar accommodations, and the charges made therefor.

Dues or membership fees.

Sec. 701. That from and after the first day of November, nineten hundred and seventeen, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid, a tax equivalent to ten per centum of any amount paid as dues or membership fees (including initiation fees) to any social, athletic, or sporting club or organization, where such dues or fees are in excess of $12 per year; such taxes to be paid by the person paying such dues or fees: *Provided*, That there

Exempt.

shall be exempted from the provisions of this section all amounts paid as dues or fees to a fraternal beneficiary society, order, or association, operating under the lodge system or for the exclusive benefit of the members of a fraternity itself operating under the lodge system, and providing for the payment of life, sick, accident, or other benefits to the members of such society, order, or association or their dependents.

Returns.

Sec. 702. That every person, corporation, partnership, or association (*a*) receiving any payments for such admission, dues, or fees, shall collect the amount of the tax imposed by section seven hundred or seven hundred and one from the person making such payments, or (*b*) admitting any person free to any place for admission to which a charge is made shall collect the amount of the tax imposed by section seven hundred from the person so admitted, and (*c*) in either case shall make returns and payments of the amounts so collected, at the same time and in the same manner as provided in section five hundred and three of this Act.

TITLE VIII.—WAR STAMP TAXES.

Date effective.

Sec. 800. That on and after the first day of December, nineteen hundred and seventeen, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, for and in respect of the several bonds, debentures, or certificates of stock and of indebtedness, and other documents, instruments, matters, and things mentioned and described in Schedule A of this title, or for or in respect of the vellum, parchment, or paper upon which such instruments, matters, or things, or any of them, are written or printed, by any person, corporation, partnership, or association who makes, signs, issues, sells, removes, consigns, or ships the same, or for whose use or benefit the same are made, signed, issued, sold, removed, consigned, or shipped, the several taxes specified in such schedule.

Exempt from tax.

Sec. 801. That there shall not be taxed under this title any bond, note, or other instrument, issued by the United States, or by any foreign Government, or by any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or local subdivision thereof, or municipal or other corporation exercising the taxing power, when issued in the exercise of a strictly governmental, taxing, or municipal function; or stocks and bonds issued by co-operative building and loan associations which are organized and operated exclusively for the benefit of their members and make loans only to their shareholders, or by mutual ditch or irrigating companies.

Penalty for insufficient tax or uncancelled stamps.

Sec. 802. That whoever (*a*) Makes, signs, issues or accepts, or causes to be made, signed, issued, or accepted, any instrument, document, or paper of any kind or description whatsoever without

the full amount of tax thereon being duly paid;

(*b*) Consigns or ships, or causes to be consigned or shipped, by parcel post any parcel, package, or article without the full amount of tax being duly paid;

(*c*) Manufactures or imports and sells, or offers for sale, or causes to be manufactured or imported and sold, or offered for sale, any playing cards, package, or other article without the full amount of tax being duly paid;

(*d*) Makes use of an adhesive stamp to denote any tax imposed by this title without canceling or obliterating such stamp as prescribed in section eight hundred and four;

Is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not more than $100 for each offense.

Sec. 803. That whoever—

Misuse of stamps.

(*a*) Fraudulently cuts, tears, or removes from any vellum, parchment, paper, instrument, writing, package, or article, upon which any tax is imposed by this title, any adhesive stamp or the impression of any stamp, die, plate, or other article provided, made, or used in pursuance of this title; (*b*) Fraudulently uses, joins, fixes, or places to, with, or upon any vellum, parchment, paper, instrument, writing, package, or article, upon which any tax is imposed by this title, (1) any adhesive stamp, or the impression of any stamp, die, plate, or other article, which has been cut, torn, or removed from any other vellum, parchment, paper, instrument, writing, package, or article, upon which any tax is imposed by this title or (2) any adhesive stamp or the impression of any stamp, die, plate, or other article of insufficient value; or (3) any forged or counterfeit stamp, or the impression of any forged or counterfeited stamp, die, plate, or other article;

(*c*) Wilfully removes, or alters the cancellation, or defacing marks of, or otherwise prepares, any adhesive stamp, with intent to use, or cause the same to be used, after it has been already used, or knowingly or wilfully buys, sells, offers for sale, or gives away, any such washed or restored stamp to any person for use, or knowingly uses the same.

(*d*) Knowingly and without lawful excuse (the burden of proof of such excuse being on the accused) has in possession any washed, restored, or altered stamp, which has been removed from any vellum, parchment, paper, instrument, writing, package, or article,

Penalties.

Is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both, in the discretion of the court, and any such reused, canceled, or counterfeit stamp and the vellum, parchment, document, paper, package, or article upon which it is placed or impressed shall be forfeited to the United States.

Method of cancelling stamps.

Sec. 804. That whenever an adhesive stamp is used for denoting any tax imposed by this title, except as hereinafter provided, the person, corporation, partnership, or association, using or affixing the same shall write or stamp or cause to be written or stamped thereupon the initials of his or its name and the date upon which the same is attached or used, so that the same may not again be used: *Provided*, That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe such other method for the cancellation of such stamps as he may deem expedient.

Preparation of stamps.

Sec. 805. (*a*) That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall cause to be prepared and distributed for the payment of the taxes prescribed in this title suitable stamps denoting the tax on the document, articles, or things to which the same may be affixed, and shall prescribe such method for the affixing of said stamps in substitution for or in addition to the method provided in this

title, as he may deem expedient.

By contract.

(*b*) The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to procure any of the stamps provided for in this title by contract whenever such stamps can not be speedily prepared by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; but this authority shall expire on the first day of January, nineteen hundred and eighteen, except as to imprinted stamps furnished under contract, authorized by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Assessment and collection.

(*c*) All internal-revenue laws relating to the assessment and collection of taxes are hereby extended to and made a part of this title, so far as applicable, for the purpose of collecting stamp taxes omitted through mistake or fraud from any instrument, document, paper, writing, parcel, package, or article named herein.

Stamps furnished postmasters.

Sec. 806. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall furnish to the Postmaster General without prepayment a suitable quanitity of adhesive stamps to be distributed to and kept on sale by the various postmasters in the United States. The Postmaster General may require each such postmaster to give additional or increased bond as postmaster for the value of the stamps so furnished, and each such postmaster shall deposit the receipts from the sale of such stamps to the credit of and render accounts to the Postmaster General at such times and in such form as he may by regulations prescribe. The Postmaster General shall at least once monthly transfer all collections from this source to the Treasury as internal-revenue collections.

Sale of stamps.

Sec. 807. That the collectors of the several districts shall furnish without prepayment to any assistant treasurer or designated depositary of the United States located in their respective collection districts a suitable quantity of adhesive stamps for sale. In such cases the collector may require a bond, with sufficient sureties, to an amount equal to the value of the adhesive stamps so furnished, conditioned for the faithful return, whenever so required, of all quantities or amounts undisposed of, and for the payment monthly of all quantities or amounts sold or not remaining on hand. The Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time make such regulations as he may find necessary to insure the safe-keeping or prevent the illegal use of all such adhesive stamps.

SCHEDULE A.—STAMP TAXES

Bonds of indebtedness.

1. Bonds of indebtedness: Bonds, debentures, or certificates of indebtedness issued on and after the first day of December, nineteen hundred and seventeen, by any person, corporation, partnership, or association, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents: *Provided*, That every renewal of the foregoing shall be taxed as a new issue: *Provided further*, That when a bond conditioned for the repayment or payment of money is given in a penal sum greater than the debt secured, the tax shall be based upon the amount secured.

Indemnity and surety bonds.

2. Bonds, indemnity and surety: bonds for indemnifying any person, corporation, partnership, or corporation who shall have become bound or engaged as surety, and all bonds for the due execution or performance of any contract, obligation, or requirement, or the duties of any office or position, and to account for money received by virtue thereof, and all other bonds of any description, except such as may be required in legal proceedings, not otherwise provided for in this schedule, 50 cents: *Provided*, That where a premium is charged for the execution of such bond the tax shall be paid at the rate of one per centum on each dollar or fractional part thereof of the premium charged: *Provided fur-*

ther, That policies of reinsurance shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this subdivision.

Capital stock issue.

3. Capital stock, issue: On each original issue, whether on organization or reorganization, of certificates of stock by any association, company, or corporation, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents: *Provided*, That where capital stock is issued without face value, the tax shall be 5 cents per share, unless the actual value is in excess of $100 per share, in which case the tax shall be 5 cents on each $100 of actual value or fraction thereof.

The stamps representing the tax imposed by this subdivision shall be attached to the stock books and not to the certificates issued.

Capital stock, sales or transfers.

4. Capital stock, sales or transfers: On all sales, or agreements to sell, or memoranda of sales or deliveries of, or transfers of legal title to shares or certificates of stock in any association, company, or corporation, whether made upon or shown by the books of the association, company, or corporation, or by any assignment in blank, or by any delivery, or by any paper or agreement or memorandum or other evidence of transfer or sale, whether entitling the holder in any manner to the benefit of such stock or not, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, 2 cents, and where such shares of stock are without par value, the tax shall be 2 cents on the transfer or sale or agreement to sell on each share, unless the actual value thereof is in excess of $100 per share, in which case the tax shall be 2 cents on each $100 of actual, value or fraction thereof: *Provided*, That it is not intended by this title to impose a tax upon an agreement evidencing a deposit of stock certificates as collateral security for money loaned thereon, which stock certificates are not actually sold, nor upon such stock certificates so deposited: *Provided further*, That the tax shall not be imposed upon deliveries or transfers to a broker for sale, nor upon deliveries or transfers by a broker to a customer for whom and upon whose order he has purchased same, but such deliveries or transfers shall be accompanied by a certificate setting forth the facts: *Provided further*, That in case of sale where the evidence of transfer is shown only by the books of the company the stamp shall be placed upon such books and where the change of ownership is by transfer of the certificate the stamp shall be placed upon the certificate; and in cases of an agreement to sell or where the transfer is by delivery of the certificate assigned in blank there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill or memorandum of such sale, to which the stamp shall be affixed; and every bill or memorandum of sale or agreement to sell before mentioned shall show the date thereof, the name of the seller, the amount of the sale, and the matter or thing to which it refers. Any person or persons liable to pay the tax as herein provided, or anyone who acts in the matter as agent or broker for such person or persons who shall make any such sale, or who shall in pursuance of any such sale deliver any stock or evidence of the sale of any stock or bill or memorandum thereof, as herein required, without having the proper stamps affixed thereto with intent to evade the foregoing provisions shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not exceeding $1,000, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Amount of tax.

Tax not imposed.

Stamps to be affixed.

Penalties for not using stamps.

Sales of produce on exchange.

5. Produce, sales of, on exchange: Upon each sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, including so-called transferred or scratch sales, any products or merchandise at any exchange, or board of trade, or other similar place, for future delivery, for

Evidences of sale.

each $100 in value of the merchandise covered by said sale or agreement of sale or agreement to sell, 2 cents, and for each additional $100 or fractional part thereof in excess of $100, 2 cents: *Provided*, That on every sale or agreement of sale or agreement to sell as aforesaid there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill, memorandum, agreement, or other evidence of such sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, to which there shall be affixed a lawful stamp or stamps in value equal to the amount of the tax on such sale: *Provided further*,

Transfer of contracts.

That sellers of commodities described herein, having paid the tax provided by this subdivision, may transfer such contracts to a clearing house corporation or association, and such transfer shall not be deemed to be a sale, or agreement of sale, or an agreement to sell within the provisions of this Act, provided that such transfer shall not vest any beneficial interest in such clearing house association but shall be made for the sole purpose of enabling such clearing house association to adjust and balance the accounts of the members of said clearing house association on their several contracts.

Data to be indicated.

And every such bill, memorandum, or other evidence of sale or agreement to sell shall show the date thereof, the name of the seller, the amount of the sale, and the matter or thing to which it refers; and any person or persons liable to pay the tax as herein provided, or anyone who acts in the matter as agent or broker for such person or persons, who shall make any

Penalties for not using stamps.

such sale or agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, or who shall, in pursuance of any such sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, deliver any such products or merchandise without a bill, memorandum, or other evidence thereof as herein required, or who shall deliver such bill, memorandum, or other evidence of sale, or agreement to sell, without having the proper stamps affixed thereto, with intent to evade the foregoing provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not exceeding $1,000, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Cash sales exempt.

That no bill, memorandum, agreement, or other evidence of such sale, or agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, in case of cash sales of products or merchandise for immediate or prompt delivery which in good faith are actually intended to be delivered shall be subject to this tax.

Promissory notes, etc.

6. Drafts or checks payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, promissory notes, except bank notes issued for circulation, and for each renewal of the same, for a sum not exceeding $100, 2 cents; and for each additional $100 or fractional part thereof, 2 cents.

Conveyance.

7. Conveyance: Deed, instrument, or writing, whereby any lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be granted, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed to, or vested in, the purchaser or purchasers, or any other person or persons, by his, her, or their direction, when the consideration or value of the interest or property conveyed, exclusive of the value of any lien or encumbrance

Amount of tax.

remaining thereon at the time of sale, exceeds $100 and does not exceed $500, 50 cents; and for each additional $500 or fractional part thereof 50 cents; *Provided*, That nothing contained in this paragraph shall be so construed as to impose a tax upon any instrument or writing given to secure a debt.

Custom-house entries.

8. Entry of any goods, wares, or merchandise at any custom-house, either for consumption or warehousing, not exceeding $100 in value, 25 cents; exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500 in value, 50 cents; exceeding $500 in value, $1.

Withdrawals.

9. Entry for the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from customs bonded warehouse, 50 cents.

10. Passage ticket, one way or round trip, for each passenger, sold or issued in the United States for passage by any vessel to a port or place not in the United States, Canada, or Mexico, if costing not exceeding $30, $1; costing more than $30 and not exceeding $60, $3; costing more than $60, $5: *Provided*, That such passage tickets, costing $10 or less, shall be exempt from taxation. **Foreign passage tickets.**

11. Proxy for voting at any election for officers, or meeting for the transaction of business, of any incorporated company or association, except religious, educational, charitable, fraternal, or literary societies, or public cemeteries, 10 cents. **Proxies.**

12. Power of attorney granting authority to do or perform some act for or in behalf of the grantor, whichauthority is not otherwise vested in the grantee, 25 cents: *Provided*, That no stamps shall be required upon any papers necessary to be used for the collection of claims from the United States or from any State for pensions, back pay, bounty, or for property lost in the military or naval service or upon powers of attorney required in bankruptcy cases. **Power of attorney.**

13. Playing Cards: Upon every pack of playing cards containing not more than fifty-four cards, manufactured or imported, and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, after the passage of this Act; a tax of 5 cents per pack in addition to the tax imposed under existing law. **Playing cards.**

14. Parcel-post packages: Upon every parcel or package transported from one point in the United States to another by parcel post on which the postage amounts to 25 cents or more, a tax of 1 cent for each 25 cents or fractional part thereof charged for such transportation, to be paid by the consignor.

No such parcel or package shall be transported until a stamp or stamps representing the tax due shall have been affixed thereto.

TITLE IX.—WAR ESTATE TAX.

Sec. 900. That in addition to the tax imposed by section two hundred and one of the Act entitled "An Act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," approved September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, as amended—

(*a*) A tax equal to the following percentages of its value is hereby imposed upon the transfer of each net estate of every decedent dying after the passage of this Act, the transfer of which is taxable under such section (the value of such net estate to be determined as provided in Title II of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen): **When effective.**

One-half of one per centum of the amount of such net estate not in excess of $50,000; **Rate of tax.**

One per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds $50,000 and does not exceed $150,000;

One and one-half per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds $150,000 and does not exceed $250,000;

Two per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds $250,000 and does not exceed $450,000;

Two and one-half per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds $450,000 and does not exceed $1,000,000;

Three per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds $1,000,000 and does not exceed $2,000,000;

Three and one-half per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds $2,000,000 and does not exceed $3,000,000;

Four per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds $3,000,000 and does not exceed $4,000,000;

Four and one-half per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds $4,000,000 and does not exceed $5,000,000;

Five per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds $5,000,000 and does not exceed $8,000,000;

Seven per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds $8,000,000 and does not exceed $10,000,000; and

Ten per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds $10,000,000.

Does not apply.

Sec. 901. That the tax imposed by this title shall not apply to the transfer of the net estate of any decedent dying while serving in the military or naval forces of the United States, during the continuance of the war in which the United States is now engaged, or if death results from injuries received or disease contracted in such service, within one year after the termination of such war. For the purposes of this section the termination of the war shall be evidenced by the proclamation of the President.

TITLE X.—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

Imports from West Indian Islands.

Sec. 1000. That there shall be levied, collected, and paid in the United States, upon articles coming into the United States from the West Indian Islands acquired from Denmark, a tax equal to the internal-revenue tax imposed in the United States upon like articles of domestic manufacture; such articles shipped from said islands to the United States shall be exempt from the payment of any tax imposed by the internal-revenue laws of said islands: *Provided*, That there shall be levied, collected, and paid in said islands, upon articles imported from the United States, a tax equal to the internal-revenue tax imposed in said islands upon like articles there manufactured; and such articles going into said islands from the United States shall be exempt from payment of any tax imposed by the internal-revenue laws of the United States.

Exports to.

Assessment and administration.

Sec. 1001. That all administrative, special, or stamp provisions of law, including the law relating to the assessment of taxes, so far as applicable, are hereby extended to and made a part of this Act, and every person, corporation, partnership, or association liable to any tax imposed by this Act, or for the collection thereof, shall keep such records and render, under oath, such statements and returns, and shall comply with such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may from time to time prescribe.

When additional taxes imposed.

Sec. 1002. That where additional taxes are imposed by this Act upon articles or commodities, upon which the tax imposed by existing law has been paid, the person, corporation, partnership, or association required by this Act to pay the tax shall within thirty days after its passage, make return under oath in such form and under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe. Payment of the tax shown to be due may be extended to a date not exceeding seven months from the passage of this Act, upon the filing of a bond for payment in such form and amount and with such sureties as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe.

Collection of taxes.

Sec. 1003. That in all cases where the method of collecting the tax imposed by this Act is not specifically provided, the tax shall be collected in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. All administrative and penalty provisions of Title VIII of this Act, in so far as applicable, shall apply to the collection of any tax which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue determines or prescribes shall be paid by stamp.

Penalties.

Sec. 1004. That whoever fails to make any return required by

this Act or the regulations made under authority thereof within the time prescribed or who makes any false or fradulent return, and whoever evades or attempts to evade any tax imposed by this Act or fails to collect or truly to account for and pay over any such tax, shall be subject to a penalty of not more than $1,000, or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court, and in addition thereto a penalty of double the tax evaded, or not collected, or accounted for and paid over, to be assessed and collected in the same manner as taxes are assessed and collected, in any case in which the punishment is not otherwise specifically provided.

Enforcement.

Sec. 1005. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby authorized to make all needful rules and regulations for the enforcement of the provisions of this Act.

Use of stamps on hand.

Sec. 1006. That where the rate of tax imposed by this Act, payable by stamps, is an increase over previously existing rates, stamps on hand in the collector's offices and in the Bureau of Internal Revenue may continue to be used until the supply on hand is exhausted, but shall be sold and accounted for at the rates provided by this Act, and assessment shall be made against manufacturers and other taxpayers having such stamps on hand on the day this Act takes effect for the difference between the amount paid for such stamps and the tax due at the rates provided by this act.

Prior contracts.

Sec. 1007. That (*a*) if any person, corporation, partnership, or association has prior to May ninth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, made a bona fide contract with a dealer for the sale, after the tax takes effect, of any article (or, in the case of moving-picture films, such a contract with a dealer, exchange, or exhibitor, for the sale or lease thereof) upon which a tax is imposed under Title III, IV, or VI, or under subdivision thirteen of Schedule A of Title VIII, or under this section, and (*b*) if such contract does not permit the adding of the whole of such tax to the amount to be paid under such contract, then the vendee or lessee shall, in lieu of the vendor or lessor, pay so much of such tax as is not so permitted to be added to the contract price.

Taxes payable by.

The taxes payable by the vendee or lessee under this section shall be paid to the vendor or lessor at the time the sale or lease is consummated, and collected, returned, and paid to the United States by such vendor or lessor in the same manner as provided in section five hundred and three.

"Dealer" defined.

The term "dealer" as used in this section includes a vendee who purchases any article with intent to use it in the manufacture or production of another article intended for sale.

Fraction of a cent.

Sec. 1008. That in the payment of any tax under this Act not payable by stamp a fractional part of a cent shall be disregarded unless it amounts to one-half cent or more, in which case it shall be increased to one cent.

Advance installments of income and excess profits taxes.

Sec. 1009. That the Secretary of the Treasury, under rules and regulations prescribed by him, shall permit taxpayers liable to income and excess profits taxes to make payments in advance in installments or in whole of an amount not in excess of the estimated taxes which will be due from them, and upon determination of the taxes actually due any amount paid in excess shall be refunded as taxes erroneously collected: *Provided*, That when payment is made in installments at least one-fourth of such estimated tax shall be paid before the expiration of thirty days after the close of the taxable year, at least an additional one-fourth within two months after the close of the taxable year, at least an additional one-fourth within four months after the close

of the taxable year, and the remainder of the tax due on or before the time now fixed by law for such payment: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury, under rules and regulations prescribed by him, may allow credit against such taxes so paid in advance of an amount not exceeding three per centum per annum calculated upon the amount so paid from the date of such payment to the date now fixed by law for such payment; but no such credit shall be allowed on payments in excess of taxes determined to be due, nor on payments made after the expiration of four and one-half months after the close of the taxable year. All penalties provided by existing law for failure to pay tax when due are hereby made applicable to any failure to pay the tax at the time or times required in this section.

Payments by certificates of indebtedness

Sec. 1010. That under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Collectors of Internal Revenue may receive, at par and accrued interest, certificates of indebtedness issued under section six of the Act entited "An Act to authorize an issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the national security and defense, and, for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war, to extend credit to foreign governments, and for other purposes," approved April twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and any subsequent act or acts, and uncertified checks in payment of income and excess profits taxes, during such time and under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe; but if a check so received is not paid by the bank on which it is drawn the person by whom such check has been tendered shall remain liable for the payment of the tax and for all legal penalties and additions the same as if such check had not been tendered.

Uncertified checks.

TITLE XI.—POSTAL RATES.

First class mail.

Sec. 1100. That the rate of postage on all mail matter of the first class, except postal cards, shall thirty days after the passage of this act be, in addition to the existing rate, 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof: *Provided*, That the rate of postage on drop letters of the first class shall be 2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof. Postal cards, and private mailing or post cards, when complying with the requirements of existing law, shall be transmitted through the mails at 1 cent each in addition to the existing rate.

Letters of soldiers and sailors.

That letters written and mailed by soldiers, sailors, and marines assigned to duty in a foreign country engaged in the present war may be mailed free of postage, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Postmaster General.

Second class matter.

Sec. 1101. That on and after July first, nineteen hundred and eighteen, the rates of postage on publications entered as second-class matter (including sample copies to the extent of ten per centum of the weight of copies mailed to subscribers during the calendar year) when sent by the publisher thereof from the post office of publication or other post office, or when sent by a news agent to actual subscribers thereto, or to other news agents for the purpose of sale:

Rates.

(*a*) In the case of the portion of such publication devoted to matter other than advertisements, shall be as follows: (1) on and after July first, nineteen hundred and eighteen, and until July first, nineteen hundred and nineteen, 1¼ cents per pound or fraction thereof; (2) on and after July first, nineteen hundred and nineteen, 1½ cents per pound or fraction thereof;

Portion devoted to advertisements.

(*b*) In the case of the portion of such publication devoted to advertisements the rates per pound or fraction thereof for de-

livery within the several zones applicable to fourth-class matter shall be as follows (but where the space devoted to advertisements does not exceed five per centum of the total space, the rate of postage shall be the same as if the whole of such publication was devoted to matter other than advertisements): (1) on and after July first, nineteen hundred and eighteen, and until July first, nineteen hundred and nineteen, for the first and second zones, 1¼ cents; for the third zone, 1½ cents; for the fourth zone, 2 cents; for the fifth zone, 2¼ cents; for the sixth zone, 2½ cents; for the seventh zone, 3 cents; for the eighth zone, 3¼ cents; (2) On and after July first, nineteen hundred and nineteen, and until July first, nineteen hundred and twenty, for the first and second zones, 1½ cents; for the third zone, 2 cents; for the fourth zone, 3 cents; for the fifth zone, 3½ cents; for the sixth zone, 4 cents; for the seventh zone, 5 cents; for the eighth zone, 5½ cents, (3) on and after July first, nineteen hundred and twenty and until July first, nineteen hundred and twenty-one, for the first and second zones, 1¾ cents; for the third zone, 2½ cents; for the fourth zone, 4 cents; for the fifth zone, 4¾ cents; for the sixth zone, 5½ cents; for the seventh zone, 7 cents; for the eighth zone, 7¾ cents; (4) on and after July first, nineteen hundred and twenty-one, for the first and second zones, 2 cents; for the third zone, 3 cents; for the fourth zone, 5 cents; for the fifth zone, 6 cents; for the sixth zone, 7 cents; for the seventh zone, 9 cents; for the eighth zone, 10 cents;

July 1, 1918.

July 1, 1919.

July 1, 1920.

July 1, 1921.

(c) With the first mailing of each issue of each such publication, the publisher shall file with the post-master a copy of such issue, together with a statement containing such information as the postmaster general may prescribe for determining the postage chargeable thereon.

File copy.

Sec. 1102. That the rate of postage on daily newspapers, when the same are deposited in a letter carrier office for delivery by its carriers, shall be the same as now provided by law; and nothing in this title shall affect existing law as to free circulation and existing rates on second-class mail matter within the county of publication: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General may hereafter require publishers to separate or make up to zones in such a manner as he may direct all mail matter of the second class when in offered for mailing.

Daily newspapers.

Sec. 1103. That in the case of newspapers and periodicals entitled to be entered as second-class matter and maintained by and in the interest of religious, educational, scientific, philanthropic, agricultural, labor, or fraternal organizations or associations, not organized for profit and none of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual, the second-class postage rates shall be, irrespective of the zone in which delivered (except when the same are deposited in a letter-carrier office for delivery by its carriers, in which case the rates shall be the same as now provided by law), 1⅛ cents a pound or fraction thereof on and after July first, nineteen hundred and eighteen, and until July first, nineteen hundred and nineteen, and on and after July first, nineteen hundred and nineteen, 1¼ cents a pound or fraction thereof. The publishers of such newspapers or periodicals before being entitled to the foregoing rates shall furnish to the Postmaster General, at such times and under such conditions as he may prescribe, satisfactory evidence that none of the net income of such organization inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual.

Religious, educational, etc., publications.

Rate.

Sec. 1104. That where the total weight of any one edition or issue of any publication mailed to any one zone does not exceed one pound, the rate of postage shall be 1 cent.

Weight.

Zone rates.

Sec. 1105. The zone rates provided by this title shall relate to the entire bulk mailed to any one zone and not to individually addressed packages.

Same rate.

Sec. 1106. That where a newspaper or periodical is mailed by other than the publisher or his agent or a news agent or dealer, the rate shall be the same as now provided by law.

Regulations.

Sec. 1107. That the Postmaster General, on or before the tenth day of each month, shall pay into the general fund of the Treasury an amount equal to the difference between the estimated amount received during the preceding month for the transportation of first class matter through the mails and the estimated amount which would have been received under the provisions of the law in force at the time of the passage of this Act.

Salaries.

Sec. 1108. That the salaries of postmasters at offices of the first, second, and third classes shall not be increased after July first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, during the existence of the present war. The compensation of postmasters at offices of the fourth class shall continue to be computed on the basis of the present rates of postage.

Postmasters granted leave.

Sec. 1109. That where postmasters at offices of the third class have been since May first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, or hereafter are granted leave without pay for military purposes, the Postmaster General may allow, in addition to the maximum amounts which may now be allowed such offices for clerk hire, in accordance with law, an amount not to exceed fifty per centum of the salary of the posmaster.

Construction of Sec. 5 of Act of March 3, 1917.

Sec. 1110. That section five of the Act approved March third, nineteen hundred and seventeen, entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Post Office Department for the year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen," shall not be construed to apply to ethyl alcohol for governmental, scientific, medicinal, mechanical, manufacturing, and industrial purposes, and the Postmaster General shall prescribe suitable rules and regulations to carry into effect this section in connection with the Act of which it is amendatory, nor shall said section be held to prohibit the use of the mails by regularly ordained ministers of religion; or by officers of regularly established churches, for ordering wines for sacramental uses, or by manufacturers and dealers for quoting and billing such wines for such purposes only.

TITLE XII.—INCOME TAX AMENDMENTS.

Net income includes.

Sec. 1200. That subdivision (*a*) of section two of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(*a*) That, subject only to such exemptions and deductions as are hereinafter allowed, the net income of a taxable person shall include gains, profits, and income, derived from salaries, wages, or compensation for personal service of whatever kind and in whatever form paid, or from professions, vocations, businesses, trade, commerce, or sales, or dealings in property, whether real or personal, growing out of the ownership or use of or interest in real or personal property, also from interest, rent, dividends, securities, or the transaction of any business carried on for gain or profit, or gains or profits and income derived from any source whatever.

Section four of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. The following income shall be exempt from the provisions of this title:

Income exempt from law.

"The proceeds of life insurance policies paid to individual beneficiaries upon the death of the insured; the amount received

by the insured, as a return of premium or premiums paid by him under life insurance, endowment, or annuity contracts, either during the term or at the maturity of the term mentioned in the contract or upon surrender of the contract; the value of property acquired by gift, bequest, devise, or descent (but the income from such property shall be included as income); interest upon the obligations of a State or any political subdivision thereof or upon the obligations of the United States (but, in the case of obligations of the United States issued after September first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, only if and to the extent provided in the Act authorizing the issue thereof) or its possessions or securities issued under the provisions of the Federal Farm Loan Act of July seventeenth, nineteen hundred and sixteen; the compensation of the present President of the United States during the term for which he has been elected and the judges of the supreme and inferior courts of the United States now in office, and the compensation of all officers and employees of a State, or any political subdivision thereof, except when such compensation is paid by the United States Government."

Amendments to.

Sec. 1201. (1) That paragraphs second and third of subdivision (*a*) of section five of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, are hereby amended to read as follows:

Deductions allowed citizens or residents of U. S.

"Second. All interest paid within the year on his indebtedness except on indebtedness incurred for the purchase of obligations or securities the interest upon which is exempt from taxation as income under this title;

"Third. Taxes paid within the year imposed by the authority of the United States (except income and excess profits taxes) or of its Territories, or possessions, or any foreign country, or by the authority of any State, county, school district, or municipality, or other taxing subdivision of any State, not including those assessed against local benefits;"

(2) Section five of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby amended by adding at the end of subdivision (*a*) a further paragraph numbered nine, to read as follows:

"Ninth. Contributions or gifts actually made within the year to corporations or associations organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, or educational purposes, or to societies for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual, to an amount not in excess of fifteen per centum of the taxpayer's taxable net income as computed without the benefit of this paragraph. Such contributions or gifts shall be allowable as deductions only if verified under rules and regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the Approval of the Secretary of the Treasury."

Amendments to.

Sec. 1202. That (1) paragraphs second and third of subdivision (*a*) of section six of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, are hereby amended to read as follows:

Deductions allowed nonresident aliens.

"Second. The proportion of all interest paid within the year by such person on his indebtedness (except on indebtedness incurred for the purchase of obligations or securities the interest upon which is exempt from taxation as income under this title) which the gross amount of his income for the year derived from sources within the United States bears to the gross amount of his income for the year derived from all sources within and without the United States, but this deduction shall be allowed only if such person includes in the return required by section eight all the information necessary for its calculation;

"Third. Taxes paid within the year imposed by the authority of the United States (except income and excess profits taxes), or of its Territories, or possessions, or by the authority of any State, county, school district, or municipality, or other taxing subdivision of any State, paid within the United States, not including those assessed against local benefits;"

(2) Section six of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is also further amended by adding a new subdivision to read as follows:

When deductions or credits allowed.

"(c) A nonresident alien individual shall receive the benefit of the deductions and credits provided for in this section only by filing or causing to be filed with the collector of internal revenue a true and accurate return of his total income, received from all sources, corporate or otherwise, in the United States, in the manner prescribed by this title; and in case of his failure to file such return the collector shall collect the tax on such income, and all property belonging to such nonresident alien individual shall be liable to distraint for the tax."

Personal Exemption.

Sec. 1203. (1) That section seven of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 7. That for the purpose of the normal tax only, there shall be allowed as an exemption in the nature of a deduction from the amount of the net income of each citizen or resident of the United States, ascertained as provided herein, the sum of $3,000, plus $1,000 additional if the persons making the return be a head of a family or a married man with a wife living with him, or plus the sum of $1,000 additional if the person making the return be a married woman with a husband living with her; but in no event shall this additional exemption of $1,000 be deducted by both a husband and a wife: *Provided*, That only one deduction of $4,000 shall be made from the aggregate income of both husband and wife when living together: *Provided further*, That if the person making the return is the head of a family there shall be an additional exemption of $200 for each child dependent upon such person, if under eighteen years of age, or if incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective, but this provision shall operate only in the case of one parent in the same family: *Provided further*, That guardians or trustees shall be allowed to make this personal exemption as to income derived from the property of which such guardian or trustee has charge in favor of each ward or cestui que trust: *Provided further*, That in no event shall a ward or cestui que trust be allowed a greater personal exemption than as provided in this section from the amount of net income received from all sources. There shall also be allowed an exemption from the amount of the net income of estates of deceased citizens or residents of the United States during the period of administration or settlement, and of trust or other estates of citizens or residents of the United States the income of which is not distributed annually or regularly under the provisions of subdivision (*b*) of section two, the sum of $3,000, including such deductions as are allowed under section five."

Married or head of a family.

Additional exemption for dependent children.

Guardians or trustees.

Estates.

Trusts.

(2) Subdivision (*b*) of section seven of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 1204. (1) That subdivisions (*c*) and (*e*) of section eight of such Act of September eight, nineteen hundred and sixteen, are hereby amended to read as follows:

Returns by guardians, trustees, etc.

"(*c*) Guardians, trustees, executors, administrators, receivers, conservators, and all persons, corporations, or associations, acting in any fiduciary capacity, shall make and render a return

of the income of the person, trust, or estate for whom or which they act, and be subject to all the provisions of this title which apply to individuals. Such fiduciary shall make oath that he has sufficient knowledge of the affairs of such person, trust, or estate to enable him to make such return and that the same is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, true and correct, and be subject to all the provisions of this title which apply to individuals: *Provided*, That a return made by one of two or more joint fiduciaries filed in the district where such fiduciary resides, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, shall be a sufficient compliance with the requirements of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That no return of income not exceeding $3,000 shall be required except as in this title otherwise provided.

"(*e*) Persons carrying on business in partnership shall be liable for income tax only in their individual capacity, and the share of the profits of the partnership to which any taxable partner would been titled if the same were divided, whether divided or otherwise, shall be returned for taxation and the tax paid under the provisions of this title: *Provided*, That from the net distributive interests on which the individual members shall be liable for tax, normal and additional, there shall be excluded their proportionate shares received from interest on the obligations of a State or any political or taxing subdivision thereof, and upon the obligations of the United States (if and to the extent that it is provided in the Act authorizing the issue of such obligations of the United States that they are exempt from taxation) and its possessions, and that for the purpose of computing the normal tax there shall be allowed a credit, as provided by section five, subdivision (*b*), for their proportionate share of the profits derived from dividends. Such partnership, when requested by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or any district collector, shall render a correct return of the earnings, profits, and income of the partnership, except income exempt under section four of this Act, setting forth the item of the gross income and the deductions and credits allowed by this title, and the names and addresses of the individuals who would be entitled to the net earnings, profits, and income, if distributed. A partnership shall have the same privilege of fixing and making returns upon the basis of its own fiscal year as is accorded to corporations under this title. If a fiscal year ends during nineteen hundred and sixteen or a subsequent calendar year for which there is a rate of tax different from the rate for the preceding calendar year, then (1) the rate for such preceding calendar year shall apply to an amount of each partner's share of such partnership profits equal to the proportion which the part of such fiscal year falling within such calendar year bears to the full fiscal year, and (2) the rate for the calendar year during which such fiscal year ends shall apply to the remainder.

Returns by partnerships.

Credit.

Fiscal year.

(2) Subdivision (*d*) of section eight of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 1205. (1) That subdivisions (*b*), (*c*), (*f*), and (*g*) of of section nine of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"(*b*) All persons, corporations, partnerships, associations, and insurance companies, in whatever capacity acting, including lessees or mortgagors of real or personal property, trustees acting in any trust capacity, executors, administrators, receivers, conservators, employers, and all officers and employees of the United States, having the control, receipt, custody, disposal, or payment of interest, rent, salaries, wages, premiums, annuities,

Amendment regarding withholding tax at source on income of nonresident aliens

compensation, remuneration, emoluments, or other fixed or determinable annual or periodical gains, profits, and income of any nonresident alien individual, other than income derived from dividends on capital stock, or from the net earnings of a corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, which is taxable upon its net income as provided in this title, are hereby authorized and required to deduct and withhold from such annual or periodical gains, profits, and income such sum as will be sufficient to pay the normal tax imposed thereon by this title, and shall make return thereof on or before March first of each year and, on or before the time fixed by law for the payment of the tax, shall pay the amount withheld to the officer of the United States Government authorized to receive the same; and they are each hereby made personally liable for such tax, and they are each hereby indemnified against every person, corporation, partnership, association, or insurance company, or demand whatsoever for all payments which they shall make in pursuance and by virtue of this title.

Withholding normal tax at source.

"(c) The amount of the normal tax hereinbefore imposed shall also be deducted and withheld from fixed or determinable annual or periodical gains, profits and income derived from interest upon bonds and mortgages, or deeds of trust or other similar obligations of corporations, joint-stock companies, associations, and insurance companies (if such bonds, mortgages, or other obligations contain a contract or provision by which the obligor agrees to pay any portion of the tax imposed by this title upon the obligee or to reimburse the obligee for any portion of the tax or to pay the interest without deduction for any tax which the obligor may be required or permitted to pay thereon or to retain therefrom under any law of the United States), whether payable annually or at shorter or longer periods and whether such interest is payable to a nonresident alien individual or to an individual citizen or resident of the United States, subject to the provisions of the foregoing subdivision (b) of this section requiring the tax to be withheld at the source and deducted from annual income and returned and paid to the government, unless the person entitled to receive such interest shall file with the withholding agent, on or before February first, a signed notice in writing claiming the benefit of an exemption under Section Seven of this title.

Collection of foreign payments of interest or dividends.

"(f) All persons, corporations, partnerships, or associations, undertaking as a matter of business or for profit the collection of foreign payments of interest or dividends by means of coupons, checks, or bills of exchange shall obtain a license from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and shall be subject to such regulations enabling the Government to obtain the information required under this title, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe; and whoever knowingly undertakes to collect such payments as aforesaid without having obtained a license therefor, or without complying with such regulations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and for each offense be fined in a sum not exceeding $5,000, or imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Penalties for not obtaining license.

Personal returns.

"(g) The tax herein imposed upon gains, profits, and incomes not falling under the foregoing and not returned and paid by virtue of the foregoing or as otherwise provided by law shall be assessed by personal return under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. The intent and purpose of this title is that all gains, profits, and income of a taxable class, as defined by this title, shall be charged and assessed with the corresponding

tax, normal and additional, prescribed by this title, and said tax shall be paid by the owner of such income, or the proper representative having the receipt, custody, control, or disposal of the same. For the purpose of this title ownership or liability shall be determined as of the year for which a return is required to be rendered.

"The provisions of this section, except subdivision (*c*), relating to the deduction and payment of the tax at the source of income shall only apply to the normal tax hereinbefore imposed upon nonresident alien individuals."

(2) Subdivisions (*d*) and (*e*) of section nine of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 1206. (1) That the first paragraph of section ten of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Tax on net income of corporations.

"Sec. 10. (*a*) That there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid annually upon the total net income received in the preceding calendar year from all sources by every corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, organized in the United States, no matter how created or organized, but not including partnerships, a tax of two per centum upon such income; and a like tax shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid annually upon the total net income received in the preceding calendar year from all sources within the United States by every corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, organized, authorized, or existing under the laws of any foreign country, including nterest on bonds, notes, or other interest-bearing obligations of residents, corporate or otherwise, and including the income derived from dividends on capital stock or from net earnings of resident corporations, joint-stock companies or associations, or insurance companies, whose net income is taxable under this title.

Rate of Tax.

New subdivision.

(2) Section ten of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby further amended by adding a new subdivision as follows:

Tax on undistributed income.

"(*b*) In addition to the income tax imposed by subdivision (a) of this section there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid annually an additional tax of ten per centum upon the amount remaining undistributed six months after the end of each calendar or fiscal year, of the total net income of every corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, received during the year, as determined for the purposes of the tax imposed by such subdivision (a), but not including the amount of any income taxes paid by it within the year imposed by the authority of the United States.

Tax does not apply.

"The tax imposed by this subdivision shall not apply to that portion of such undistributed net income which is actually invested and employed in the business or is retained for employment in the reasonable requirements of the business or is invested in obligations of the United States issued after September first, nineteen hundred and seventeen: Provided, That if the Secretary of the Treasury ascertains and finds that any portion of such amount so retained at any time for employment in the business is not so employed or is not reasonably required in the business a tax of fifteen per centum shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid thereon.

Extra tax.

Application of tax.

"The foregoing tax rates shall apply to the undistributed net income received by every taxable corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company in the calendar year nineteen hundred and seventeen and in each year thereafter,

except that if it has fixed its own fiscal year under the provisions of existing law, the foregoing rates shall apply to the proportion of the proportion of the taxable undistributed net income returned for the fiscal year ending prior to December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, which the period between January first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and the end of such fiscal year bears to the whole of such fiscal year."

Amendments to.

Sec. 1207. (1) That paragraphs third and fourth of subdivision (*a*) of section twelve of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, are hereby amended to read as follows:

Deductions allowed Domestic Corporations.

"Third. The amount of interest paid within the year on its indebtedness (except on indebtedness incurred for the purchase of obligations or securities the interest upon which is exempt from taxation as income under this title) to an amount of such indebtedness not in excess of the sum of (*a*) the entire amount of the paid-up capital stock outstanding at the close of the year, or, if no capital stock, the entire amount of capital employed in the business at the close of the year, and (*b*) one-half of its interest-bearing indebtedness then outstanding: *Provided*, That for the purpose of this title preferred capital stock shall not be considered interest-bearing indebtedness, and interest or dividends paid upon this stock shall not be deductible from gross income: *Provided further*, That in cases wherein shares of capital stock are issued without par or nominal value, the amount of paid-up capital stock, within the meaning of this section, as represented by such shares, will be the amount of cash, or its equivalent, paid or transferred to the corporation as a consideration for such shares: *Provided further*, That in the case of indebtedness wholly secured by property collateral, tangible or intangible, the subject of sale or hypothecation in the ordinary business of such corporation, joint-stock company or association as a dealer only in the property constituting such collateral, or in loaning the funds thereby procured, the total interest paid by such corporation, company, or association within the year on any such indebtedness may be deducted as a part of its expenses of doing business, but interest on such indebtedness shall only be deductible on an amount of such indebtedness not in excess of the actual value of such property collateral: *Provided further*, That in the case of bonds or other indebtedness, which have been issued with a guaranty that the interest payable thereon shall be free from taxation, no deduction for the payment of the tax herein imposed, or any other tax paid pursuant to such guaranty, shall be allowed; and in the case of a bank, banking association, loan or trust company, interest paid within the year on deposits or on moneys received for investment and secured by interest-bearing certificates of indebtedness issued by such bank, banking association, loan or trust company shall be deducted;

Capital stock.

Indebtedness secured by property collateral.

Bonds.

Taxes paid.

"Fourth, Taxes paid within the year imposed by the authority of the United States (except income and excess profits taxes), or of its Territories, or possessions, or any foreign country, or by the authority of any State, county, school district, or municipality, or other taxing subdivision of any State, not including those assessed against local benefits."

Amendments to

(2) Paragraphs third and fourth of subdivision (*b*) of section twelve of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, are hereby amended to read as follows:

Deductions allowed foreign corporations.

"Third. The amount of interest paid within the year on its indebtedness (except on indebtedness incurred for the purchase of obligations or securities the interest upon which is exempt from taxation as income under this title) to an amount of such indebtedness not in excess of the proportion of the sum of (*a*) the entire amount of the paid-up capital stock outstanding at the close of the year, or, if no capital stock, the entire amount of the capital employed in the business at the close of the year, and (*b*) one-half of its interest-bearing indebtedness then outstanding, which the gross amount of its income for the

year from business transacted and capital invested within the United States bears to the gross amount of its income derived from all sources within and without the United States: *Provided*, That in the case of bonds or other indebtedness which have been issued with a guaranty that the interest payable thereon shall be free from taxation, no deduction for the payment of the tax herein imposed or any other tax paid pursuant to such guaranty shall be allowed; and in case of a bank, banking association, loan or trust company, or branch thereof, interest paid within the year on deposits by or on moneys received for investment from either citizens or residents of the United States and secured by interest bearing certificates of indebtedness issued by such bank, banking association, loan or trust company, or branch thereof;

Bonds.

"Fourth. Taxes paid within the year imposed by the authority of the United States (except income and excess profits taxes), or of its Territories, or possessions, or by the authority of any State, county, school district, or municipality, or other taxing subdivision of any State, paid within the United States, not including those assessed against local benefits."

Taxes paid.

Sec. 1208. That subdivision (*e*) of section thirteen of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(*e*) All the provisions of this title relating to the tax authorized and required to be deducted and withheld and paid to the officer of the United States Government authorized to receive the same from the income of nonresident alien individuals from sources within the United States shall be made applicable to the tax imposed by subdivision (*a*) of section ten upon incomes derived from interest upon bonds and mortgages or deeds of trust or similar obligations of domestic or other resident corporations, joint-stock companies or associations, and insurance companies by nonresident alien firms, copartnerships, companies, corporations, joint-stock companies or associations, and insurance companies; not engaged in business or trade within the United States and not having any office or place of business therein."

Withholding of tax.

Interest upon bonds, etc.

Sec. 1209. That section eighteen of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 18. That any person, corporation, partnership, association, or insurance company, liable to pay the tax, to make a return or to supply information required under this title, who refuses or neglects to pay such tax, to make such return or to supply such information at the time or times herein specified in each year, shall be liable, except as otherwise specially provided in this title to a penalty of not less than $20 nor more than $1,000. Any individual or any officer of any corporation, partnership, association, or insurance company, required by law to make, render, sign, or verify any return or to supply any information, who makes any false or fraudulent return or statement with intent to defeat or evade the assessment required by this title to be made, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding $2,000 or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court, with the costs of prosecution: *Provided*, That where any tax heretofore due and payable has been duly paid by the taxpayer, it shall not be re-collected from any withholding agent required to retain it at its source, nor shall any penalty be imposed or collected in such cases from the taxpayer, or such withholding agent whose duty it was to retain it, for failure to return or pay the same, unless such failure was fraudulent and for the purpose of evading payment."

Penalties for violations of law.

Sec. 1210. That section twenty-six of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, as amended by the Act entitled "An Act to provide increased revenue to defray the expenses of the increased appropriations for the Army and Navy and the extensions of fortifications, and for other purposes," approved March third, nineteen hundred and seventeen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Amendments to General Administrative Provisions.

"Sec. 26. Every corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company subject to the tax herein imposed, when required by the commissioner of Internal Revenue, shall render a correct return, duly verified under oath, of its payments of dividends, whether made in cash or its equivalent or in stock, including the names and addresses of stockholders and the number of shares owned by each, and the tax years and the applicable amounts in which such dividends were earned, in such form and manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury."

Returns of payments of Dividends.

Sec. 1211. That Title I of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby amended by adding to Part III six new sections, as follows:

New sections.

"Sec. 27. That every person, corporation, partnership, or association, doing business as a broker on any exchange or board of trade or other similar place of business shall, when required by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, render a correct return duly verified under oath, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe, showing the names of customers for whom such person, corporation, partnership, or association has transacted any business, with such details as to the profits, losses, or other information which the commissioner may require, as to each of such customers, as will enable the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to determine whether all income tax due on profits or gains of such customers has been paid.

Returns by brokers.

"Sec. 28. That all persons, corporations, partnerships, associations, and insurance companies, in whatever capacity acting, including lessees or mortgagors of real or personal property, trustees acting in any trust capacity,

Returns by those making payment to others of $800 or more.

executors, administrators, receivers, conservators, and employers, making payment to another person, corporation, partnership, association, or insurance company, of interest, rent, salaries, wages, premiums, annuities, compensation, remuneration, emoluments, or other fixed or determinable gains, profits, and income (other than payments described in sections twenty-six and twenty-seven), of $800 or more in any taxable year, or, in the case of such payments made by the United States the officers or employees of the United States having information as to such payments and required to make returns in regard thereto by the regulations hereinafter provided for, are hereby authorized and required to render a true and accurate return to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under such rules and regulations, and in such form and manner a may be prescribed by him, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, setting forth the amount of such gains, profits, and income, and the name and address of the recipient of such payment: *Provided*, That such returs shall be required, regardless of amounts, in the case of payments of interest upon bonds and mortgages or deeds of trust or other similar obligations of corporations, joint-stock companies, associations, and insurance companies, and in the case of collections of items onot payable in the United States) of interest upon the bonds of foreign countries and interest from the bonds and dividends from the stock of foreign corporations by persons, corporations, partnerships, or associations, undertaking as a matter of business or for profit the collection of foreign payments of such interest or dividends by means of coupons, checks, or bills of exchange.

Regardless of amounts.

Further data on demand.

"When necessary to make effective the provisions of this section the name and address of the recipient of income shall be furnished upon demand of the person, corporation, partnership, association, or insurance company paying the income.

Applicable.

"The provisions of this section shall apply to the calendar year nineteen hundred and seventeen and each calendar year thereafter, but shall not apply to the payment of interest on obligations of the United States.

Income credited with amount of War profits tax.

"Sec. 29. That in assessing income tax the net income embraced in the return shall also be credited with the amount of any excess profits tax imposed by Act of Congress and assessed for the same calendar or fiscal year upon the taxpayer and, in the case of a member of a partnership, with his proportionate share of such excess profits tax imposed upon the partnership.

Income of foreign governments.

"Sec. 30. That nothing in section II of the Act approved October third, nineteen hundred and thirteen, entitled 'An Act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes,' or in this title, shall be construed as taxing the income of foreign governments received from investments in the United States in stocks, bonds, or other domestic securities, owned by such foreign governments, or from interest on deposits in banks in the United States of moneys belonging to foreign governments.

"Dividends" defined.

[1] "Sec. 31 (*a*) That the term 'Dividends' as used in this title shall be held to mean any distribution made or ordered to be made by a corporation, joint-stock company, association, or insurance company, out of its earnings or profits accrued since March first, nineteen hundred and thirteen, and payable to its shareholders, whether in cash or in stock of the corporation, joint-stock company, association, or insurance company, which stock dividend shall be considered income, to the amount of the earnings or profits so distributed.

Distribution made to shareholders.

(*b*) Any distribution made to the shareholders or members of a corporation, joint-stock company, or association, or insurance company, in the year nineteen hundred and seventeen, or subsequent tax years, shall be deemed to have been made from the most recently accumulated undivided profits or surplus, and shall constitute a part of the annual income of the distributee for the year in which received, and shall be taxed to the distributee at the rates prescribed by law for the years in which such profits or surplus were accumulated by the corporation, joint-stock company, association, or insurance company, but nothing herein shall be construed as taxing any earnings or profits accrued prior to March first, nineteen hundred and thirteen, but such earnings or profits may be distributed in stock dividends or otherwise, exempt from the tax, after the distribution of earnings and profits accrued since March first, nineteen hundred and thirteen, has been made. This subdivision shall not apply to any distribution made prior to August sixth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, out of earnings or profits accrued prior to March first, nineteen hundred and thirteen.

Premiums paid on life insurance policies.

Sec. 32. That premiums paid on life insurance policies covering the lives of officers, employees, or those financially interested in any trade or business conducted by an individual, partnership, corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, shall not be deducted in computing the net income of such individual, corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, or in computing the profits of such partnership for the purposes of subdivision (*e*) of section nine.

Amounts held by withholding agents.

Sec. 1212. That any amount heretofore withheld by any withholding agent as required by title I of such Act of September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, on account of the tax imposed upon the income of any individual, a citizen or resident of the United States, for the calendar year nineteen hundred and seventeen, except in the cases covered by subdivision (c) of section nine of such act, as amended by this act, shall be released and paid over to such individual, and the entire tax upon the income of such individual for such year shall be assessed and collected in the manner prescribed by such Act as amended by this Act.

TITLE XIII.—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Validity of Act.

Sec. 1300. That if any clause, sentence, paragraph, or part of this Act shall for any reason be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder of said Act, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

Title Repealed.

Sec. 1301. That Title I of the Act entitled, "An Act to provide increased revenue to defray the expenses of the increased appropriations for the Army and Navy and the extension of fortifications, and for other purposes," approved March third, nineteen hundred and seventeen, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Effective.

Sec. 1302. That unless otherwise herein specially provided, this Act shall take effect on the day following its passage.

INCREASE IN OUR MARINE ESTABLISHMENT.

On Oct. 23, 1917, the Secretary of the Navy made public the following statement:

Congress has appropriated $1,905,620,919.70 for the Navy in the last 14 months. That is within $335,000,000 of the total amount appropriated from the beginning of the new Navy, in 1883, up to August, 1916. Every dollar of this is needed to enable the Navy to perform the tasks before it.

The Navy is expanding at a rate that would have been regarded as impossible a year ago. We are carrying out the greatest warship construction program in history, comprising 787 vessels, including all of the various types, from superdreadnoughts to submarine chasers.

There are now almost three times as many vessels in the service of the Navy as there were before war was declared. Every battleship and cruiser that was in reserve has been fully manned and commissioned. Hundreds of vessels, yachts, and fast motor boats have been taken over for coast defense, antisubmarine warfare, and other purposes. Many large merchantmen have been transformed into transports. The Atlantic Fleet comprises twice as many vessels as in time of peace.

The Navy and Marine Corps today constitute a force of over a quarter of a million men. The day war was declared there were 64,680 enlisted men in the Regular Navy; now there are more than 144,000. In addition there are over 49,000 enlisted in the Naval Reserve Force, 6,500 in the Hospital Corps, 14,500 National Naval Volunteers, and about 5,000 members of the Coast Guard in service—a total of more than 219,000. The Marine Corps has been more than doubled, there being about 33,000 men and officers in service as compared with 13,266 enlisted men and 426 commissioned officers on April 6.

The Navy is expending many millions in the enlargement of navy yards; the construction of dry docks capable of accommodating the largest ships; shipways for building battleships, cruisers, destroyers, and submarines; new foundries, machine shops, immense warehouses, and piers; and in building training camps. Work has been begun on the big projectile plant to be operated in connection with the armor plate factory which will be built at Charleston, W. Va. A $1,000,000 aircraft factory is being built at the Philadelphia navy yard.

Twenty training camps have been erected which will accommodate 85,000 men.

Hundreds of millions of dollars are required for guns and ammunition; for steel, coal, oil; for food and clothing; and the various other needs of the service.

The appropriations made this year for the Naval Establishment and the objects to which they are applied are given in the following table:

Appropriated by Acts of March 4, June 15, and October 5, 1917.

Personnel:	
Pay, subsistence, clothing, training, transportation, recruiting, etc.	$217,819,366.16
Ships:	
Construction, purchase, equipment, repair, and operation of ships	805,277,583.00
Ordnance:	
Guns, torpedoes, mines, ammunition, etc.	391,812,506.50
Aviation	62,133,000.00
Public works:	
New construction and improvements, repair, upkeep, and operation of public works	69,163,755.01
Marine Corps	42,715,148.78
Miscellaneous	3,811,500.00
	$1,592,732,859.45

ENLISTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Total enlisted men October 20	146,246
Net gain October 21 and 22	118
Total enlisted men October 22	146,364

THE UNITED STATES ARMY

The armed forces of the United States Army as at present authorized are:

Regular Army	300,000
National Guard	450,000
National Army (first call)	687,000

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

The President is the constitutional commander-in-chief of the army and navy. He places the army under commanders subordinate to his general commands, exercised through the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff.

The military system is based on a regular army, raised by universal military training and voluntary enlistment, the Officers Reserve Corps, the National Guard and the unorganized militia. The policy of raising the army by universal military service will in time unquestionably supersede the present military policy.

The new universal military service law renders obsolete all figures dealing with the numerical strength of the army. The organization and administration of the army remains virtually as before, but the personnel is to be so tremendously increased that present units will be but the nucleus of those to be formed.

There are certain exempt classes, however. From the men registered under the law approximately 500,000 are put into active service at once, and others as necessity demands.

The President is also left free to increase the present regular army to its authorized strength of 287,000 men. The National Guard is to be increased to 625,000 men. These troops are to be raised from volunteers exempt by age from the universal service law.

The Secretary of War, a member of the President's cabinet, directs the affairs of the War Department and is directly responsible to the President. Through his hands all business pertaining to the army passes. He supervises estimates for appropriations, purchases supplies, makes expenditures for maintainance and transportation of the army and for certain other civil appropriations, such as the Panama Canal, etc. He has supervision over the national defense and over the harbor waters and charge of all educational matters pertaining to the army; the direction of the expenditures for the army and for supplying it with its needs are made through the Chief of Staff and Staff Bureaus of the War Department.

The Staff Bureaus are the General Staff Corps, the Chief of Staff, the Adjutant General's Department, the Inspector General's Department, the Judge Advocate General's Department, the Quartermaster Corps, the Medical Corps, the Engineer Corps, the Ordnance Department, the Signal Corps, the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and the Militia Bureau.

The General Staff Corps is the chief advisory board to the President and the Secretary of War. It consists under the new law, of fifty-five officers detailed to it. These men study military problems, plans for defense, the utilization of the military forces and improve the efficiency of the army in general. It prepares all plans of campaign and collects all military information. Its work has been the most efficient of any work yet done for the army.

The executive head of the General Staff is the Chief of Staff, who reports direct to the Secretary of War.

The Adjutant General's Department cares for records, orders and correspondence of the army. Orders and instructions from the War Department are issued through the Adjutant General.

The Inspector General's Department is responsible for the inspection of the upkeep of army posts, service schools, camps, hospitals, armories, arsenals, the various depots, barracks, etc. In fact, its scope embraces every branch of military affairs. The Inspector General's Department furnishes the watch dogs for maintaining efficiency and economy. In a way, its personnel are the doctors of the military organization.

The Judge Advocate General's Department is the legal bureau of the War Department.

The Bureau of Insular Affairs has charge of all matters of civil government in island possessions subject to the jurisdiction of the War Department.

The Militia Bureau is responsible for all business pertaining to the National Guard and the unorganized militia.

The Engineer Corps lays out and prepares fortifications and lines of march, does all pioneering work, bridge building, surveying, map making and the construction and repairing of all roads, bridges and fortifications. Its personnel is also in active service with the mobile army.

The Signal Corps has complete charge of the wireless, telegraph, aviation and visual signal methods. It constructs, operates and repairs all of the systems of communication. The new aviation corps now becomes

one of the most important branches of the Signal Corps.

The Medical Department regulates the sanitary organization of the army and its camps. It is divided into two main subdivisions, the hospital corps and the ambulance service. With these subdivisions it cares for the sick and wounded.

The Ordnance Department provides guns, small arms, ammunition and the many articles classed as arms and munitions. It also operates the government arsenals.

The Quartermaster Corps may be called the army's storekeeper as well as the army's housekeeper. It is organized to supply the army with everything but arms and ammunition. The Quartermaster General is also the paymaster of the army.

BRANCHES OF THE SERVICE

The land forces are divided into the mobile army and the coast artillery. The mobile army is organized for offensive operations and consists of the infantry, field artillery, cavalry, engineers and signal corps troops.

The **INFANTRY** forms the backbone of a country's military force and on its strength is based the strength of all other branches of the service.

The foot soldier is the most independent and complete fighting unit in the army. As long as he has strength to carry his arms, ammunition and equipment he can take himself from battlefield to battlefield, independent of aid.

Good, effective infantry, the only kind worth having, must be trained, disciplined and capably led. The infantry service is the least technical of any branch, but it requires longer and more severe training and disciplinary measures than any other branch. Team work is essential. The spirit of the team is first installed in the men on the parade ground and is developed steadily by the more technical training.

The **CAVALRY** was formerly known as the eyes and ears of the army, but the aerial branch of the service has usurped many of its prerogatives. The cavalry, however, is used extensively in reconnaissance or scouting. It also screens the main army by keeping the enemy at a distance. The cavalryman, in addition to his horse, has for arms a long-ranged rifle, an automatic pistol and a saber. Usually the cavalry's place is on the outskirts of an army, but in battle its versatility in open fighting s great and it is considered the best arm to follow up a defeated army and turn defeat into rout through the vigor of its attacks.

The **FIELD ARTILLERY** is divided into horse artillery, light artillery, siege artillery and mountain artillery. The light and horse artillery are armed with the light field pieces, mounted on field carriages. The gunners either ride on the gun and ammunition carriages or are mounted on the horses. The mountain artillery is armed with light field pieces that may be carried on pack mules. The men are not mounted, while in the horse artillery, all the men are mounted. The siege artillery is armed with heavy, mobile guns which are drawn from place to place either by horses or motors. Under modern warfare conditions siege artillery is often mounted on armored railroad cars.

The **COAST ARTILLERY** is made up of fixed or stationary guns set in batteries in fortifications at points where the landing of an enemy or naval attacks may be effectively opposed.

UNITS OF ARMY ORGANIZATION.

The smallest unit in the army is the "squad," usually consisting of eight men, one of whom is the leader, called the "corporal."

Two, three or four squads (usually three) may be joined in the next higher unit, which is called a "platoon." The platoon, however, is not so permanent as a squad, but it is formed whenever there is need for it in drilling or on the firing line.

Next comes the "company," which is made up at full strength of 150 men; this is about 18 squads or 6 platoons. However, these figures for the number of squads and of platoons in a company are never definitely fixed. A company in the field is very seldom at full strength, and it may be convenient at any time to change the number of squads and platoons.

Four companies are joined in a "battalion." The battalion is an important unit in the army organization, but it is not so clearly marked as either the company or the regiment.

The "regiment" consists of 3 battalions, making 12 companies. In addition, there are three special companies which do not belong to any of the battalions. These are the headquarters company, including the band and the color guard; the machine-gun company, and the supply company, responsible for the regiment's food, ammunition, and other supplies. Counting in everyone, the regiment at full strength in the old tables of organization totals 2,058 officers and men.

It will go more than this with the increase strength of infantry regiments in the first expeditionary division. The regiment is, of course, very seldom at full strength, but is never allowed to remain below a minimum strength of about 1,400.

The regiment is the unit that especially arouses the soldiers' pride and loyalty. The most cherished traditions of the army are made up of the splendid deeds of famous regiments. The soldier identifies himself throughout his life by naming his regiment. His love for the army centers in his regiment. His most sacred memories cluster around the regimental battle flags.

Two regiments are joined in a "brigade." Thus the brigade is built up by assembling individual soldiers into squads, squads into platoons; platoons into companies; companies into battalions; battalions into regiments; and regiments into brigades.

Brigades may in turn be joined to form "divisions," divisions may be joined to form corps, and corps to form field armies.

Under the new plans an infantry regiment will be made up as follows:

	Officers and men.
1 headquarters and headquarters company	303
3 battalions of 4 rifle companies each.	3,078
1 supply company	140
1 machine-gun company	178
1 medical detachment	56
	3,755

Each rifle company will have a strength of 250 men and 6 officers. It will be divided into a company headquarters, composed of two officers and 18 men, and four platoons. The platoons will be made up as follows:

	Officers and men.
1 headquarters	2
1 section bombers and rifle grenadiers	22
2 sections riflemen, 12 each	24
1 section auto riflemen, 4 guns	11
	59

The machine-gun company under the new organization will have 6 officers and 172 men. It will be composed of the headquarters, 3 officers and 21 men; three platoons, each with one officer and 46 men, and a train, 13 men. Its armament will consist of 12 machine-guns of heavy type and four spare guns.

The headquarters company will be the largest unit of each regiment. It will be composed of 7 officers and 294 men split up as follows:

The headquarters platoon, 93 officers and men; including one staff section, 36 officers and men; one orderlies section, 29 officers and men, and one band section, 28 men; one signal platoon, 77 officers and men, including one telephone section 51 men, one section with headquarters, 10 men, and one section with three battalions, 16 officers and men; one sapper's and bomber's platoon, 43 officers and men, including one section of sappers for digging and special work, 9 men, and one section of bombers, 34 officers and men; one pioneer platoon for engineer work, 55 officers and men; and one one-pounder cannon platoon, 33 officers and men.

The infantry division for service in Europe will be composed as follows:

	Officers and men.
1 division headquarters	164
1 machine-gun battalion	768
2 infantry brigades each composed of 2 infantry regiments and 1 machine-gun battalion of 3 companies	16,420
1 field artillery brigade, composed of 3 field artillery regiments and one trench-mortar battery	5,068
1 field signal battalion	262
1 train headquarters and military police	337
1 regiment of engineers	1,666
1 ammunition train	962
1 supply train	462
1 engineer train	84
1 sanitary train, composed of 4 field hospital companies and 4 ambulance companies	949
	27,152

DIVISION MACHINE-GUN STRENGTH.

A division under the new plan will include a total of fourteen machine-gun companies. Each of the four infantry regiments will have one; each of the two brigades will have a machine-gun battalion of three companies; and the division will have a machine-gun battalion of four companies. This will give each division a mobile machine-gun strength of ten companies, which can be used as special needs require, while each regiment still will have its own machine-gun equipment in one of its component companies. And, in addition, there will be forty-eight sections of auto-riflemen, each section carrying four light machine guns, one section in each of the four platoons making up each rifle company.

SYSTEM OF NUMBERING ARMY UNITS.

The regiments, brigades and divisions of each arm of the army will be numbered in a separate series, and the first number of each series will be as indicated in the fol-

lowing table:

	Regiment.			
	Infantry.	Field Artillery.	Cavalry.	Engineers (pioneers).
Regular Army	1	1	1	1
National Guard	101	101	101	101
National Army	301	301	301	301

	Brigade.			Divisions.		
	Infantry.	Field Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Field Artillery.	Cavalry.
Regular Army	1	1	1	1	.....	[1]15
National Guard	51	51	51	26	.....	.....
National Army	151	151	151	76	.....	.....

[1] This is to provide for the organization of Cavalry divisions, either mounted or dismounted.

The Engineer regiments, except pioneers, will be numbered in the manner already approved and put into effect.

The designations of regiments of the National Guard will show in parenthesis their present State designations, as, for example, ——th Infantry (First Maine), ——th Field Artillery (Second Pennsylvania), etc. The designations of regiments of the National Army will show in parenthesis the State from which each organization, or the bulk of it, was drawn, as, for example, ——th Infantry (W. Va.), ——th Field Artillery (Minn.). No parenthesis implies Regular Army, an ordinal number and State abbreviation implies National Guard, a simple State abbreviation implies National Army.

This system contemplates that the designations in parenthesis will ordinarily be omitted in orders, dispatches, or correspondence, but will be authorized, when desired, for the purpose of local identification and to preserve traditions and local pride.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

From the first-class privates are usually chosen the corporals. These are the squad leaders. They are appointed by the commanding officer of the regiment on the recommendation of the commanding officer of the company. In addition to the regularly appointed corporals each company may have one lance corporal. This is a temporary appointment made by the company commander for the purpose of testing the ability of some private whom he is thinking of recommending for permanent appointment. In case the lance corporal does not make a good showing, or for any other reason, he may be returned to the ranks when the commander of the company sees fit.

Next above the corporal in rank comes the sergeant. There are usually 9 to 11 sergeants in a company. Unless a sergeant has some other duty assigned to him, he is normally the leader of a platoon. There are, however, many special duties constantly assigned to sergeants. The first sergeant (in Army slang, the "top sergeant"), for example, keeps certain company records, forms the company in ranks, transmits orders from the company commander, and performs many other important tasks. The supply sergeant sees to bringing up supplies of all kinds to the company. The mess sergeant looks after food. The stable sergeant is responsible for the proper care of horses and mules. The color sergeant carries the national or regimental colors. There are many other grades within the rank of sergeant which can not be described here.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeants and corporals are known as non-commissioned officers, because they are appointed by their regimental commanding officer. Officers of higher ranks are known as commissioned, since they hold their rank by virtue of a commission issued to them under authority of the President of the United States. The commissioned officer is thus on quite a different footing from the "non-com" (non-commissioned officer). He obtains his rank and authority from a higher source. He is treated with respect which is of a different character from that extended to a non-commissioned officer. This is one of the fundamental things in Army organization.

Lowest in rank among the commissioned officers is the second lieutenant. Above him comes the first lieutenant and above him the captain. These are the three "company officers." The captain is ordinarily the commanding officer of a company, while the lieutenants might be described as assistant captains. In the absence or disability of the captain, however, the first lieutenant takes his place and has full command, and in the absence or disability of both the second lieutenant takes the command.

Next above the captain is the major, whose proper command is a battalion. A step higher is the lieutenant colonel, and above him the colonel, the commanding officer of a regiment. The lieutenant colonel ordinarily assists the colonel and in his absence takes the command. In case both the lieutenant colonel and the colonel are disabled or absent, the senior major takes the command.

THE GENERAL OFFICERS.

Above the colonel is the brigadier general, whose proper command is a brigade. Above the brigadier general is the major general.

One general serves as Chief of Staff of the Army. As such he supervises all troops and departments of the military service. He in turn reports to the Secretary of War. The Secretary of War in his turn acts under the general direction of the President of the United States, who is the Commander in Chief.

THE CITIZEN SOLDIER.

By studying and practicing the following exercises and drills, small bodies of men may school themselves in the basic principles underlying all military instruction and weld themselves into an organization that, in emergency, will be capable of protecting life and property against the lawless or riotous activity of enemies of the public safety. In joining a military or semi-military organization, the citizen becomes a soldier and his training will be based on the training given a United States "regular."

EXERCISES.

The new soldier gets his first military work in physical drill or "setting up" exercise, devised to give the recruit the bearing of a military man. These exercises prepare him for his work as a trained soldier by loosening his muscles and giving him ease of motion. The exercises are simple and embrace sets of movements of the arms, shoulders, legs, trunk and chest. The weak physical points of the recruit are thus given attention. In a remarkably short period of time great improvement in the physical development of a man will be brought about by practicing these exercises ten minutes each morning and evening. Other movements may be substituted for any or all of the following:

No. 1.—Brings into play every important muscle.

Stand erect with heels together and arms at the sides. Spring to a position with legs apart, forming an inverted ⅄ and arms extended so that a straight line —— runs through the arms and across the back from finger tip to finger tip; always alight on your toes. Return immediately to first position and repeat without pause until fatigued. This movement is the same as that of the "jack-on-the-string." Never become too tired. Increase the amount of your exercise gradually.

No. 2.—Hardens leg muscles and exercises the joints.

Stand erect, heels together and hands resting on the hips with thumbs pointing toward the spinal column. Bend the knees until the backs of the calves touch the backs of the thighs and the buttocks are close to the heels. Let heels leave the floor, balance on toes. Return immediately to first position and repeat. Keep the head and body erect. Use plenty of spring in all these exercises. Proper balance will come with practice.

No. 3.—Strengthens back muscles and reduces waist.

Stand with legs spread and arms raised straight over the head. Swing the arms downward, bending head and body, and allow arms and head to swing between legs until the eyes are looking between the legs. Return immediately to first position and repeat. Let arms and head go as far through on the downward swing as possible. Keep arms stiff and feet flat.

No. 4.—Develops muscles of arms, shoulders and chest.

Stand erect with upper arms close at side and forearms thrust straight out ahead at right angle with upper arms; hands clinched and turned upward (back of hand turned down). Thrust arms straight out ahead on level with shoulders, turning hands over in movement so that backs come up. Open hands at end of thrust, close fists and return to first position. Repeat several times. Vary by thrusting hands downward and upward. Experiment in directions.

No. 5.—Strengthens insteps and ankles.

Stand erect with hands clasped behind back. Rise on toes without losing balance and repeat.

THE SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER.

Military training is divided into schools. The school of the soldier teaches the recruit the movements in which he must perfect himself before he may undertake drill maneuvers with other soldiers. Several men should, if possible, go through this school together under the same instructor, for, while each acts as a unit independent of others, the general results are more beneficial. Arms are not necessary in the first lessons in this school. The recruit must obey commands. Commands are divided into two classes: the **preparatory command**, shown by black type, such as **forward**, indicates the movement that is to be executed and the **command** of execution shown by capitals such as **MARCH, HALT, or ARMS,**

causes the commencement of the execution of the movement. The first order (1) tells the soldier what to do; the second (2) tells him to do it. Third and fourth orders are used in involved movements.

ATTENTION is the first military position taught a recruit. It means simply to stand like a soldier. It is the natural position of the well balanced erect human body with muscles relaxed and was long ago adopted by military men as the simplest position for uniformity. It is the base for all drill work.

(1) **Squad** (2) **ATTENTION.** Heels together, feet turned out at angles of 45 degrees, legs straight, body erect, shoulders square, arms and hands hanging naturally at sides, thumbs along seams of trousers, head erect, eyes straight to the front, chin drawn in to make vertical axis of head and neck (this is most difficult part for average recruit), weight resting equally upon heels and balls of feet. Keep hips and shoulders level, chest out and stomach up. Practice will overcome initial stiffness. Hold position for lengthening periods.

To allow rest to men at drill there are three orders: **FALL OUT, REST, AT EASE.**

At **FALL OUT** men may leave ranks.

At **REST** each man keeps one foot in place but may talk or move body.

AT EASE each man keeps one foot in place, preserves silence, but may move body.

(1) **Parade** (2) **REST:** Move right foot six inches straight back, bend left knee to give position of ease, clasp hands in front of center of body, left hand being uppermost and left thumb lying between right thumb and forefinger. Keep silent and steady.

(1) **Eyes** (2) **RIGHT, (LEFT)** (3) **FRONT:** At (2) turn head to right or left oblique, fixing eyes on line of eyes of men in, or supposed to be in, same rank. At (3) turn head and eyes back to attention.

THE FACINGS:

To the flank—(1) **Right, (Left)** (2) **FACE:** Raise left heel and right toe; turning on right heel face to the right using ball of left foot to assist, place left foot by side of right. Left face is executed to the left; **right or left half face** is executed similarly, facing 45 degrees.

(1) **About** (2) **FACE:** Carry toe of right foot about a half foot-length to rear and slightly to left of left heel without changing position of left foot; face to rear, turning to right on left heel and right toe; place right heel by side of left. There is no left about face.

(1) **Hand** (2) **SALUTE:** Look toward person saluted. Raise right hand smartly till tip of forefinger touches lower part of hat or forehead above right eye, thumb and fingers extended and joined, palm to left, forearm inclined at 45 degrees, hand and wrist straight. (2) Drop arm after instant's pause.

STEPS AND MARCHINGS: (The military walk and run.) All steps and marchings executed from a halt, except right step, begin with left foot. Length of full step in quick time (military walk) is 30 inches from heel to heel. Cadence rate of 120 steps per minute. Length of full step double time (military run) is 36 inches, cadence rate of 180 steps per minute. Instructor may assist by calling "left," "right," "left," "right," at instant for planting either foot.

All steps and marchings are executed in quick time unless squad is marching in double time or double time is added to preparatory command. Example (1) **Squad right, double time** (2) **MARCH.**

Quick time, being at a halt—(1) **Forward** (2) **MARCH.** At (1) Forward, shift weight to right leg, left knee straight. At **MARCH,** move left foot smartly straight forward 30 inches and plant without shock. Repeat with right, etc. Let arms swing easily. This is a smart walk with attention given to cadence and length of stride to give uniformity. When once mastered the march step is the least fatiguing of all walking steps.

Double time, being at a halt or in quick time—(1) **Double time** (2) **MARCH.** If at a halt, at first command shift weight of body to right leg. At command **march,** raise forearms, fingers closed, to horizontal position along waistline; take up an easy run with step and cadence of double time, allowing natural swinging motion to arms.

If marching in quick time, at command **march,** given as either foot strikes the ground, take one step in quick time, and then step off in double time.

To resume quick time—(1) **Quick time** (2) **MARCH.** At command **march,** given as either foot strikes ground, advance and plant other foot in double time; resume quick time, dropping hands by sides.

TO MARK TIME. Being in march—(1) **Mark time** (2) **MARCH.** At command **march,** given as either foot strikes ground, advance and plant other foot; bring up foot in rear and continue cadence by alternately raising each foot about two inches and planting it on line with other.

Being at halt, at command **march**, raise and plant feet as described above.

THE HALF STEP. (1) **Half step** (2) **MARCH.** Take steps of 15 inches in quick time, 18 inches in double time.

Forward, half step, halt, and **mark time,** may be executed one from the other in quick or double time.

To resume the full step from half step or mark time: (1) **Forward,** (2) **MARCH.**

SIDE STEP. Being at a halt or mark time: (1) **Right (left) step,** (2) **MARCH.** Carry and plant right foot 15 inches to right; bring left foot beside it and continue movement in cadence of quick time.

The side step is used in short distances only and is not executed in double time.

If at order arms, side step is executed at **trail** without command.

BACK STEP. Being at a halt or mark time: (1) **Backward,** (2) **MARCH.** Take steps of 15 inches straight to rear.

Back step is used for short distances only and is not executed in double time.

If at order arms, back step is executed at **trail** without command.

TO HALT. To arrest the march in quick or double time: (1) **Squad** (2) **HALT.** At command **halt,** given as either foot strikes ground, plant other foot as in marching; raise and place first foot by side of other. If in double time, drop hands by sides.

TO MARCH BY THE FLANK. Being in march: (1) **By the right (left) flank,** (2) **MARCH.** At command **MARCH,** given as right foot strikes ground, advance and plant left foot, then face to right in marching and step off in new direction with right foot.

TO MARCH TO THE REAR. Being in march: (1) **To the rear,** (2) **MARCH.** At command, **march,** given as right foot strikes ground, advance and plant left foot; turn to right about on balls of both feet and immediately step off with left foot.

If marching in double time, turn to right about, taking four steps in place, keeping cadence, and then step off with left foot.

CHANGE STEP. Being in march: (1) **Change step,** (2) **MARCH.** At command **march,** given as right foot strikes ground, advance and plant left foot; plant toe of right foot near heel of left and step off with left foot.

The change on right foot is similarly executed, the command **march** being given as the left foot strikes ground.

MANUAL OF ARMS.

Manual of Arms or instruction in the handling of the rifle is the drill which aims to make the soldier's weapon a part of himself. His handling of the rifle must become instinctive—something that he can go through without thought. The manual of arms teaches the soldier how to handle his weapon the easiest posible way and each position serves a useful purpose.

Many movements of the manual involve several motions. The instructor should announce "by the numbers," which means such movements are executed one motion at a time as numbers are called.

Attention — Order Arms

POSITION OF ORDER ARMS STANDING (the position of **Attention** under arms). Butt of gun rests on ground, barrel to rear, toe of butt on line with toe of, and touching, right shoe, arms and hands hanging naturally, right hand holding gun between thumb and fingers.

Being at order arms: (1) **Present,** (2) **ARMS.** With right hand carry gun in front of center of body, barrel to rear and vertical, grasp it with left hand at balance, forearm horizontal and resting against body. (TWO) Grasp the small of the stock with the right hand.

Present Arms — Port Arms — Rifle Salute

Being at order arms: (1) **Port,** (2) **ARMS.** With right hand raise and throw gun diagonally across body, grasp it smartly with both hands; right, palm down, at small of stock; left, palm up, at balance; barrel up, sloping to left and crossing opposite junction of neck with left shoulder; right forearm horizontal; left forearm resting against body; gun in vertical plane parallel to front.

Being at present arms: (1) **Port,** (2) **ARMS.** Carry gun diagonally across body and take position of port arms.

Being at port arms: (1) **Present,** (2) **ARMS.** Carry gun to vertical position in front of center of body and take position of present arms.

Being at present or port arms: (1) **Order,** (2) **ARMS.** Let go with right hand; lower and carry gun to right with left hand; regrasp it with right hand just above lower band; let go with left hand, and take next to last position in coming to order. (TWO) Complete order.

Being at order arms: (1) **Right shoulder,** (2) **ARMS.** With right hand raise and throw piece diagonally across body; carry right hand quickly to butt, embracing it, heel between first two fingers. (TWO) Without changing grasp of right hand, place gun on right shoulder, barrel up and inclined at angle of 45 degrees from horizontal, trigger guard in hollow of shoulder, right elbow near side, piece in vertical plane perpendicular to front; carry left hand, thumb and fingers extended and joined, to small of stock, tip of forefinger touching cocking piece, wrist straight and elbow down. (THREE) Drop left hand by side.

Being at right shoulder arms: (1) **Order,** (2) **ARMS.** Press butt down quickly and throw piece diagonally across body, right hand retaining grasp of butt. (TWO), (THREE) Execute order arms as described from port arms.

Being at port arms: (1) **Right shoulder,** (2) **ARMS.** Change right hand to butt. (TWO), (THREE) As in right shoulder arms from order arms.

Being at right shoulder arms: (1) **Port,** (2) **ARMS.** Press butt down quickly and throw gun diagonally across body, right hand retaining its grasp of butt. (TWO) Change right hand to small of stock.

Being at right shoulder arms: (1) **Present,** (2) **ARMS.** Execute port arms. (THREE) Execute present arms.

Being at present arms: (1) **Right shoulder,** (2) **ARMS.** Execute port arms. (TWO), (THREE), (FOUR) Execute right shoulder arms as from port arms.

Being at port arms: (1) **Left shoulder,** (2) **ARMS.** Carry the gun with right hand and place it on left shoulder, barrel up, trigger guard in hollow of shoulder; at same time grasp butt with left hand, heel between first and second fingers, thumb and fingers closed on stock. (TWO) Drop right hand by side.

Being at left shoulder arms: (1) **Port,** (2) **ARMS.** Grasp gun with right hand at small of stock. (TWO) Carry gun to right with right hand, regrasp it with left, and take position of port arms.

Left shoulder arms may be ordered directly from order, right shoulder or present, or reverse. At command **arms** execute **port arms** and continued in cadence to position ordered.

Being at order arms: (1) **Parade,** (2) **REST.** Carry right foot 6 inches straight to rear, left knee slightly bent; carry muzzle in front of center of body, barrel to left; grasp piece with left hand just below stacking swivel, and with right hand below and against left.

Being at parade rest: (1) **Squad,** (2) **ATTENTION.** Resume order, left hand quitting gun opposite right hip.

Being at order arms: (1) **Trail,** (2) **ARMS.** Raise gun, right arm slightly bent, and incline muzzle forward so that barrel makes angle of about 30 degrees with the vertical. If men are far apart gun may be grasped at balance and held horizontally.

Being at trail arms: (1) **Order,** (2) **ARMS.** Lower the piece with the right hand and resume the order.

RIFLE SALUTE. Being at right shoulder arms: (1) **Rifle,** (2) **SALUTE.** Carry left hand smartly to small of stock, forearm horizontal, palm of hand down, thumb and fingers extended and joined, forefinger touching end of cocking piece; look toward person saluted. (TWO) Drop left hand by side; turn head and eyes to front.

Being at order or trail arms: (1) **Rifle,** (2) **SALUTE.** Carry left hand smartly to right side, palm of hand down, thumb and fingers extended and joined, forefinger against gun near muzzle; look toward person saluted. (TWO) Drop left hand by side; turn head and eyes to front.

Inspection

Right Shoulder Arms

Parade Rest

THE INSPECTION. (NOTE)—Great care should be taken to inspect guns before drill to make certain they are not loaded. Unless all rifles in squad are of same action formal inspection based on drill regulations is difficult.

Being at order arms: (1) **Inspection,** (2) **ARMS.** At second command take position of port arms. (TWO) Seize bolt handle with thumb and forefinger of right hand, turn handle up, draw bolt back and glance at chamber. Having found chamber empty, or having emptied it, raise head and eyes to front.

Being at inspection arms: (1) **Order (Right Shoulder, port),** (2) **ARMS.** At preparatory command push bolt forward, turn handle down, pull trigger, and resume port arms. At command arms, complete movement ordered.

TO DISMISS THE SQUAD. Being at halt: (1) **Inspection** (2) **ARMS,** (3) **Port,** (4) **ARMS,** (5) **DISMISSED.**

THE SCHOOL OF THE SQUAD.

The squad proper consists of seven privates and a corporal, grouped for purposes of instruction, discipline, control and order.

Upon entering the squad the soldier loses his identity; he is no longer a unit for instruction, the squad becomes the unit. Usually the squad assembles in four files, four front rank men and four rear rank men, the rear rank 40 inches behind the front, the corporal as the left front rank man. Each man stands four inches from his neighbor on either side. The sqad executes the movements learned in the school of the soldier and amplifies them in other movements.

Skirmish work and the use of the rifle are taught to the squad as a unit. In the squad the soldiers learn the oblique marchings, how to deploy as skirmishers and assemble and reassemble and how to operate their rifles under various conditions. Also they receive instructions in the use of cover in warfare. By the time the soldier has mastered the drill work of the squad he is proficient in the facings, steps and marchings, manual of arms, handling and use of the rifle, in deploy work, in seeking cover and firing from various positions.

SQUAD FORMATION.

The instructor's position is three paces in front of the squad's center. At the command, **FALL IN,** the men assemble in double rank at **ATTENTION,** pieces at the order, and men in order of height from right to left. Each man drops left arm as man on left has taken his place. At the command, **COUNT OFF,** all except right file executes **eyes right** and beginning on the right the men count **one, two, three, four,** each turning eyes to front as he counts.

ALIGNMENTS.

To align the squad, the base file or files having been established:

(1) **Right (left),** (2) **DRESS,** (3) **FRONT.** At command **dress** all men place left hand upon hip (whether dressing to the right or left), each man, except base file, when on or near new line executes **eyes right,** and, taking steps of 2 or 3 inches, places himself so that his right arm rests lightly against arm of man on his right, and his eyes and shoulders are in line with those of the men on his right; rear rank men cover in file.

The instructor verifies alignment of both ranks from right flank and orders up or back such men as may be out of line.

At command **front,** given when the ranks are aligned, each man turns head and eyes to front and drops left hand by side.

In first drills basis of alignment is established on, or parallel to, front of squad; afterwards, in oblique directions.

Whenever position of base file or files necessitates a considerable movement by squad, such movement will be executed by marching to front or oblique, to flank or backward, as case may be, without other command, and at trail.

To preserve the alignment when marching:

GUIDE RIGHT (LEFT). Men preserve their intervals from side of guide, yielding to pressure from that side and resisting

pressure from opposite direction; they recover intervals, if lost, by gradually opening out or closing in; they recover alignment by slightly lengthening or shortening step.

In double rank, front-rank man on right, or designated flank, conducts march; when marching faced to flank, leading man of front rank is guide.

Three of the basic movements of the squad are **squad right, squad right about** and **right turn.** They must be mastered.

TO TURN ON FIXED PIVOT.

Being in line, to turn and march: (1) **Squad right (left),** (2) **MARCH.** At second command, right flank man in front rank faces to right in marching and marks time; other front rank men oblique to right, place themselves abreast of pivot and mark time. In rear rank third man from right, followed in column by second and first, moves straight to front until in rear of his front-rank man, when all face to right in marching and mark time; the other number of rear flank moves straight to front four paces and places himself abreast of man on his right. Men on new line glance toward marching flank while marking time and, as last man arrives on line, both ranks execute **forward, march,** without command.

Being in line, to turn and halt: (1) **Squad right (left),** (2) **MARCH;** (3) **Squad,** (4) **HALT.** Third command is given immediately after second. Turn is executed as prescribed in preceding paragraph except that all men, on arriving on new line, mark time until fourth command is given, when all halt. Fourth command should be given as last man arrives on line.

Being in line, to turn about and march: (1) **Squad right (left) about,** (2) **MARCH.** At second command, front rank twice executes **squad right,** initiating second **squad right** when man on marching flank has arrived abreast of rank. In rear rank third man from right, followed by second and first in column, moves in new direction until in rear of his front-rank man, when all face to right in marching, mark time, and glance toward marching flank. Fourth man marches on left of third to new position as he arrives on line, both ranks execute **forward, march** without command.

Being in line, to turn about and halt: (1) **Squad right (left) about,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Squad,** (4) **HALT.** Same as above except all men, on arriving on new line, mark time until fourth command is given, when all halt.

TO TURN ON MOVING PIVOT.

Being in line: (1) **Right (left) turn,** (2) **MARCH.** Movement is executed by each rank successively and on same ground. At second command, pivot man of front rank faces to right in marching and takes half step; other men of rank oblique to right until opposite their places in line, then execute a second right oblique and take half step on arriving abreast of the pivot man. All glance toward marching flank while at half step and take full step without command as last man arrives on line.

Right (Left) half turn is executed in a similar manner.

TO TAKE INTERVALS AND DISTANCES.

Being in line at a halt: (1) **Take interval,** (2) **To the right (left),** (3) **MARCH,** (4) **Squad** (5) **HALT.** At second command rear-rank men march backward 4 steps and halt; at command **march** all face to right and leading man of each rank steps off; other men step off in succession, each following preceding man at 4 paces, rear-rank men marching abreast of their file leaders.

At command **halt,** given when all have their intervals, all halt and face to the front.

Being at intervals, to assemble squad: (1) **Assemble to the right (left),** (2) **MARCH.** Front-rank man on right stands fast, rear-rank man on right closes to 40 inches, other men face to right, close by shortest line, and face to front.

Being in line at a halt and having counted off: (1) **Take distance,** (2) **MARCH,** (3) **Squad,** (4) **HALT.** At command **march** No. 1 of front rank moves straight to front; Nos. 2, 3 and 4 of front rank and Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 of rear-rank, in order named, move straight to front, each stepping off so as to follow preceding man at 4 paces. The command **halt** is given when all have their distances.

In case more than one squad is in line, each squad executes movement as above. Guide of each rank of numbers is right.

Being at distances, to assemble squad: (1) **Assemble,** (2) **MARCH.** No. 1 of the front rank stands fast; the other numbers move forward to their proper places in line.

THE OBLIQUE MARCH.

Squad being in column or correctly aligned, instructor causes squad to face half right or half left, points out to men their relative positions, and explains that these are to be maintained in oblique march.

(1) Right (left) oblique, (2) MARCH. Each man steps off in a direction 45 degrees to right of his original front. He preserves his relative position, keeping shoulders parallel to those of guide (man on right front of line or column), and so regulates his steps that ranks remain parallel to their original front.

At the command HALT men halt faced to front.

To resume original direction: (1) Forward, (2) MARCH. Men half face to left in marching and then move straight to front.

If at half step or mark time while obliquing, oblique march is resumed by commands: (1) Oblique, (2) MARCH.

TO FOLLOW THE CORPORAL.

Being assembled or deployed, to march squad without unnecessary commands, corporal places himself in front and commands: FOLLOW ME.

If in line or skirmish line, No. 2 of front rank follows in trace of corporal at about 3 paces; other men conform to movements of No. 2, guiding on him and maintaining their relative positions.

If in column, head of column follows corporal.

TO DEPLOY AS SKIRMISHERS.

Being in any formation, assembled: (1) As skirmishers, (2) MARCH. The corporal places himself in front of squad, if not already there. Moving at a run, men place themselves abreast of corporal at half-pace intervals, Nos. 1 and 2 on his right, Nos. 3 and 4 on left, rear-rank men on right of their file leaders, extra men on left of No. 4; all then conform to corporal's gait.

When squad is acting alone, skirmish line is similarly formed on No. 2 of front rank, who stands fast or continues march, as case may be, corporal places himself in front of squad when advancing and in rear when halted.

When deployed as skirmishers, men march at ease, pieces at trail.

The normal interval between skirmishers is one-half pace, resulting practically in one man per yard of front.

TO INCREASE OR DIMINISH INTERVALS

If assembled, and it is desired to deploy at greater than normal interval; or if deployed, and it is desired to increase or decrease interval: (1) As skirmishers, (so many) paces, (2) MARCH.

Intervals are taken at indicated number of paces. If already deployed, men move by flank toward or away from guide.

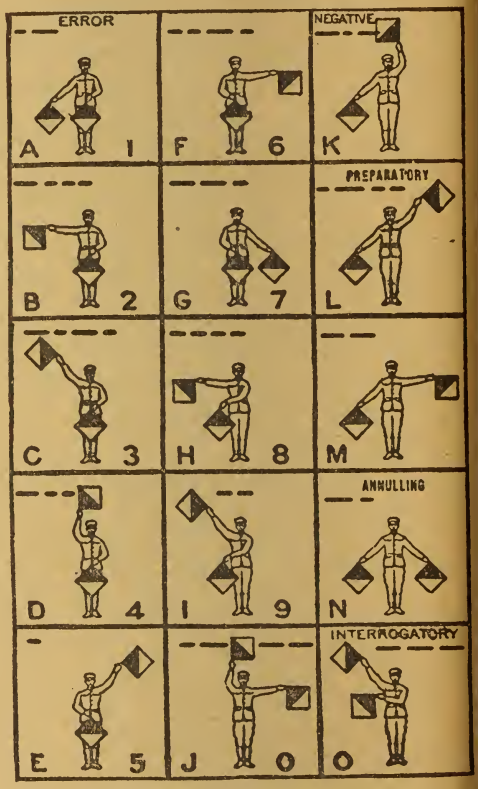
SIGNALS AND CODES.

Much depends on the ability of soldiers to work with signals.

The following arm signals are prescribed. In making them either arm may be used. Signals received on firing line are repeated back to prevent misunderstanding:

Forward, march. Carry hand to shoulder; straighten and hold arm horizontally, thrusting it in direction of march.

TWO ARM SEMAPHORE CODE



This signal is also used to execute quick time from double time.

Halt. Carry hand to shoulder; thrust hand upward and hold arm vertically.

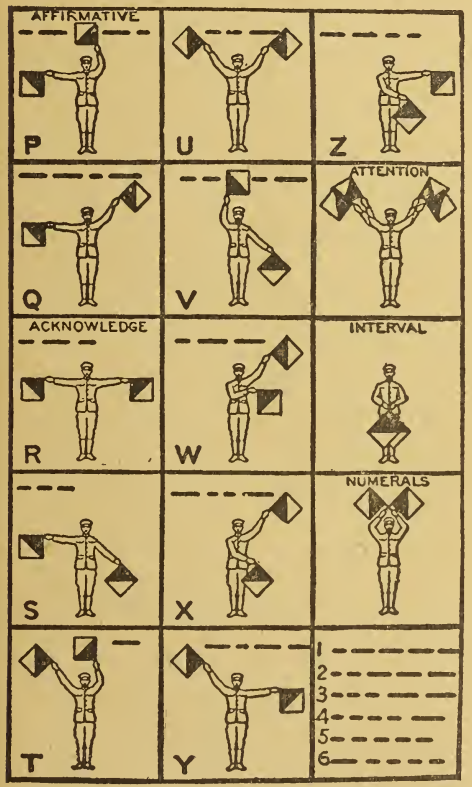
Double time, march. Carry hand to shoulder; rapidly thrust hand upward full extent of arm several times.

Squads right, march. Raise arm laterally until horizontal; carry it to a vertical position above head and swing it several times between vertical and horizontal positions.

Squads left, march. Raise arm laterally until horizontal; carry it downward to side and swing it several times between downward and horizontal positions.

Squads right about, march (if in close order), or, **To the rear, march** (if in skirmish line). Extend arm vertically above head; carry it laterally downward to side and swing it several times between vertical and downward positions.

TWO ARM SEMAPHORE CODE



Change direction or Column right (left), march. Hand on side toward which change of direction is to be made is carried across body to opposite shoulder, forearm horizontal, then swing in a horizontal plane, arm extended, pointing in new direction.

As skirmishers, march. Raise both arms laterally until horizontal.

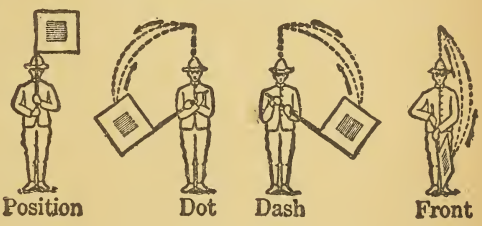
As skirmishers, guide center, march. Raise both arms laterally until horizontal; swing both simultaneously upward until vertical and return to horizontal; repeat several times.

As skirmishers, guide right (left), march. Raise both arms laterally until horizontal; hold arm on side of guide steadily in horizontal position; swing other upward until vertical and return it to horizontal position; repeat several times.

Assemble, march. Raise arm vertically to its full extent and describe horizontal circles.

Additional arm signals are employed in fighting formations.

WIGWAGGING IS SIGNALING BY ONE FLAG, TORCH, LANTERN OR SEARCHLIGHT BEAM.



There is one position and three motions. The position is with flag or other appliance held vertically, the signalman facing directly toward the receiving station. The "dot," first motion, is to the right of sender and embraces an arc of 90 degrees, starting with the vertical and returning to it. The "dash," second motion, is a similar motion to the left. The third motion, "front," is downward directly in front of the sender and instantly upward to first position. It indicates a pause or conclusion.

THE ASSEMBLY.

Being deployed: (1) **Assemble,** (2) **MARCH.** Men move toward corporal and form in their proper places in double time if he continues to advance.

TO KNEEL. Half face to right, kneel on right knee, sitting on right heel, left forearm across left thigh, gun at position of order arms.

TO LIE DOWN. Kneel with right knee against left heel, carry back left foot and lie on belly, body slightly to right. Gun horizontal and pointed to front, elbows on ground, right hand at small of gun stock, left hand at balance.

TO RISE. Reverse action of kneeling and lying down.

LOADING AND FIRING. Unless guns are of same type, rules of loading and firing

laid down by drill regulations cannot easily be followed. All commands for loading and firing are executed at a halt. When in double rank, rear rank does not load, aim or fire. The target, direction of fire and sight setting are pointed out by officers. Men are trained in the squad in the use of cover, the value of observation and the firing formations.

SCHOOL OF THE COMPANY.

The company in line is formed in double rank as in squad.

The company is usually divided into two, three, or four platoons. each usually consisting of not less than two nor more than four squads.

At the formation of the company the platoons or squads are numbered consecutively from right to left.

For convenience in giving commands and for reference, the designations, **right, center, left,** when in line, and **leading, center, rear,** when in column, are applied to platoons or squads. These designations apply to the actual right, left, center, head, or rear, in whatever direction the company may be facing. The **center squad** is the middle or right middle squad of the company.

Platoons are assigned to the lieutenants and non-commissioned officers, in order of rank, as follows: (1) right; (2) left; (3) center (right center); (4) left center.

The company executes the **halt, rests, facings, steps and marchings, manual of arms, loadings and firings,** takes **intervals and distances and assembles, increases and diminishes intervals, resumes attention, obliques,** resumes the direct march, preserves alignments, **kneels, lies down,** and **rises,** as explained in the Schools of the Soldier and the Squad, substituting in the commands **company** for **squad.**

TO FORM THE COMPANY.

At sounding of assembly first sergeant takes position 6 paces in front of where center of company is to be, faces it, and commands: **FALL IN.**

The right guide of company places himself, facing to front, where right of company is to rest, and at such point that center of company will be 6 paces from and opposite first sergeant; squads form in their proper places on left of right guide, superintended by other sergeants, who then take their posts.

First sergeant commands: **REPORT.** Remaining in position at order, squad leaders, in succession from the right, salute and report: **All present; Private(s)——— absent.** First sergeant does not return salutes of squad leaders; he then commands: (1) **Inspection,** (2) **ARMS,** (3) **Order,** (4) **ARMS,** faces about, salutes captain, reports: **Sir, all present or accounted for,** or the names of unauthorized absentees, and, without command, takes his post.

If the company cannot be formed by squads, first sergeant commands: (1) **Inspection,** (2) **ARMS,** (3) **Right shoulder,** (4) **ARMS,** and calls roll. Each man, as his name is called, answers here and executes order arms. The sergeant then effects the division into squads and reports company as prescribed above.

The captain places himself 12 paces in front of the center of, and facing, the company and in time to receive the report of the first sergeant.

The lieutenants take their posts when the first sergeant has reported. Officers draw sabers.

TO DISMISS THE COMPANY.

Being in line at a halt, the captain directs the first sergeant **Dismiss the Company.** The officers fall out; the first sergeant places himself faced to the front, 3 paces to the front and 2 paces from the nearest flank of the company, salutes, faces toward opposite flank of the company, and commands: (1) **Inspection,** (2) **ARMS,** (3) **Port,** (4) **ARMS,** (5) **DISMISSED.**

ALIGNMENTS.

The alignments are executed as prescribed in the School of the Squad, the guide being established instead of the flank file. The rear-rank man of the flank file keeps the head and eyes to the front and covers his file leader.

At each alignment the captain places himself in prolongation of the line, 2 paces from and facing the flank toward which the dress is made, verifies the alignment, and commands: **FRONT.**

Platoon leaders take a like position when required to verify alignments.

The primary movements of the company which must be mastered are:

1. Being in line to turn the company.
2. Being in line to change direction.
3. Being in line to form column of squads and change direction.
4. Being in column of squads to change direction.
5. Being in column of squads or platoons, to form line on right or left.

6. Being in column of platoons or squads, to form line to the front.

(1) Being in line, to turn the company: (1) Company right (left), (2) MARCH, (3) Company, (4) HALT; or, (3) Forward, (4) MARCH.

At second command right-flank man in front rank faces to right in marching and marks time; other front-rank men oblique to right, place themselves abreast of the pivot, and mark time; in rear rank third man from the right, followed in column by second and first, moves straight to front until in rear of his front-rank man, when all face to right in marching and mark time; remaining men of rear rank move straight to the front 4 paces, oblique to right, place themselves abreast of third man, cover their file leaders, and mark time; right guide steps back, takes post on flank, and marks time.

The fourth command may be given any time after movement begins but each man obeys only as he reaches his place at rear of new line.

(2) Being in line, to change direction: (1) Right (left) turn, (2) MARCH, (3) Forward, (4) MARCH.

Executed as prescribed in School of Squad, except that men do not glance toward marching flank and that all take full step at fourth command. Right guide is pivot of front rank. Each rear-rank man obliques on same ground as his file leader.

(3) Being in line to form column of squads and change direction: (1) Squads right (left), Column right (left), (2) MARCH; or, (1) Right (left) by squads, (2) MARCH.

In first case right squad initiates column right as soon as it has completed squad right.

In second case, at command MARCH, right squad marches forward; remainder of company executes squads right, column left, and follows right squad. Right guide, when he has posted himself in front of right squad, takes four short steps, then resumes full step; right squad conforms.

(4) Being in column of squads, to change direction: (1) Column right (left), (2) MARCH.

At second command front rank of leading squad turns to right on moving pivot as in School of the Squad; other ranks, without command, turn successively on same ground and in a similar manner.

(5) Being in column of squads, to form line on right or left: (1) On right (left) into line, (2) MARCH, (3) Company, (4) HALT, (5) FRONT.

At first command leader of leading unit commands: Right turn. Leaders of other units command: Forward, if at a halt. At second command leading unit turns to right on moving pivot. Command HALT is given when leading unit has advanced desired distance in new direction; it halts; its leader then commands: RIGHT DRESS.

Units in rear continue to march straight to front; each, when opposite right of its place in line, executes right turn at command of its leader; each is halted on line at command of its leader, who then commands: RIGHT DRESS. All dress on the first unit in line.

If executed in double time, leading squad marches in double time until halted.

Being in column of platoons to form line on right or left.

At captain's command on right into line, leader of first platoon commands right turn, leaders of rear platoons, if halted, command forward; if marching, they caution their platoons to continue the march. The first platoon executes right turn at the captain's command MARCH. Having completed turn platoon commander gives command, forward, MARCH.

The remaining platoon commanders give right turn, MARCH, when opposite their places, and command, forward, MARCH, when turn has been completed.

When leading platoon has advanced the desired distance captain gives command, company, HALT. At command company, leading platoon leader gives command, platoon. His platoon only halts at captain's command, HALT. Platoon leader then gives command, RIGHT DRESS. Remaining platoons are successively halted and dressed by their leader.

(6) Being in column of platoons or squads, to form line to front: (1) Right (left) front into line, (2) MARCH, (3) Company, (4) HALT, (5) FRONT.

At first command leaders of units in rear of leading one command right oblique. Leader of first unit commands, Forward. At second command first unit moves straight forward; rear units oblique as indicated. Command HALT is given when leading unit has advanced desired distance; it halts; its leader then commands: LEFT DRESS. Each of rear units, when opposite its place in line, resumes original direction at command of its leader; each is halted on line at command of its leader, who then commands: LEFT DRESS. All dress on first unit line.

Having mastered these fundamental movements of squads, platoons and company, all

other movements in drill regulations may be perfected with practice.

FIELD SERVICE.

TRAINING, DISCIPLINE AND PROTECTION IN CAMP: Having mastered the drills and the movements of the soldier, the fighting man's education has been begun but is as yet incomplete for he must learn how to operate in field work. Camp training is necessary to make an effective fighting man, for each must learn how to take care of himself properly while living in the open. In this course of instruction the soldier learns how to pitch and strike his tent, how to cook his meals, how to care for his health and make himself as comfortable as the situation will allow. Military camps are laid out on certain prescribed plans to prevent confusion. These plans are rigidly adhered to as far as local conditions allow, for where thousands of men are grouped together in a small space, efficiency demands uniformity in all matters. Camps are formed by regiments and are divided into business streets and residential sections. Once a man has mastered the camp plan he should be able, upon entering any camp, to go directly to any spot he may wish.

In the army there is a place for everything and everything is expected to be in its place. The uniform camp details each animal, tent and feed box to an exact spot, where it may be found at an instant's notice. Everything is systematically done without waste of energy or confusion. On the march a new camp is made every night exactly like the one made the night before, and when it is struck the next morning the formula is also exact.

The camp city must have its laws just as any city has laws. Its water system must be protected from pollution, for water is the most common cause of disease. Usually all water used in camp comes from one source, a stream, so in order to protect the men's health, guards are placed along the banks to prevent fouling of the water. The drinking water is drawn from a point farthest upstream; lower down animals are watered, the men are allowed to bathe next and the camp washing is done at a point farthest downstream.

Camp kitchens and cooking utensils are kept scrupulously clean and all garbage and refuse is disposed of in order not to attract flies. A dirty camp kitchen or refuse pile in the vicinity is a certain breeding place for disease. Soldiers now understand that their good health depends, in a great measure, on following the prescribed rules of sanitation and hygiene. In field work, eating is done on an irregular schedule, but every effort is made to give the soldier his heaviest meal at the close of the day's work. The wise soldier at hard work satisfies himself with army grub, supplied to his company. It is well prepared, nourishing and less likely to upset his digestive apparatus than food obtained by outside purchase or gift.

At the end of the day's march, the soldier pitches his tent, airs his clothing and blankets, prepares his bed, if possible bathes, and makes himself as comfortable as circumstances will permit.

Certain men are detailed for camp protection. Those on outpost duty guard approaches to the camp, at a distance from it sufficient to allow the men to prepare themselves for defense in case of an attack. The men posted farthest out to give alarms are called **outguards.** Behind them is the main line of observation called **Cossack posts, sentry squads** or **pickets,** which furnish men to relieve the outguards or sentinels. Between this line and the camp are larger groups of men detailed as **supports** for the outposts. They are to aid the first line in case of attack. The **reserve** lies still nearer the camp and is the final line of defense between the enemy and the main body of troops. Thus protected the soldier in camp may sleep without fear of surprise.

TRAINING, DISCIPLINE AND PROTECTION ON THE MARCH.

For every minute of actual fighting the average soldier must spend days marching. For this reason particular attention has been given to footwear and the weight of equipment. Ill-fitting shoes will destroy an army. Useless and heavy equipment will reduce its mobility tremendously. The average day's march, under ordinary conditions, is between 12 and 15 miles, though campaigning often brings army corps to a state of efficiency in which the men will do between twenty and thirty miles day after day. Marching is far slower than walking, for it is gauged by the ability of the men to carry a quarter or third of their own weights on their backs over roads where they are unable to pick their paths, but must plow straight ahead through all obstacles, with clocklike, measured regularity. The marching power of a seasoned army is far, far greater than that of green recruits. In fact, the new men, unaccustomed to the extra load and the rules of the march, are

virtually useless. The rules of the march allow ten minutes rest in each hour, but discipline does not allow the soldier to leave the ranks or lag during any of the fifty minutes he is on his feet, for breaking the ranks means the disorganization of an entire column. The column of squads is the usual marching formation. At route step each man carries his gun at ease, muzzle elevated. Ranks preserve distance, but it is not necessary to keep step.

Trained soldiers, except on forced marches, do little eating or drinking when on the road, as experience has taught them that such a course is the most satisfactory in the end, though the temptation may be great. Above all things, the soldier cares for his feet. His shoes must allow for the spreading of his feet, due to the extra weight he carries. He must keep his shoes free from sand and gravel and his socks free from wrinkles, which will cause blisters. Cleanliness has become prevalent in the army, as it is the surest means of maintaining physical comfort. If unable to bathe at night, the soldier will move heaven and earth to get sufficient water to bathe his feet.

The same watch for the enemy is kept on the march that exists around the camp. An advance guard, broken into groups, preceeds the main column and clears the way. In the extreme advance is the POINT, consisting of a few men. It is followed closely by the ADVANCE party, which is backed up by the SUPPORT and a still larger body called the RESERVE. Groups of men called patrols or flankers operate on the flanks or sides of marching columns to protect the main body from surprise. The rear guard prevents surprise from the back and rounds up stragglers.

TRAINING, DISCIPLINE AND EFFICIENCY IN BATTLE.

Technically, this phase is called FIRE CONTROL AND DISCIPLINE. In modern warfare the soldier seldom gets a "square" shot at an enemy. Usually the enemy is invisible and the soldier often has difficulty in locating the direction from which the fire is coming. To train men to shoot accurately on a rifle range at an inanimate target is one thing, to control them and make their fire effective under actual fighting conditions is quite another.

Soldiers are not left to shoot where they think the enemy lies, but their fire is directed by the officers. If no enemy is in sight a systematic bullet spraying of all ground in the direction from which the fire comes is followed under the close observation of officers through field glasses. The commander thus controls the direction of the fire until the enemy either by showing himself or through the slackening of his fire, gives his position away. Such work demands the highest discipline and coolness on the part of men and officers. When once the officers have located the enemy they estimate the range and pass it to the men. Sights are adjusted and at the command the real efficient firing begins. If the range is to be changed the order is transmitted down the line by whistle and signal to the platoon leaders, who pass it to the squad leaders, who in turn pass it to the men under them. Under this system the man with the rifle never takes his eyes from the enemy, yet he receives and executes his orders with the regularity of clockwork. In battle, orders are given largely by whistle and signal, as words are lost in the din.

Combat is divided into two classes—the offensive or attack, and the defensive. The aggressive policy, whether in daily life or in battle, is the policy that produces decisive results. There are general advantages on both sides and no two battles have ever been fought under exactly the same circumstances. Often the attacking side is able to select its own ground, but usually the position is chosen by the enemy. Then, too, the attack may launch itself against any point in the line it chooses, while the defense must prepare to resist at all points. The fire of the attack converges on the defenders, while the answering fire is diverging.

ATTACKING A POSITION.

In the attack the vital factors are the morals of the men and the superiority of their shooting, or, technically, their **Fire Superiority. Fire Superiority** means to produce a heavier proportionate volume of accurate and effective fire than the enemy, to put out of action a greater proportionate number of men. The principles of attack have not changed since war began. The aim is to have better troops than the enemy at the right place at the right time and to deliver a blow which he cannot resist. The advantage of initiative is with the attacking force. The attack demands a greater number of troops than the defense because those advancing are more exposed than the men on the defense. The attack offers a moving target, however, while the defense is stationary, though better protected. The losses of the attacking side will be greater, but the side inflicting the greater propor-

tionate loss is certain to win, morals being equal. Attacks are not made blindly. Officers who do not estimate the situation by gaining all possible information about the enemy are likely to send their men to certain destruction. Once an attack is repulsed the moral advantage is with the defenders. Having decided upon a course of action in the attack the more information passed to the men the better their spirit, particularly information dealing with their supports. As has been said before, attacks are not now made in mass but rather in long waves of deploying troops. Charges are not made until fire superiority has been obtained either by artillery or rifle fire. Bayonets are fixed before the charge begins, reserves and supports are brought up. As the line charges, troops in the rear must maintain the superiority of fire. In other words, they must keep as many of the enemy as possible from bringing an effective fire to bear on the attacking line. If the enemy holds until the bayonet comes into use, all depends on the number and morals of the troops engaged in the man to man encounter. Attacks, however, which have the strength to come to hand to hand fighting are seldom turned back by men who have been unable to beat them back by rifle fire.

Technically, the attack is divided into the **deployment** or forming of the battle line; the **advance** usually under hot fire from the defense which, however, remains unanswered; the **fire attack,** which is the effort to obtain fire superiority made after the attacking force has secured the most favorable position possible; the **charge** after fire superiority is obtained, and the **pursuit** to reap the full fruits of victory. The two most usual attacks are: the frontal, delivered directly against the enemy and likely to prove successful only when the attacking force has marked superiority in numbers and fire; the enveloping, which adds to the frontal attack by striking at either or both flanks, the aim being to overlap, envelope and smother the enemy.

DEFENDING A POSITION.

There are two kinds of defense: the passive defense, where there is no object but the holding of the position, and the active defense, where a position is held temporarily with the idea of attacking the enemy later. An officer on the defense aims to select a position which will give him the greatest advantage possible and put the enemy at the greatest possible disadvantage. This is a matter of geographical location and is merely a common sense adaptation of natural resources. The position should be selected so that the enemy must attack or give up the advance, while the defense should always have a means of retreat. In other words, don't let the enemy turn your flank or get your back against a wall.

If possible, trenches are dug and all natural barriers taken advantage of. The greater the time the more complete the defense works. Often troops on the defense have opportunity to impede the advance by felling trees, obstructing roads, destroying bridges in the enemy's line of march and erecting entanglements in advance of the position to be defended. One important move is to determine exact distances to certain objects in the field of fire directly ahead of the position. This gives the defending troops absolute range and a corresponding advantage in securing and retaining fire superiority. The advantage of position and concealment are with the defense, but one of the most trying positions for the soldier is to see men advancing against him unchecked despite his efforts. The closer home the attack is driven, the stronger the morale of the advancing troops and the weaker that of the defenders. A weakening of morale means a loss in firing efficiency. The advancing troops are undismayed by their dead and wounded who are left behind, and losses are not estimated as each man becomes intent on his work in advancing, while the defenders are handicapped by their losses which are ever present. In the work of defense much care should be given to the means of bringing up supports and of moving men in the line from one position to another, also in providing ammunition. On this point the defense has an advantage. Under present conditions as few men as possible are kept under fire in the first trenches, until the attack is launched in order to prevent unnecessary loss from artillery fire. However, troops are sent forward as soon as the actual attack begins. Often the repulse of the enemy is followed by a counter attack, but many a battle has been lost by an ill-timed counter attack. However, the regulations of the army make this point in discussing the defense:

"The passive defense should be assumed only when circumstances force it. Only the offensive wins. An active defense seeks a favorable decision. A favorable decision cannot be expected without counter attack." Men retiring from trenches are covered as far as possible by supports and reserves,

and every effort is made to retire without confusion or disorganization, for nothing effects the morale of soldiers like the flight of men either singly or in large bodies.

ARMY INSIGNIA EXPLAINED.

The uniform of the United States Army stands for democracy. It is almost the same for all ranks from private to commanding general—so much so, in fact, that it is often difficult to recognize a man's place in the service at first glance. But a closer view will tell the whole story to any experienced observer.

"Insignia" is the term used to include all the badges, buttons, braids, hat cords, and other devices which indicate these three things:

1. The rank of each officer or soldier.
2. His branch of the service or his special duties.
3. His personal experience or record.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE MAY WEAR DESIGN.

An ordinary private's uniform carries no insignia of rank. When a man becomes a first-class private, however, in the Engineer Corps, Hospital Corps, Ordnance Department, Quartermaster Corps, or Signal Corps, he is entitled to wear on the sleeves of his coat and shirt the design of the department to which he belongs.

A lance corporal wears on his sleeve an inverted V-shaped bar. A corporal has two bars, and a sergeant three bars. Below the sergeant's three V-shaped (inverted) bars may appear a number of additional marks, indicating his duties. For example, a first sergeant has a diamond-shaped mark; the stable sergeant has a device representing a horse's head; the color sergeant has a star; the battalion quartermaster sergeant has three horizontal bars; the chief trumpeter has one bar and a device representing a bugle; and so on. All the cloth designs, such as those just described, which are sewn on the sleeves, are known as "chevrons."

INSIGNIA OF RANK.

Above the non-commissioned officers, rank is shown by various insignia on the shoulder loops of coats, on the sleeves of coats and overcoats, on the collars of shirts, and by hat cords. The most important are those made of metal and sewn on shoulder loops and shirt collars. A major general has two silver stars; a brigadier general, one silver star; a colonel, a silver eagle; a lieutenant colonel, a silver oak leaf; a major, a gold oak leaf; a captain, two silver bars; and a first lieutenant, one silver bar. A second lieutenant has no shoulder insignia. You can readily tell the rank of any officer by glancing at these metal insignia.

It is quite often necessary, however, to recognize that some one at a little distance is a commissioned officer in order that you may treat him with the courtesy due to all officers; in this case you look for the marks indicating that a man holds a commission without waiting to observe his exact rank. Until recently commissioned officers customarily wore leather leggings, while all enlisted men wore canvas leggings. However, leather leggings may now be worn by mounted men. The hat cord is another mark of rank which is easily observed; the hat cords of generals are gold; those of other officers are of gold and black. Another mark of an officer is a band of brown braid about 3 inches from the end of the coat sleeve. Officers of the General Staff Corps wear black braid instead of brown. On overcoats the braid is sewn on in loops except that of general officers, who wear two black bands of braid.

HAT CORDS SHOW BRANCH.

Every branch of the service has it special color which appears on the hat cords of enlisted men, on the chevrons of non-commissioned officers, and in many other places. These colors are:

Infantry, light blue.
Cavalry, yellow.
Artillery, scarlet.
Adjutant General's, Inspector General's, and Judge Advocate General's Departments, dark blue.
Engineer Corps, scarlet intertwined with white.
Signal Corps, orange intertwined with white.
Medical Department, maroon.
Quartermaster Corps, buff.
Ordnance Department, black intertwined with scarlet.

By remembering these colors you will often be able easily to recognize men and troops. In addition to these colors, every branch of the service has its own device.

REGIMENTAL INSIGNIA.

The number of the regiment to which each man belongs is on the collar of his coat. All regimental numbers will run in three different series, showing whether each regiment was originally a part of the Regular Army, of the National Guard, or of the National Army. The number of regiments formerly of the Regular Army will begin with the figure 1 and run up to the figure 100; those of regiments formerly in the National Guard will begin with figure 101 and run up to 300; those of regiments in the new National Army will begin with figure 301. The former National Guard regiments will show also their former State designations, as, for example, (1st Me.), (2d Pa.), etc. The device of regiments of the new National Army in the same way will show the State from

SERVICE ARM AND RANK IN THE ARMY.

U.S. **U.S.R.**

Regular Army — National Army — Reserve Corps

The above letters, plain for officers and enlisted men, dress uniform; as buttons for enlisted men, service uniform; are worn on collar of coat, or on the collar of the shirt if the coat is not worn:

The arms of the service are indicated by service hat cords and by collar insignia.

HAT CORDS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.....Gold.
ALL OTHER OFFICERS.....Gold and black.

ENLISTED MEN
Infantry.....Light blue
Cavalry.....Yellow.

ENLISTED MEN
Artillery (F. and C.).....Scarlet.
Medical Department.....Maroon.

ENLISTED MEN
Quartermaster Corps.....Buff.
Corps of Engineers.....Scarlet and white.

ENLISTED MEN
Ordnance Department.....Black and scarlet.
Signal Corps.....Orange and white.

COLLAR INSIGNIA.

Plain for officers and enlisted dress uniform. Buttons enlisted service uniform.

Infantry

Field Artillery

Medical Department

Judge Advocate General's Department

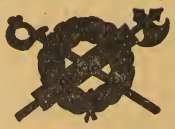
Quartermaster General's Department

Ordnance Department

Cavalry

Coast Artillery

Adjutant General's Department


Inspector General's Department

Corps of Engineers

Signal Corps

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COMMISSIONED OFFICERS —INSIGNIA ON SHOULDER

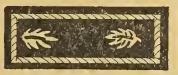
General
Coat of arms of the United States and two silver stars.

Lieutenant General
One large silver star and two small silver stars.

Major General
Two silver stars.

Brigadier General
One silver star.

Colonel
Silver spread eagle.



Lieutenant Colonel
A silver leaf.

Major
A gold leaf.

Captain
Two silver bars.

First Lieutenant
One silver bar.

Second Lieutenant
No loop insignia.

Chaplain
Latin cross.

CHEVRONS AND SPECIALTY MARKS

The more frequent Chevrons, only are given.
The colors of the hat cords are used in the chevrons.

First Sergeant

Sergeant

Corporal

Private, 1st Class.
Insignia of color of arm of service.

Chief Mechanic

Gunner

Electrician

Mechanic

Bandsman

Cook

Master Electrician

Casemate Electrician Coast Artillery

Engineers Coast Artillery

Observer (First Class) Plotter Coast Artillery

Gun Commander

Gunners First Class Coast Artillery

Master Gunner

Figure of Merit Coast Artillery

Mechanic Farrier

Mechanic Saddler

Wagoner

Bugler

Fireman

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UNITED STATES NAVY

CAP DEVICES

Marines

Navy
Commissioned Officer

Navy
Warrant Officer

Navy
Chief Petty Officer

ENLISTED MEN

Navy

On ribbon
U.S.S. AND NAME OF VESSEL

Naval Militia

On ribbon
NAVAL MILITIA

Naval Reserve

On ribbon
NAVAL RESERVE FORCE

SERVICE COAT COLLAR DEVICES—NAVY

(Also used on shoulder devices for ranks through Commodore.)
(Marines show rank on shoulder loop as in Army.)

LINE OFFICERS

Admiral of the Navy

Admiral

Vice Admiral

Rear Admiral

Commodore

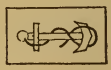
Captain

Commander

Lieutenant Commander

Lieutenant

Lieutenant Junior Grade



Ensign

STAFF OFFICERS

Same as equal rank of line officers, but corps devices appear in place of anchors

CORPS DEVICES

Medical

Pay

Prof. Math.

Naval Constructor

Civil Engineer

Dental Officer

Chaplain

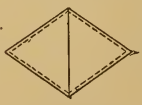
CHIEF WARRANT OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS, MATES

Ch. Boatswain
Boatswain

Ch. Gunner
Gunner

Ch. Machinist
Machinist

Ch. Carpenter
Carpenter



Ch. Sailmaker
Sailmaker

Ch. Pharmacist
Pharmacist

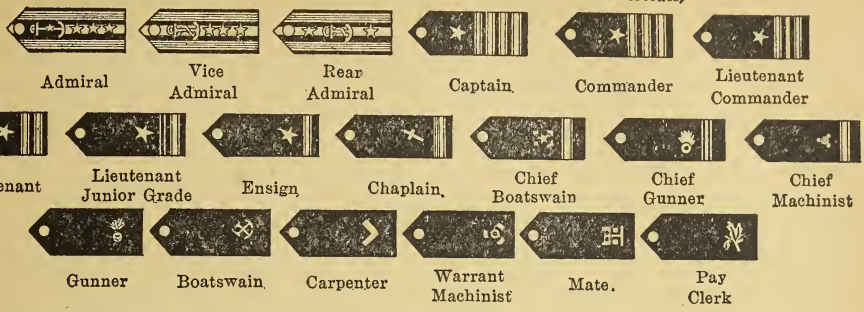
Chief Pay Clerk
Paymaster's Clerk

Midshipman

Mate

OFFICERS' SHOULDER MARKS

(Worn with White Summer Service Uniform and Blue Service Overcoats)



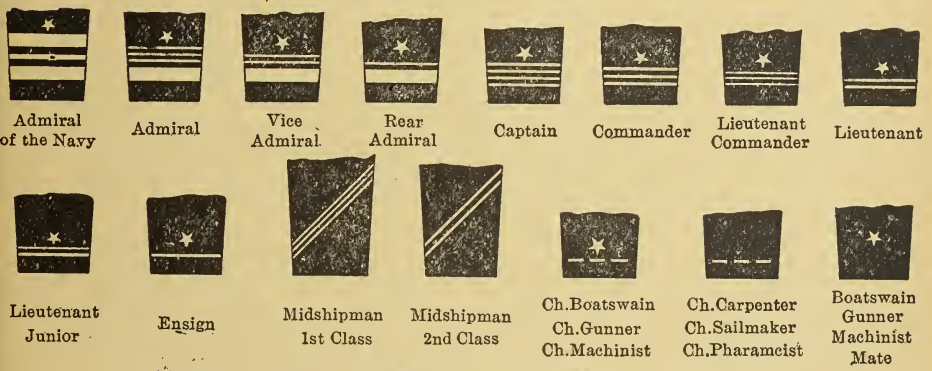
Admiral · Vice Admiral · Rear Admiral · Captain · Commander · Lieutenant Commander · Lieutenant · Lieutenant Junior Grade · Ensign · Chaplain · Chief Boatswain · Chief Gunner · Chief Machinist · Gunner · Boatswain · Carpenter · Warrant Machinist · Mate · Pay Clerk

SLEEVE MARKS OF COMMISSIONED AND WARRANT OFFICERS——NAVY.

Staff officers same stripes, but instead of stars, corps colors are used with stripes.
Corps colors: Medical, maroon; Pay, white; Prof. Math., olive green; Civil Eng., blue; Med. Res., crimson; Dental, orange.

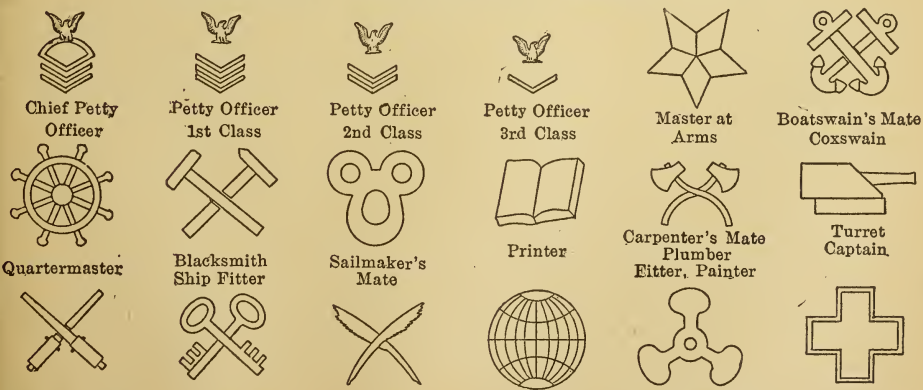
LINE OFFICERS.

Also used on shoulder devices for ranks below Commodore:



Admiral of the Navy · Admiral · Vice Admiral · Rear Admiral · Captain · Commander · Lieutenant Commander · Lieutenant · Lieutenant Junior · Ensign · Midshipman 1st Class · Midshipman 2nd Class · Ch.Boatswain Ch.Gunner Ch.Machinist · Ch.Carpenter Ch.Sailmaker Ch.Pharamcist · Boatswain Gunner Machinist Mate

RATINGS AND A FEW SPECIALTY MARKS——NAVY



Chief Petty Officer · Petty Officer 1st Class · Petty Officer 2nd Class · Petty Officer 3rd Class · Master at Arms · Boatswain's Mate Coxswain · Quartermaster · Blacksmith Ship Fitter · Sailmaker's Mate · Printer · Carpenter's Mate Plumber Fitter, Painter · Turret Captain · Gunner's Mate · Storekeeper · Yeoman · Electrician · Machinist's Mate · Hospital Corps

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which each organization, or the bulk of it, was drawn, as, for example, (W. Va.), (Minn.), etc. Thus you will easily be able to recognize not only the man's regiment but also the section of the country from which he comes and how he got into the service.

ARMY SERVICE RIBBONS.

The little strips of parti-colored ribbon worn on the left breasts of officers, each of a prescribed length of 1⅜ inches, are Army service ribbons, each ribbon having its own particular significance. The strips are symbols standing for medals and campaign badges which the bearer is entitled to wear.

There are 10 of these honors recognized by the Army. Two are medals of honor, one a certificate of merit, and the others badges of historic campaigns.

Obviously it would be impractical for the possessor to wear his medals and badges on his service uniform, and so wears the little ribbon symbol instead.

MEANING OF THE RIBBONS.

The ribbons are as follows:

Congressional medal of honor—white stars on a field of light-blue silk. This medal is awarded only by Congress for some particular deed of gallantry in action. It is the most coveted of all Army honors.

Certificate of merit badge—two red, white and blue bands separated by a thin band of white, the blue being outermost in each instance. This honor is conferred by the President.

Philippines Congressional Medal—Blue band in center flanked by stripes of white, red, white and blue, the blue on the outermost edges of the ribbon. This ribbon is worn by those men who stayed in the service after the conclusion of the Spanish-American war to put down the Philippine insurrection.

Civil War—Campaign ribbon of equal sized bands of blue and grey.

Indian Wars—Bright red, with narrow edges of deeper red.

Spanish Campaign—Alternating stripes of yellow and blue. This is the most familiar of all campaign ribbons.

Philippine Campaign—Blue band in center, flanked by narrower bands of red, blue edges.

Cuban Occupation (time of Spanish war and several years thereafter)—Blue in center, flanked by narrow yellow stripes, then broader red stripes, and finally blue borders.

Cuban Pacification (indicating service in Cuba during the period 1906-1909, when the United States straightened out governmental affairs for the new Republic)—Broad olive drab center, flanked by three narrow stripes of red, white and blue, the red on the outermost edges.

China Campaign (indicating service in the march to Peking)—Broad band of yellow with narrow borders of blue.

Ribbons for gallantry in action are worn farthest to the left, followed by campaign ribbons in chronological order.

Chauffeurs, messengers and other civilians, except Army field clerks, Quartermaster Corps, accompanying expeditionary forces to Europe, wear campaign hats without cords and woolen service uniforms with white brassards sewed around the left arm on blouse and overcoat, half-way between the shoulder and the elbow.

Officials of the Red Cross wear on cap, hat or helmet a Greek cross in red enamel above the coat of arms of the United States in bronze metal, and on both sides of collar of coat or shirt, the letters U. S. in bronze metal and Greek cross in red enamel, placed as are the U. S. and Corps insignia of officers in the Army.

NAVY INSIGNIA.

Uniforms are worn by officers and men at all times during war, and in times of peace when off shipboard or within the confines of a naval station. In times of peace officers are permitted to wear civilian's clothes when going ashore or leaving the station limits, and enlisted men only by special permission when leaving on authorized furlough.

Chevrons and arm devices are worn by enlisted men on the arm just above the elbow. All men who have served a full period of enlistment wear on dress shirt, just above the cuff, a service stripe of red cloth; for each additional term of enlistment an additional stripe is worn.

Medals are worn by officers on full dress coats at all times and by enlisted men on the dress shirt on accasions of ceremony. The Medal of Honor is worn pendant below the necktie by officers in social full dress; ribbons only are worn on other uniforms. No ribbons or medals are worn on the overcoat.

AVIATION.

The Army and Navy are at one in plans for an aviation service which will make possible the continuance of the supremacy in the air now held by those fighting against Germany and her allies. To simplify the task of the Departments of War and Navy, Secretaries Baker and Daniels have appointed three joint boards: The Joint Army and Navy Board on Design and Specifications; the Joint Army and Navy Board on Aero Cognizance, and the Joint Army and Navy Board on Zeppelins. The work of these boards is sufficiently indicated by their titles.

Arrangements have been made with British and Canadian officers to standardize the training machines in use in Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, so that machines can be distributed impartially and without difficulty among the three nations.

An Aircraft Production Board to assist in the expansion of the aviation service was appointed by the Council of National Defense in April, 1917. The cost of airplanes has been greatly reduced under the operations of the Board and it is estimated that eventually the cost price to the Government will be about one-third of the normal cost of the machines before the plans of this Board were carried out.

Schools and training fields have been established with capacity to supply a constant stream of aviators and mechanics to the American forces in Europe. Cadets are receiving preliminary training for the American military air service under the auspices of several of the leading engineering schools of the nation, including the Universities of California, Texas, Illinois and Ohio, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Georgia School of Technology, Cornell University and Princeton University.

These cadet schools might be described as laboratory courses in aviation. The students are given thorough instruction in the theory of flying, including the necessary physics and mathematics and the mechanics of aeroplane construction. The training schools are thoroughly equipped with samples of aeroplane parts and instruments for demonstration, as well as textbooks. Technical matters relating to map making, photography, bomb dropping, gun sighting, and all similar subjects which a military aviator must know, are also taught. All during this time the cadet is under military training, following the methods which Great Britain and Canada have found so successful. At the end of two months of this preliminary work, the cadet is given a final test to determine whether he shall go on to the aviation camp.

Aviation field camps in which to receive the men when they are ready have been established at Mineola, N. Y.; Mt. Clemens, Mich.; Garfield, Ohio; Rantoul, Ill.; East St. Louis, Ill.; Ashburn, Ill.; San Diego, Cal.; San Antonio, Texas, and Belleville, Ill.

The standard field provides for two squadrons of 150 students each with the necessary officer instructors and enlisted men, together with a certain number of additional enlisted men who will be training at the same time. The hangars will take care of 72 planes. The preparation of these fields will cost approximately $1,000,000 each, including the construction of the necessary buildings, dormitories, workshops, and hangars.

There is no one aviation division, but there are several aviation sections under the Signal Corps in the Army, and under four different branches of the Navy, as follows:

UNITED STATES ARMY:

1. Aviation section of the Signal Corps, United States Army, for enlisted men and commissioned officers of the Regular Army.

2. Aviation section of the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps. A few men in addition are accepted for ground work, and because of special technical abilities.

3. Aviation section of the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps, for ground duty.

UNITED STATES ARMY:

1. Naval Flying Corps, for enlisted men and commissioned officers of the Regular Navy.

2. Naval Reserve Flying Corps.

3. Aviation section of the Naval Militia, for enlisted men and officers of the Naval Militia.

4. Marine Corps Reserve Flying Corps, open only to qualified aviators.

Physical requirements for any aviation division are extremely rigid. Applicants must have perfect sight and hearing, sound lungs, a first-class heart (the slightest weakness disqualifies). The physical examination includes a specially devised test of the applicant's ears, intended to show his ability to maintain an equilibrium under conditions peculiar to areronautics.

The course at the Army aviation ground schools is described as follows:

Before any flying is attempted the student must take an eight weeks' course in a School of Military Aeronautics. It will be necessary for a good many trained flyers to take this course, which deals with various technical aspects of aerial warfare, some of which may be novel to the man who knows how to fly but not how to fight or scout at the same time. Ten thousand men can receive instruction yearly at these schools.

The course includes: Military drill, calisthenics, machine gun, artillery observation, bombs and bombing, wireless and signaling, theory of flight, types of machines, care of machine, tools, map reading, reconnaissance, photography, stationary engines, meteorology, cross country and general flying.

Enlisted men in the Regular Navy who enlist for aeronautic duties are sent to the aeronautic school at Pensacola, Florida, for a course of training and instruction, including regular military training as well as training in flying. Seaplanes of the tractor type, which are really flying boats, are being used, as well as various types of aircraft, including dirigible balloons.

On July 24, 1917, President Wilson signed the bill appropriating $640,000,000 for aircraft. The army program contemplates 25,000 aeroplanes the first year.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION LAW

An act, passed by Congress, making appropriations for enlarging the naval service of the United States was approved by President Wilson on August 21, 1916. The appropriations, amounting to $315,826,843, are the largest in the history of the country. The law provides for a three year building programme of 157 vessels. Sixty-six of these vessels, to be begun as soon as practicable, shall be contracted for or construction shall be started by March 21, 1917. Following are the details of the programme:

INCREASE OF THE NAVY

Vessels	Number authorized for 3 years	Number to be begun at once	Cost of each exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed
Battleships, first-class	10	4	$11,500,000
Battle cruisers	6	4	16,500,000
Scout cruisers	10	4	5,000,000
Torpedo-boat destroyers	50	20	1,200,000
Fleet submarines	9	*	
Coast "	58	27	700,000
800 tons displacement		3	1,200,000
Submarine (Neff system)	1		250,000
Fuel ships	3	1	1,500,000
Repair ships	1		
Transports	1		
Hospital ships	1	1	† 2,350,000
Destroyer tenders	2		
Submarine " (fleet)	1		
Ammunition ships	2	1	2,350,000
Gunboats	2	1	860,000

The sum of $139,345,287 was authorized to be available until expended, for the first year's building programme as follows:

Construction and machinery	$ 59,000,194
Submarines	8,217,000
Submarine (Neff system)	250,000
Submarine torpedo boats	5,282,593
Armor and armament for vessels	47,110,000
Ammunition for vessels	19,485,500
Total	$139,345,287

* Two fleet submarines, previously authorized, are to be completed at once.

† Entire cost not to exceed $2,350,000.

Other important appropriations for increasing the efficiency of the Navy are as follows:

AVIATION: For aviation, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy for procuring, constructing, and handling aircraft, including rigid dirigibles, and appurtenances, maintenance of aircraft stations and experimental work in development of aviation for naval purposes, $3,500,000.

Purchase and manufacture of smokeless powder, $1,800,000.

PROJECTILE PLANT: Toward the erection and equipment of a plant for the manufacture of projectiles, on a site to be selected by the President (to cost when completed not exceeding $1,411,222), $705,611, to be available until expended.

ARMOR PLANT: The Secretary of the Navy is authorized and directed to provide, either by the erection or by purchase of a factory, or both, for the manufacture of armor for the vessels of the Navy; said factory or factories to have an annual capacity of not less than 20,000 tons of armor; to be located at a place or places approved by the General Board of the Navy, with especial reference to considerations of safety in time of war; and the sum of $11,000,000 is hereby appropriated, to be immediately available.

The Secretary of the Navy shall keep accurate and itemized account of the cost per ton of the product of such factory or factories and report the same to Congress in his annual report.

NEW BATTERIES FOR SHIPS OF THE NAVY: For liners for eroded guns, to be available until June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, $100,000.

BATTERIES FOR MERCHANT AUXILIARIES: For batteries for merchant auxiliaries (to cost not exceeding $3,300,000), to be available until expended, $1,650,000.

AMMUNITION FOR SHIPS OF THE NAVY: For procuring, producing, preserving, and handling ammunition for issue to ships, $13,720,000, to be available until expended.

TORPEDOES AND APPLIANCES: For the purchase and manufacture of torpedoes and appliances, to be available until June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, $800,000.

AIR COMPRESSORS FOR DESTROYERS: For the purchase and manufacture of air compressors and equipment for destroyers, $195,000.

TORPEDO NETS FOR BATTLESHIPS: For the purchase and manufacture of torpedo nets and equipment, $480,000.

EXPERIMENTS: For experimental work in the development of armor-piercing and torpedo shell and other projectiles, fuses, powders, and high explosives, and for other experimental work in connection with the development of ordnance material for the Navy, $100,000.

For actual expenses incurred by and in connection with the civilian Naval Consulting Board, $25,000.

EXPERIMENTAL AND RESEARCH LABORATORY: For laboratory and research work on the subject of gun erosion, torpedo motive power, the gyroscope, submarine guns, protection against submarine, torpedo and mine attack, improvement in submarine attachments, improvement and development in submarine engines, storage batteries and propulsion, aeroplanes and aircraft, improvement in radio installations, and such other necessary work for the benefit of the Government service, including the construction, equipment, and operation of a laboratory and the employment of scientific civilian assistants, to be expended (limit of cost not to exceed $1,500,000), $1,000,000.

REPAIRS AND PRESERVATION AT NAVY YARDS AND STATIONS: For repairs and preservation at navy yards, coaling depots, coaling plants, and stations, $1,100,000. Total public works, $9,450,875.

Bureau of Navigation	$1,069,400
Bureau of Maintenance	6,402,465
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	1,187,728

NEW FEATURES OR CHANGES

Granting Discharges

Any person who may hereafter enlist in the Navy for the first time, shall, in time of peace, if he so elects, receive an honorable discharge therefrom, without cost to himself, during the month of June or December, respectively, following the completion of one year's service at sea, providing, however, that at the time, he is not under charges, or undergoing punishment or in debt to the Government. Discharges when so granted, shall not entitle the holder, in case of reenlistment, to the benefits of an honorable discharge granted upon completion of a full enlistment.

The services of postmasters of the second, third, and fourth classes may be utilized in procuring the enlistment of recruits for the Navy and the Marine Corps, and for each recruit accepted for enlistment in the Navy or the Marine Corps, the postmaster procuring his enlistment shall receive the sum of $5.

Pay for Leave of Absence

Any civilian employee of the Navy Department who is a citizen of the United States and employed at any station outside the continental limits of the United States may, after at least two years' continuous, faithful, and satisfactory service abroad, be granted accrued leave of absence, with pay, for each year of service, and if an employee should elect to postpone the taking of any or all of the leave to which he may be entitled in pursuance hereof such leave may be allowed to accumulate for a period of not exceeding four years, the rate of pay for accrued leave to be the rate obtaining at the time the leave is granted.

Commission for Establishing New Naval Stations

The President is authorized to appoint a commission of five officers of the Navy not below the rank of commander to investigate and report to Congress as soon as practicable, as to the necessity, desirability, and advisability of establishing an additional navy yard or naval station, on the Atlantic coast south of Cape Hatteras or on or near the United States coast of the Gulf of Mexico or in the Caribbean Sea and on the Pacific coast of the United States. If such navy yards or naval stations be recommended, said report shall designate the most suitable

sites and the estimated costs thereof, together with a detailed statement of the reasons for such designation and the nature and scope of the activities for naval purposes of such yards or stations. The commission shall take into consideration all strategical and other military considerations as well as all industrial elements necessary for the economical and successful operation of such yards or stations, including local conditions as to labor and material. Said report shall also contain an estimated cost of the necessary buildings, shops, piers, sea walls, and equipment of said yards or stations together with the estimated annual cost of maintenance thereof.

This commission shall also investigate and report as to the advisability of establishing submarine and aviation bases on the Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, and Pacific coasts and other possessions of the United States, and as to the cost and location thereof; also of abolishing any existing navy yard or naval station, and if such action is recommended, to report fully the reasons therefor and the advantages to be obtained thereby.

Naval Academy Appointments

Hereafter in addition to the appointment of midshipmen to the United States Naval Academy, as now prescribed by law, the President is allowed fifteen appointments annually instead of ten as now prescribed by law, and the Secretary of the Navy is allowed twenty-five, instead of fifteen. The latter shall be appointed from the enlisted men of the Navy who are citizens of the United States, and not more than twenty years of age on the date of entrance to the Naval Academy, who shall have served not less than one year as enlisted men on the date of entrance; and who have passed the mental and physical examinations required by law. The Secretary of the Navy is also authorized to permit, not exceeding four Filipinos, to be designated by the Governor General of the Philippine Islands, to receive instruction at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. These Filipinos shall receive the same pay and shall be subject to the same rules as the American midshipmen, but they shall not be entitled to appointment to any commissioned office in the United States Navy by reason of their graduation from the Naval Academy.

Commissioned Personnel

Hereafter the total number of commissioned officers of the active list, exclusive of commissioned warrant officers, shall be distributed in the proportion of one of the grade of rear admiral to four in the grade of captain, to seven in the grade of commander, to fourteen in the grade of lieutenant commander, to thirty-two and one-half in the grade of lieutenant, to forty-one and one-half in the grades of lieutenant (junior grade) and ensign, inclusive. Lieutenants (junior grade) shall have had not less than three years' service in that grade before being eligible for promotion to the grade of lieutenant.

Warrant Officers

Hereafter chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief machinists, chief carpenters, chief sail makers, chief pharmacists, and chief pay clerks, on the active list with creditable records, shall, after six years from date of commission, receive the pay and allowances that are allowed a lieutenant (junior grade), United States Navy, and after twelve years, that of a lieutenant. Warrant officers shall be allowed such leave of absence, with full pay, as is allowed other officers of the United States Navy.

Promotion and Retirement

All promotions to the grades of commander, captain, and rear admiral of the line of the Navy, shall be by selection only from the next lower respective grade upon the recommendation of a board of naval officers.

This board shall consist of nine rear admirals on the active list of the line of the Navy not restricted by law to the performance of shore duty only, and shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy.

On and after June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty, no captain, commander, or lieutenant commander shall be promoted unless he has had not less than two years' actual sea service on seagoing ships in the grade in which serving or who is more than fifty-six, fifty, or forty-five years of age, respectively. The qualification of sea service shall not apply to officers restricted to the performance of engineering duty only. Captains, commanders, and lieutenant commanders who become ineligible for promotion on account of age shall be retired on a percentage of pay equal to two and one-half per cent. of their shore-duty pay for each year of service. The total retired pay shall not exceed seventy-five per cent. of the shore-duty pay they were entitled to receive while on the active list. Hereafter the age for retirement of all officers of the Navy shall be sixty-four years instead of sixty-two years as now prescribed by law except as stated before. All commissioned officers of the active list of the Navy shall receive the same pay and allowances according to rank and length of service.

Naval Flying Corps

The Naval Flying Corps shall be composed of one hundred and fifty officers and three hundred and fifty enlisted men, commissioned, and distributed in the various grades of the Navy and Marine Corps.

Officers commissioned for aeronautic duty only shall be eligible for advancement to the higher grades, not above captain in the Navy or colonel in the Marine Corps, without restriction as to sea duty. Such officer must serve at least three years in any grade before being eligible to promotion to the next higher grade. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to appoint annually for a period of four years, from enlisted men of the naval service, or from citizens in civil life, not to exceed thirty student flyers for instruction and training in aeronautics who shall receive the same pay and allowances as midshipmen at the Naval Academy. Persons so appointed must be not less than seventeen or more than twenty-one years of age, and shall have qualified by examination prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy. In the event of the death of an officer or enlisted man or student flyer of the Naval Flying Corps from wounds or disease, the result of an aviation accident, received while engaged in actual flying in or in handling aircraft, the gratuity to be paid shall be an amount equal to one year's pay, and the amount of pension allowed shall be double that given if injured or killed while not on aviation duty.

NAVAL RESERVE FORCE

A Naval Reserve Force is established, under the Department of the Navy, to consist of six classes, designated as follows:

First. The Fleet Naval Reserve.
Second. The Naval Reserve.
Third. The Naval Auxiliary Reserve.
Fourth. The Naval Coast Defense Reserve.
Fifth. The Volunteer Naval Reserve.
Sixth. Naval Reserve Flying Corps.

The Naval Reserve Force shall be composed of citizens who, by enrolling or by transfer thereto, obligate themselves to serve in the Navy in time of war or during the existence of a national emergency. Members of the Naval Reserve Force may be ordered into active service in the Navy by the President in time of war or when, in his opinion, a national emergency exists. Members appointed to commissioned grades shall be commissioned by the President alone, and members of such force appointed to warrant grades shall be warranted by the Secretary of the Navy. Officers so warranted or commissioned shall not be deprived of the retainer pay, allowances, or gratuities to which they would otherwise be entitled. Officers shall rank with but after officers of corresponding rank in the Navy.

Enrollment and reënrollment shall be for terms of four years, but members shall in time of peace, when no national emergency exists, be discharged upon their own request upon reimbursing the Government for any clothing gratuity that may have been furnished them during their current enrollment. Persons enrolling shall be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. When first enrolled, members, except those in the Fleet Naval Reserve, shall be given a provisional grade, in accordance with their qualifications determined by examination. They may thereafter, upon application, be assigned to active service in the Navy for such periods of instruction and training as may enable them to qualify for and be confirmed in such grade, rank or rating. No member shall be confirmed in his provisional grade until he shall have performed the minimum amount of active service required for the class in which he is enrolled, nor until he has duly qualified by examination. Members shall be issued a distinctive badge or button which may be worn with civilian dress, and whoever, not being a member of the Naval Reserve Force of the United States and not entitled under the law to wear the same, willfully wears or uses the badge or button or who uses or wears the same to obtain aid or assistance thereby, shall be punished by a fine of not more

than $20 or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Fleet Naval Reserve

All former officers of the United States naval service, including midshipmen, who have left that service under honorable conditions, and those citizens who have been honorably discharged from the naval service after not less than one four-year term of enlistment or after a term of enlistment during minority, and who shall have enrolled in the Naval Reserve Force shall be eligible for membership in the Fleet Naval Reserve.

Men enrolled in this class with less than eight years' naval service shall be paid at the rate of $50 per annum; those with eight years and less than twelve years shall be paid at the rate of $72 per annum; and those with twelve or more years' naval service shall be paid at the rate of $100 per annum, such pay to be considered as retainer pay for the obligation on the part of such members to serve in the Navy in time of war or national emergency.

Naval Reserve

Members of the Naval Reserve Force who have been or may be engaged in the seagoing profession, and who have enrolled for general service, shall be eligible for membership in the Naval Reserve. No person shall be first enrolled in this class who is less than eighteen or more than thirty-five years of age, nor unless he furnishes satisfactory evidence as to his ability and character; nor shall any person be appointed an officer in this class unless he shall have had not less than two years' experience as an officer on board of lake or ocean going vessels. The minimum active service required of members to qualify for confirmation in their rank or rating in this class shall be three months. The minimum active service required for maintaining the efficiency of a member of this class is three months during each term of enrollment. This active service may be in one period or in periods of not less than three weeks each year. The annual retainer pay of members in this class after confirmation in rank or rating shall be two months' base pay of the corresponding rank or rating in the Navy.

Naval Auxiliary Reserve

Members of the Naval Reserve Force of the seagoing profession who shall have been or may be employed on American vessels of the merchant marine of suitable type for use as naval auxiliaries and which shall have been listed as such by the Navy Department for use in war, shall be eligible for membership in the Naval Auxiliary Reserve. In time of war or during the existence of a national emergency, persons in this class shall be required to serve only in vessels of the merchant ship type, except in cases of emergency, to be determined by the senior officer present, when said officer may, in his discretion, detail them for temporary duty elsewhere as the exigencies of the service may require.

Officers shall exercise military command only on board the ships to which they are attached and in the naval auxiliary service. The annual retainer pay of members in this class after confirmation in rank or rating shall be for officers, one month's base pay of the corresponding rank in the Navy, and for men, two months' base pay of the corresponding rating in the Navy.

Naval Coast Defense Reserve

Members of the Naval Reserve Force who may be capable of performing special useful service in the Navy or in connection with the Navy in defense of the coast, shall be eligible for membership in the Naval Coast Defense Reserve. Persons may enroll in this class for service in connection with the naval defense of the coast, such as service with coast-defense vessels, torpedo craft, mining vessels, patrol vessels or as radio operators, in various ranks or ratings corresponding to those of the Navy for which they shall have qualified under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy. He may permit the enrollment in this class of owners and operators of yachts and motor power boats suitable for naval purposes in the naval defense of the coast; and is authorized to enter into contract with the owners of such boats to take over the same in time of war or national emergency upon payment of a reasonable indemnity.

The amount of action service required and the annual retainer shall be the same as the Naval Reserve.

Volunteer Naval Reserve

This class shall be composed of those members of the Naval Reserve Force who are eligible for membership in any of the others and who obligate themselves to serve in the Navy in any one of these classes without retainer pay and uniform gratuity in time of peace.

Naval Reserve Flying Corps

This class shall be composed of officers and student flyers who have been transferred from the Naval Flying Corps and of enlisted men who shall have been so transferred under the same conditions as those provided by law for enlisted men of the Navy transferred to the Fleet Naval Reserve. Members of the Naval Reserve Force, skilled in the flying of aircraft or in their design or building, shall be eligible. The amount of active service required and the annual retainer shall be the same as the Naval Reserve.

MARINE CORPS RESERVE

A United States Marine Corps Reserve, to be a constituent part of the Marine Corps, and in addition to the authorized strength thereof, is hereby established under the same provisions as those providing for the Naval Reserve Force.

NAVAL MILITIA AND NATIONAL NAVAL VOLUNTEERS

The Naval Militia shall consist of the regularly enlisted militia between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, organized as prescribed for the Naval Militia by law, and commissioned officers between the ages of twenty-one and sixty-two years (naval branch), and twenty-one and sixty-four years (Marine Corps branch). The period of enlistment in the Naval Militia shall be three years. An enlisted man who has served honorably for the full term of his enlistment may reënlist for a term of one, two, or three years, as he may elect.

In case of any emergency, requiring the use of naval forces, in addition to the Regular Navy, the President is authorized to enroll such number of the officers and men of the various branches of the Naval Militia as he may decide is necessary into the National Naval Volunteers, a force created for such purpose.

All persons so enrolled shall be held to service during the continuance of any emergency and during the period of any existing or thereafter ensuing war, unless sooner relieved by order of the President or until reaching the age of sixty-two years for those in the naval branch and the age of sixty-four years for those in the Marine Corps branch, upon attaining which ages such persons, respectively, shall be relieved from such enrollment. During the continuance of any such emergency or war any enrolled person who shall fail to obey the call to service of the President may be arrested and compelled to serve, and, in addition thereto, may be tried by court-martial as a deserter and punished as such in such manner as said court-martial may lawfully direct. Any person so enrolled may tender his resignation to, or request his discharge from, the President, who may, in his discretion, accept such resignation or grant such discharge and disenroll such person. No person shall be held against his will to such enrollment for a longer continuous period than three years, except during the pendency or duration of the emergency or of war.

Each commissioned, warrant officer and enlisted man on the active list of the Naval Militia shall receive compensation for his services, referred to hereinafter as retainer pay, except during periods of service for which he may become lawfully entitled to the same pay as an officer of corresponding grade of the United States Navy or Marine Corps, at the following rates per annum, namely:

To officers of or above the naval rank or equivalent rank of lieutenant, $500;

To officers of the naval rank or equivalent rank of lieutenant (junior grade), $240;

To officers of the naval rank or equivalent rank of ensign, $200;

To warrant officers, $120;

To enlisted men, pay not to exceed $120.

Whenever a member of the Naval Militia who is employed under a department of the Government of the United States attends drills, cruises, or other ordered duty of the Naval Militia, he shall receive the amount of the salary or wages he would have earned when so employed, in addition to the amount

provided for by law as a member of the said Naval Militia. Such attendance shall not affect his efficiency rating in said department, nor shall he suffer demotion or loss of position during or at the termination of any naval or military service when ordered upon special or active duty of any kind.

COAST GUARD

Whenever, in time of war, the Coast Guard operates as a part of the Navy in accordance with law, the personnel of that service shall be subject to the laws prescribed for the government of the Navy.

LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE

The President is hereby authorized, whenever in his judgment a sufficient national emergency exists, to transfer to the service and jurisdiction of the Navy Department, or of the War Department, such vessels, equipment, stations, and personnel of the Lighthouse Service as he may deem to the best interest of the country, and after such transfer all expenses connected therewith shall be defrayed out of the appropriations for the department to which transfer is made.

REGULATING COMMERCE

In time of war or threatened war preference and precedence shall, upon demand of the President of the United States, be given over all other traffic for the transportation of troops and material of war, and carriers shall adopt every means within their control to facilitate and expedite the military traffic. And in time of peace shipments consigned to agents of the United States for its use shall be delivered by the carriers as promptly as possible and without regard to any embargo that may have been declared, and no such embargo shall apply to shipments so consigned.

MARINE CORPS INSTRUCTION CAMPS

The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to establish and maintain at such places as he may designate, Marine Corps training camps for the instruction of citizens of the United States who make application and are designated for such training; no camps to be in existence for a period longer than six weeks in each fiscal year, except in time of actual or threatened war; to use Marine Corps and such other Government property as he may deem necessary for the military training of citizens while in attendance at camps. The Quartermaster's Department, United States Marine Corps, is authorized to sell articles of uniform clothing as may be prescribed at cost price to the volunteer citizens. These citizens shall be required to furnish at their own expense transportation and subsistence to and from these camps, and subsistence while undergoing training therein.

COURT OF ARBITRATION

The President is authorized and requested to invite, at an appropriate time, not later than the close of the war in Europe, all the great Governments of the world to send representatives to a conference which shall be charged with the duty of formulating a plan for a court of arbitration or other tribunal, to which disputed questions between nations shall be referred for adjudication and peaceful settlement, and to consider the question of disarmament and submit their recommendation to their respective Governments for approval. The President is authorized to appoint nine citizens of the United States, who, in his judgment, shall be qualified for such duty to be representatives of the United States in such a conference. The President shall fix the compensation of said representatives and such secretaries and other employees as may be needed. Two hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated and set aside and placed at the disposal of the President to carry into effect the provisions of this paragraph.

If at any time before the construction authorized by this Act shall have been contracted for there shall have been established, with the coöperation of the United States, an international tribunal competent to secure peaceful determinations of all international disputes, and which shall render unnecessary the maintenance of competitive armaments, then and in that case such naval expenditures as may be inconsistent with the engagements made in the establishment of such tribunal may be suspended, when so ordered by the President of the United States.

THE ARMY REORGANIZATION LAW

This law, approved June 3, 1916, provides for a more effectual national defense.

The most important provisions of the law are as follows:

COMPOSITION OF THE REGULAR ARMY

The Regular Army of the United States shall consist of sixty-four regiments of Infantry, twenty regiments of Cavalry, twenty-one regiments of Field Artillery, a Coast Artillery Corps, a General Staff Corps, an Adjutant General's Department, an Inspector General's Department, a Judge Advocate General's Department, a Quartermaster Corps, a Medical Department, a Corps of Engineers, an Ordnance Department, a Signal Corps, the officers of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, the Militia Bureau, the detached officers, the detached noncommissioned officers, the chaplains, and the Regular Army Reserve, the officers and enlisted men on the retired list, the additional officers, the professors, the Corps of Cadets, the general Army service detachment, and detachments of Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Engineers, and the band of the United States Military Academy; the post noncommissioned staff officers, the recruiting parties, and unassigned recruits, the service school detachments, the disciplinary guards the disciplinary organizations and the Indian Scouts. Hereafter the enlisted personnel of the Regular Army shall never be below the minimum strength. The total enlisted force, excluding the Philippine Scouts, and the enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps, of the Medical Department, and of the Signal Corps, and the unassigned recruits, shall not at any one time, except in the event of actual or threatened war or similar emergency in which the public safety demands it, exceed one hundred and seventy-five thousand men. The unassigned recruits shall at no time, except in time of war, exceed by more than seven per cent., the total authorized enlisted strength.

The number of general officers of the line now authorized by law is increased by four major generals and nineteen brigadier generals. Hereafter in time of peace major generals of the line shall be appointed from officers of the grade of brigadier general of the line, and brigadier generals of the line shall be appointed from officers of the grade of colonel of the line of the Regular Army.

The General Staff Corps.—The General Staff Corps shall consist of one Chief of Staff, detailed in time of peace from major generals of the line; two Assistants to the Chief of Staff, who shall be general officers of the line, one of whom, not above the grade of brigadier general, shall be the president of the Army War College; ten colonels; ten lieutenant colonels; fifteen majors; and seventeen captains, to be detailed from corresponding grades in the Army. All officers detailed in the General Staff Corps shall be detailed therein for periods of four years, unless sooner relieved. While serving in the General Staff Corps, officers may be temporarily assigned to duty with any branch of the Army.

All officers detailed in said corps shall be exclusively employed in the study of military problems, the preparation of plans for the national defense and the utilization of the military forces in time of war, in investigating and reporting upon the efficiency and state of preparedness of such forces for service in peace or war, or on appropriate general staff duties in connection with troops, including the National Guard, or as military attachés in foreign countries, or on other duties, not of an administrative nature, on which they can be lawfully and properly employed. No officer shall be detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, other than the Chief of Staff and the general officers herein provided for as assistants to the Chief of Staff, except upon the recommendation of a board of five officers not below the rank of colonel, who shall be selected by the President or the Secretary of War, and neither the Chief of Staff nor more than two other members of the General Staff Corps, nor any officer not a member of said corps, shall be detailed as a member thereof. The War College shall remain fully subject to the supervising, coördinating, and informing powers conferred by law upon members of the General Staff Corps.

Increase to be made in five increments.—The increases and promotions in the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Regular Army shall be made in five annual increments, beginning July first, nineteen hundred and sixteen.

In the event of actual or threatened war or similar emergency in which the public safety demands it the President is authorized to immediately organize the entire increase authorized, or so much thereof as he may deem necessary, and when, in the judgment of the President, war becomes imminent, all of said organizations that shall then be below the maximum enlisted strength authorized by law shall be raised forthwith to that strength, and shall be maintained as nearly as possible thereat so long as war, or the imminence of war, shall continue.

Vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant, caused by the increases due to this Act, in any fiscal year shall be filled by appointment in the following order: (1) Of cadets graduated from the United States Military Academy; (2) under the provisions of existing law, of enlisted men, including officers of the Philippine Scouts, whose fitness for promotion shall have been determined by competitive examination; (3) of members of the Officers' Reserve Corps between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven years; (4) of commissioned officers of the National Guard between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven years; (5) of such honor graduates, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven years, of distinguished colleges as are entitled to preference by general orders of the War Department; and (6) of candidates from civil life between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven years; and the President is authorized to make the necessary rules and regulations to carry these provisions into effect. Enlisted men of the Regular Army who have completed one year's service with an organization may become candidates for vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant created by increases.

ENLISTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.—All enlistments in the Regular Army shall be for a term of seven years, the first three years to be in the active service with the organizations of which those enlisted form a part and, except as otherwise provided, the last four years in the Regular Army Reserve. At the expiration of three years' continuous service with such organizations, any soldier may be reënlisted for another period of seven years, as above provided for, in which event he shall receive his final discharge from his prior enlistment. After the expiration of one year's honorable service any enlisted man serving within the continental limits of the United States whose commander shall report him as proficient and sufficiently trained may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be furloughed to the Regular Army Reserve, but no man furloughed to the reserve shall be eligible to reënlist in the service until the expiration of his term of seven years. No person under the age of eighteen years shall be enlisted or mustered into the military service of the United States without the written consent of his parents or guardians, provided that such minor has such parents or guardians entitled to his custody and control. The President is authorized to utilize the services of postmasters of the second, third, and fourth classes in procuring the enlistment of recruits for the Army, and for each recruit accepted, the postmaster procuring his enlistment shall receive the sum of $5.

In addition to military training, soldiers while in the active service shall be given the opportunity to study and receive instruction upon educational lines of such character as to increase their military efficiency and enable them to return to civil life better equipped for industrial, commercial, and general business occupations. Civilian teachers may be employed to aid the Army officers in giving such instruction, and part of this instruction may consist of vocational education either in agriculture or the mechanic arts. The Secretary of War, with the approval of the President, shall prescribe rules and regulations for conducting the instruction and shall have the power at all times to suspend, increase, or decrease the amount of such instruction offered as may be consistent with the requirements of military instruction and service of the soldiers.

FINAL DISCHARGE OF ENLISTED MEN.—No enlisted man in the Regular Army shall receive his final discharge until the termination of his seven-year term of enlistment except upon reënlistment as provided by law for discharge prior to expiration of term of enlistment, but when an enlisted man is furloughed to the Regular Army Reserve his account shall be closed and he shall be paid in full to the date such furlough becomes effective, including allowances for discharged soldiers. When by reason of death or disability of a member of the family of an enlisted man occurring after his enlistment members of his family become dependent upon him for support, he may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be discharged from the service of the United States or be furloughed to the Regular Army Reserve, upon due proof being made of such condition. When an enlisted man is discharged by purchase while in active service he shall be furloughed to the Regular Army Reserve, unless, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, he is given a final discharge from the Army.

THE REGULAR ARMY RESERVE

The Regular Army Reserve shall consist of, first, all enlisted men now in the Army Reserve or who shall hereafter become members; second, all enlisted men furloughed to or enlisted in the Reserve; and third, any person holding an honorable discharge from the Regular Army with character reported at least good who is physically qualified for the duties of a soldier and not over forty-five years of age who enlists in the Regular Army Reserve for a period of four years.

The President may summon the Regular Army Reserve or any part thereof for field training for a period not exceeding fifteen days in each year, the reservists to receive travel expenses and pay at the rate of their respective grades in the Regular Army during such periods of training; and in the event of actual or threatened hostilities he may mobilize the Regular Army Reserve in such manner as he may determine, and thereafter retain it, or any part thereof, in active service for such period as the conditions demand. The members shall be paid semiannually at the rate of $24 a year while in the reserve.

THE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS.—For the purpose of securing a reserve of officers available for service as temporary officers in the Regular Army, there shall be organized an Officers' Reserve Corps.

No member shall be subject to call for service in time of peace, and whenever called upon for service shall not, without his consent, be so called in a lower grade than that held by him in said reserve corps.

The President alone shall be authorized to appoint and commission as reserve officers in the various sections of the Officers' Reserve Corps, such citizens as, upon examination, shall be found physically and morally qualified to hold such commissions.

INSTRUCTION OF OFFICERS.—The Secretary of War is authorized to order reserve officers to duty with troops or at field exercises, or for instruction, for periods not to exceed fifteen days in any one calendar year, and while so serving such officers shall receive the pay and allowances of their respective grades in the Regular Army.

THE RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS.—The President is authorized to establish and maintain, in civil educational institutions, a Reserve Officers' Training Corps, which shall consist of a senior division organized at universities and colleges, requiring four years of collegiate study for a degree, including State universities and those State institutions that are required to provide instruction in military tactics, in addition to practical instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts, and a junior division organized at all other public or private educational institutions, except that units of the senior division may be organized at those essentially military schools which do not confer an academic degree but which, as a result of the annual inspection of such institutions by the War Department, are specially designated by the Secretary of War as qualified for units of the senior division.

The President may, upon the application of any State institution, establish and maintain at such institution one or more units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. No such unit shall be established or maintained at any such institution until an officer of the Army shall have been detailed as professor of military science and tactics, nor until such institution shall maintain under military instruction at least one hundred physically fit male students.

The President may, upon the application of any established educational institution in the United States, the authorities of which agree to establish and maintain a two years' elective or compulsory course of military training as a minimum for its physically fit male students, which course when entered upon by any student shall, as regards such student, be a prerequisite for graduation, establish and maintain at such institution one or more units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Eligibility to membership shall be limited to students of institutions in which units of such corps may be established who are citizens of the United States, who are not less than fourteen years of age, and whose bodily condition indicates that they are physically fit to perform military duty, or will be so on arrival at military age.

The President is authorized to detail such numbers of officers of the Army, not above the grade of Colonel, for duty as professors and assistant professors of military science and tactics

at institutions where units of the Training Corps are maintained. The total number of active officers so detailed shall not exceed three hundred and they shall have had five years' commissioned service in the Army.

The Secretary of War is authorized to issue to institutions at which units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps are maintained such public animals, arms, uniforms, equipment, and means of transportation as he may deem necessary, and to forage at the expense of the United States public animals so issued. He is also authorized to maintain camps for the further practical instruction of the members for a period not longer than six weeks in any one year, except in time of actual or threatened hostilities; to transport members of such corps to and from such camps at the expense of the United States so far as appropriations will permit; to subsist them at the expense of the United States while traveling to and from such camps and while remaining therein.

Any physically fit male citizen of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven years, who shall have graduated from any educational institution at which an officer of the Army was detailed as professor of military science and tactics, and who, while a student there, completed courses of military training, shall, after satisfactorily completing additional military training as shall be subscribed, be eligible for appointment to the Officers' Reserve Corps and as a temporary additional second lieutenant.

Training camps.—The Secretary of War is authorized to maintain camps for the military instruction and training of such citizens as may be selected, upon their application and under such terms of enlistment and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War; to use, for the purpose of maintaining said camps and imparting military instruction and training thereat, such arms, equipments, and transportation belonging to the United States as he may deem necessary; to furnish, at the expense of the United States, uniforms, subsistence, transportation by the most usual and direct route; and medical supplies to persons receiving instruction at said camps during the period of their attendance thereat, to authorize such expenditures, from proper Army appropriations, as he may deem necessary, and to sell to persons receiving instruction at said camps, at cost price plus ten per cent., quartermaster and ordnance property, the amount sold to any one person to be limited to that which is required for his proper equipment.

The Enlisted Reserve Corps.—For the purpose of securing an additional reserve of enlisted men for military service with the Engineer, Signal, and Quartermaster Corps and the Ordnance and Medical Departments of the Regular Army, an Enlisted Reserve Corps, to consist of such number of enlisted men of such grade or grades as may be designated by the President from time to time, is authorized. There may be enlisted, for a period of four years, citizens of the United States, or persons who have declared their intentions to become citizens, who are between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years.

The Secretary of War may order enlisted men of the enlisted Reserve Corps to active service for purposes of instruction or training for periods not to exceed fifteen days in any one calendar year. With the consent of the enlisted man, such periods of active service may be extended. Enlisted men shall receive pay and allowances of their respective grades, but only when ordered into active service, including the time required for actual travel from their homes to the places to which ordered and return to their homes. Upon a call by the President for a volunteer force, the members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps may be mustered into the service of the United States as volunteers for duty with the Army in the grades held by them in the said corps, and shall be entitled to the pay and allowances of the corresponding grades in the Regular Army.

THE MILITIA

The militia of the United States shall consist of all able-bodied male citizens of the United States and all other able-bodied males who have or shall have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, who shall be more than eighteen years of age and, except as hereinafter provided, not more than forty-five years of age, and said militia shall be divided into three classes, the National Guard, the Naval Militia, and the Unorganized Militia.

Composition of the National Guard.—The National Guard shall consist of the regularly enlisted militia, organized, armed, and equipped and of commissioned officers between the ages of twenty-one and sixty-four years.

Exemptions from militia duty.—The Vice President of the United States; the officers, judicial and executive, of the Government of the United States and of the several States and Territories; persons in the military or naval service of the United States; customhouse clerks; persons employed by the United States in the transmission of the mail; artificers and workmen employed in the armories, arsenals, and navy yards of the United States; pilots; mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States, shall be exempt from militia duty without regard to age, and all persons who because of religious belief shall claim exemption from military service, if the conscientious holding of such belief by such person shall be established, shall be exempted from militia service in a combatant capacity; but no person so exempted shall be exempt from militia service in any capacity that the President shall declare to be noncombatant.

Number of the National Guard.—The number of enlisted men of the National Guard shall be for each State, in the proportion of two hundred men for each Senator and Representative in Congress from such State, and a number to be determined by the President for each Territory and the District of Columbia, and shall be increased each year in the proportion of not less than fifty per cent until a total peace strength of not less than eight hundred enlisted men for each Senator and Representative in Congress shall have been reached. In States which have but one Representative in Congress such increase shall be at the discretion of the President.

Chiefs of staff.—The President may detail one officer of the Regular Army as Chief of Staff and one officer of the Army or the National Guard as assistant to the Chief of Staff of any division of the Guard. In order to secure the prompt mobilization of the Guard in time of war or other emergency, the President may, in time of peace, detail an officer of the Army to perform the duties of Chief of Staff for each fully organized tactical division of the National Guard.

Sergeants for duty with the National Guard.—For the purpose of assisting in the instruction of the personnel and care of property in the hands of the National Guard the Secretary of War is authorized to detail from the Regular Army not to exceed one thousand sergeants for duty with the National Guard.

Adjutants general of States, etc.—The adjutants general of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia and the officers of the National Guard shall make such returns and reports to the Secretary of War, or to such officers as he may designate, at such times and in such form as he may prescribe. The adjutants general of the Territories and of the District of Columbia shall be appointed by the President and shall be citizens of the Territories for which they are appointed.

Appropriation, apportionment, and disbursement.—A sum of money shall hereafter be appropriated annually, for the support of the National Guard, including the expense of providing arms, ordnance stores, and camp equipage, and all other military supplies for issue to the National Guard.

Enlistments in the National Guard.—Hereafter the period of enlistment in the National Guard shall be for six years, the first three years of which shall be in an active organization and the remaining three years in the National Guard Reserve, and the qualifications for enlistment shall be the same as those prescribed for admission to the Regular Army.

Hereafter all men enlisting for service in the National Guard shall sign an enlistment contract and take and subscribe to the oath which contains an obligation to defend the Constitution of the United States and to obey the orders of the President of the United States.

Discharge of enlisted men.—An enlisted man discharged from service in the National Guard shall receive a discharge in writing in such form and with such classification as is prescribed for the Regular Army, and in time of peace discharges may be given prior to the expiration of terms of enlistment under such regulations as the President may prescribe.

Qualifications for Officers.—Persons hereafter commissioned as officers of the National Guard shall be selected from the following classes and shall take and subscribe to an oath of office: Officers or enlisted men of the Guard; officers and former officers of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps; graduates of the Military and Naval Academies and of schools, colleges, and universities where military science is taught, and, for the technical branches and staff corps or departments, such other civilians as may be especially qualified for duty therein. The applicant shall have successfully passed examinations conducted by a board of three commissioned officers appointed by the Secretary of War.

THE NATIONAL GUARD RESERVE

A National Guard Reserve shall be organized in each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia, and shall consist of such organizations, officers, and enlisted men as the President may prescribe, or members thereof may be assigned as reserves to an active organization of the National Guard. Members of said reserve, when engaged in field or coast-defense training with the active National Guard, shall receive the same Federal pay and allowances as enlisted men of like grade on the active list of said guard when likewise engaged.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.—All officers and employees of the United States and of the District of Columbia who shall be members of the National Guard shall be entitled to leave of absence from their respective duties, without loss of pay, time, or efficiency rating, on all days during which they shall be engaged in field or coast-defense training.

MILITIA BUREAU OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.—The Militia Division now existing in the War Department shall hereafter be known as the Militia Bureau, shall, like other bureaus of said department, be under the immediate supervision of the Secretary of War, and shall not form a part of any other bureau, office, or other organization, but the Chief of the Militia Bureau shall be ex officio a member of the General Staff Corps.

ARMAMENT, EQUIPMENT, AND UNIFORM.—The National Guard of the United States shall, as far as practicable, be uniformed, armed, and equipped with the same type of uniforms, arms, and equipments as are provided for the Regular Army.

The Secretary of War is authorized to procure, by purchase or manufacture, and to issue from time to time to the Guard, upon requisition of the governors of the several States and Territories or the commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, such number of United States service arms, with all accessories, field uniforms, etc., including public animals, as are necessary to arm, and equip the Guard for field service.

DISCIPLINE.—The discipline (which includes training) of the National Guard shall conform to the system which is now prescribed for the Regular Army.

TRAINING OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—Each company, troop, battery, and detachment in the National Guard shall assemble for drill and instruction, including indoor target practice, not less than forty-eight times each year, and shall, in addition thereto, participate in encampments, maneuvers, or other exercises, including outdoor target practice, at least fifteen days in training each year, unless such company, troop, battery, or detachment shall have been excused from participation in any part thereof by the Secretary of War. Credit shall not be given unless the number of officers and enlisted men present for duty at such assembly shall equal a minimum to be prescribed by the President, nor unless the period of actual military duty and instruction, at each assembly shall be of at least one and one-half hours' duration.

INSPECTIONS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—The Secretary of War shall cause an inspection of the Guard to be made at least once each year by inspectors general of the Regular Army.

USE OF REGULAR ARMY PERSONNEL.—The Secretary of War may detail one or more officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army to attend any encampment, maneuver, or other exercise for field or coast-defense instruction of the National Guard, who shall give such instruction and information to the officers and men.

NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS AND MEN AT SERVICE SCHOOLS.—The Secretary of War may, upon the recommendation of the governor of any State or Territory or the commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, authorize a limited number of selected officers or enlisted men of the National Guard to attend and pursue a regular course of study at any military service school of the United States, except the United States Military Academy; or to be attached to an organization of the same corps, or department to which such officer or enlisted man shall belong, for routine practical instruction at or near an Army post during a period of field training or other outdoor exercises.

SUBJECT TO LAWS GOVERNING REGULAR ARMY.—The National Guard when called as such into the service of the United States shall, from the time they are required by the terms of the call to respond thereto, be subject to the laws and regulations governing the Regular Army, so far as they are applicable to officers and enlisted men whose permanent retention in the military service, is not contemplated by existing law.

PAY FOR NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.—Certain commissioned officers on the active list belonging to organizations of the National Guard shall receive compensation for their services, except during periods of service for which they may become lawfully entitled to the same pay as officers of corresponding grades of the Regular Army, as follows: A captain $500 per year and the same pay shall be paid to every officer of higher rank than that of captain, a first lieutenant $240 per year, and a second lieutenant $200 per year.

All staff officers, aids-de-camp, and chaplains shall receive not to exceed one-half of the pay of a captain, except that regimental adjutants, and majors and captains in command of machine-gun companies, ambulance companies, field hospital companies, or sanitary troops shall receive the pay hereinbefore authorized for a captain.

PAY FOR ENLISTED MEN.—Each enlisted man on the active list belonging to an organization of the National Guard shall receive compensation for his services, except during periods of service for which he may become lawfully entitled to the same pay as an enlisted man of corresponding grade in the Regular Army, at a rate equal to twenty-nve per cent. of the initial pay now provided by law for enlisted men of corresponding grades of the Army. Such enlisted man shall receive the compensation provided if he shall have attended not less than forty-eight regular drills during any one year, and a proportionate amount for attendance upon a lesser number of such drills, not less than twenty-four.

WHEN DRAFTED INTO FEDERAL SERVICE.—When Congress shall have authorized the use of the armed land forces of the United States, for any purpose requiring the use of troops in excess of those of the Regular Army, the President may, under such regulations, draft into the military service of the United States, to serve therein for the period of the war unless sooner discharged, any or all members of the National Guard and of the National Guard Reserve. All persons so drafted shall, from the date of their draft, stand discharged from the militia, and shall from said date be subject to such laws and regulations for the government of the Army of the United States as may be applicable to members of the Volunteer Army, and shall be embodied in organizations corresponding as far as practicable to those of the Regular Army or shall be otherwise assigned as the President may direct. The commissioned officers of said organizations shall be appointed from among the members thereof, officers with rank not above that of colonel to be appointed by the President alone, and all other officers to be appointed by the President.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF RIFLE PRACTICE.—The Secretary of War shall annually submit to Congress recommendations and estimates for the establishment and maintenance of indoor and outdoor rifle ranges, under such a comprehensive plan as will ultimately result in providing adequate facilities for rifle practice in all sections of the country. And that all ranges so established and all ranges which may have already been constructed, shall be open for use by those in any branch of the military or naval service of the United States and by all able-bodied males capable of bearing arms, under reasonable regulations to be prescribed by the controlling authorities. The President may detail capable and noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army and National Guard to duty at such ranges as instructors for the purpose of training the citizenry in the use of the military arm. Where rifle ranges shall have been so established and instructors assigned to duty thereat, the Secretary of War shall be authorized to provide for the issue of a reasonable number of standard military rifles and such quantities of ammunition as may be available for use in conducting such rifle practice.

An enlisted man when discharged from the service, except by way of punishment for an offense, shall receive 3½ cents per mile from the place of his discharge to the place of his acceptance for enlistment, enrollment, or original muster into the service, at his option. For sea travel on discharge transportation and subsistence only shall be furnished to enlisted men.

RESULTS OF WAR LOANS.

Amount Asked For	Amount Subscribed	Number of Subscribers	Percentage of over—Subscription
First Liberty Loan			
$2,000,000,000.	$3,035,226,000.	4,000,000	52
Second Liberty Loan			
$3,000,000,000.	$4,617,532,000.	9,400,000	54

PAY IN THE ARMY

These figures of monthly pay for first enlistment include a 20 per cent. increase for foreign service:

Private, Private second-class, Bugler.. $33.00

Private, first-class 36.60

Corporal (Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry), Saddler, Mechanic (Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Medical Department), Farrier, Wagoner..... 40.20

Corporal (Engineers, Ordnance, Signal Corps, Quartermaster Corps, Medical Department), Mechanic (Coast Artillery), Chief Mechanic (Field Artillery), Musician third-class (Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers)..... 40.80

Sergeant (Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry), Stable Sergeant (Field Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry), Supply Sergeant (Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry), Mess Sergeant (Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry), Cook, Horseshoer, Radio Sergeant, Fireman, Band Corporal, Musician second-class (Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, Engineers), Musician third-class (Military Academy)..... 44.00

Sergeant (Engineers, Ordnance, Signal Corps, Quartermaster Corps, Medical Department), Stable Sergeant (Engineers), Supply Sergeant (Engineers), Mess Sergeant (Engineers), Color Sergeant, Electrician Sergeant second-class, Band Sergeant, Musician first-class (Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers), Musician second-class (Military Academy)..... 51.20

Battalion Sergeant Major (Field Artillery, Infantry), Squadron Sergeant Major, Sergeant Major, Junior Grade, Master Gunner, Sergeant Bugler, Assistant Band Leader..... 56.00

Regimental Sergeant Major, Regimental Supply Sergeant, Sergeant Major, Senior Grade, Quartermaster Sergeant (Quartermaster Corps), Ordnance Sergeant, First Sergeant, Battalion Sergeant Major (Engineers), Battalion Supply Sergeant (Engineers), Electrician Sergeant first-class, Sergeant first-class (Quartermaster Corps, Engineers, Signal Corps), Assistant Engineer, Musician first-class (Military Academy)..... 60.00

Sergeant first-class (Medical Department), Sergeant, Field Musician (Military Academy)..... 66.00

Hospital Sergeant, Master Engineer, Junior Grade, Engineer..... 84.00

Quartermaster Sergeant, Senior Grade (Quartermaster Corps), Band Leader, Master Signal Electrician, Master Electrician, Master Engineer, Senior Grade, Master Hospital Sergeant, Band Sergeant and Assistant Leader (Military Academy)..... 96.00

Monthly pay is increased with successive enlistments. Clothing, food, transportation and medical attention are supplied. Money not drawn can be deposited with the quartermaster in sums of not less than $5. On the discharge of the soldier the amount deposited plus four per cent. interest will be paid.

Officers, in addition to fixed allowances for quarters, heat and light, receive the following yearly salaries, with provision for increase every five years for all ranks below Brigadier General:

General, $10,000; Lieutenant General, $9,000; Major General, $8,000; Brigadier General, $6,000; Colonel, $4,000; Lieutenant Colonel, $3,500; Major, $3,000; Captain, $2,400; First Lieutenant, $2,000; Second Lieutenant, $1,700.

THE COST OF WAR TO OTHER NATIONS.

Dates.	Countries engaged.	Cost.
1793-1815	England and France	$6,250,000,000
1812-1815	France and Russia	450,625,000
1828	Russia and Turkey	100,000,000
1830-1840	Spain and Portugal (civil war)	250,000,000
1830-1847	France and Algeria	190,000,000
1848	Revolts in Europe	50,000,000
1854-1856	England	371,000,000
	France	332,000,000
	Sardinia and Turkey	128,000,000
	Austria	68,600,000
	Russia	800,000,000
1859	France	75,000,000
	Austria	127,000,000
1864	Itlay	51,000,000
	Denmark, Prussia and Austria	36,000,000
1866	Prussia and Austria	330,000,000
1864-1870	Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay	240,000,000
1865-1866	France and Mexico	65,000,000
1870-1871	Germany	954,400,006
	France	1,580,000,000
1876-1877	Russia	806,547,489
	Turkey	404,273,000
1900-1901	Transvaal Republic and England	1,000,100,000
1904-1905	Russia and Japan	2,500,000,000
	Expense of wars, 1793-1860	$ 9,243,225,000
	Expense of wars, 1861-1910	14,080,321,240
	Total	23,323,546,249
	The cost of the Balkan wars	1,264,000,000

THE SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW

AN ACT To authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in view of the existing emergency, which demands the raising of troops in addition to those now available, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized—

First. Immediately to raise, organize, officer, and equip all or such number of increments of the Regular Army provided by the national defense Act approved June third, nineteen hundred and sixteen, or such parts thereof as he may deem necessary; to raise all organizations of the Regular Army, including those added by such increments, to the maximum enlisted strength authorized by law. Vacancies in the Regular Army created or caused by the addition of increments as herein authorized which can not be filled by promotion may be filled by temporary appointment for the period of the emergency or until replaced by permanent appointments or by provisional appointments made under the provisions of section twenty-three of the national defense Act, approved June third, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and hereafter provisional appointments under said section may be terminated whenever it is determined, in the manner prescribed by the President, that the officer has not the suitability and fitness requisite for permanent appointment.

Second. To draft into the military service of the United States, organize, and officer, in accordance with the provisions of section one hundred and eleven of said national defense Act, so far as the provisions of said section may be applicable and not inconsistent with the terms of this Act, any or all members of the National Guard and of the National Guard Reserves, and said members so drafted into the military service of the United States shall serve therein for the period of the existing emergency unless sooner discharged: *Provided*, That when so drafted the organizations or units of the National Guard shall, so far as practicable, retain the State designations of their respective organizations.

Third. To raise by draft as herein provided, organize and equip an additional force of five hundred thousand enlisted men, or such part or parts thereof as he may at any time deem necessary, and to provide the necessary officers, line and staff, for said force and for organizations of the other forces hereby authorized, or by combining organizations of said other forces, by ordering members of the Officers' Reserve Corps to temporary duty in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-eight of the national defense Act approved June third, nineteen hundred and sixteen; by appointment from the Regular Army, the Officers' Reserve Corps, from those duly qualified and registered pursuant to section twenty-three of the Act of Congress approved January twenty-first, nineteen hundred and three (Thirty-second Statutes at Large, page seven hundred and seventy-five), from the members of the National Guard drafted into the service of the United States, from those who have been graduated from educational institutions at which military instruction is compulsory, or from those who have had honorable service in the Regular Army, the National Guard, or in the volunteer forces, or from the country at large; by assigning retired officers of the Regular Army to active duty with such force with their rank on the retired list and the full pay and allowances of their grade; or by the appointment of retired officers and enlisted men, active or retired, of the Regular Army as commissioned officers in such forces: *Provided*, That the organization of said force shall be the same as that of the corresponding organizations of the Regular Army: *Provided further*, That the President is authorized to increase or decrease the number of organizations prescribed for the typical brigades, divisions, or army corps of the Regular Army, and to prescribe such new and different organizations and personnel for army corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, squadrons, companies, troops, and batteries as the efficiency of the service may require: *Provided further*, That the number of organizations in a regiment shall not be increased nor shall the number of regiments be decreased: *Provided further*, That the President in his discretion may organize, officer, and equip for each Infantry and Cavalry brigade three machine-gun companies, and for each Infantry and Cavalry division four machine-gun companies, all in addition to the machine-gun companies comprised in organizations included in such brigades and divisions: *Provided further*, That the President in his discretion may organize for each division one armored motor-car machine-gun company. The machine-gun companies organized under this section shall consist of such commissioned and enlisted personnel and be equipped in such manner as the President may prescribe: *And provided further*, That officers with rank not above that of colonel shall be appointed by the President alone, and officers above that grade by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: *Provided further*, That the President may in his discretion recommission in the Coast Guard persons who have heretofore held commissions in the Revenue-Cutter Service or the Coast Guard and have left the service honorably, after ascertaining that they are qualified for service physically, morally, and as to age and military fitness.

Fourth. The President is further authorized, in his discretion and at such time as he may determine, to raise and begin the training of an additional force of five hundred thousand men organized, officered, and equipped, as provided for the force first mentioned in the preceding paragraph of this section.

Fifth. To raise by draft, organize, equip, and officer, as provided in the third paragraph of this section, in addition to and for each of the above forces, such recruit training units as he may deem necessary for the maintenance of such forces at the maximum strength.

Sixth. To raise, organize, officer, and maintain during the emergency such number of ammunition batteries and battalions, depot batteries and battalions, and such artillery parks, with such numbers and grades of personnel as he may deem necessary. Such organizations shall be officered in the manner provided in the third paragraph of this section, and enlisted men may be assigned to said organizations from any of the forces herein provided for or raised by selective draft as by this Act provided.

Seventh. The President is further authorized to raise and maintain by voluntary enlistment, to organize, and equip, not to exceed four infantry divisions, the officers of which shall be selected in the manner provided by paragraph three of section one of this Act: *Provided*, That the organization of said force shall be the same as that of the corresponding organization of the Regular Army: *And provided further*, That there shall be no enlistments in said force of men under twenty-five years of age at time of enlisting: *And provided further*, That no such volunteer force shall be accepted in any unit smaller than a division.

SEC. 2. That the enlisted men required to raise and maintain the organizations of the Regular Army and to complete and maintain the organizations embodying the members of the National Guard drafted into the service of the United States, at the maximum legal strength as by this Act provided, shall be raised by voluntary enlistment, or if and whenever the President decides that they can not effectually be so raised or maintained, then by selective draft; and all other forces hereby authorized, except as provided in the seventh paragraph of section one, shall be raised and maintained by selective draft exclusively; but this provision shall not prevent the transfer to any force of training cadres from other forces. Such draft as herein provided shall be based upon liability to military service of all male citizens, or male persons not alien enemies who have declared their intention to become citizens, between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years, both inclusive, and shall take place and be maintained under such regulations as the President may prescribe not inconsistent with the terms of this Act. Quotas for the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, or subdivisions thereof, shall be determined in proportion to the population thereof, and credit shall be given to any State, Territory, District, or subdivision thereof, for the number of men who were in the military service of the United States as members of the National Guard on April first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, or who have since said date entered the military service of the United States from any such State, Territory, District, or subdivision, either as members of the Regular Army or the National Guard. All persons drafted into the service of the United States and all officers accepting commissions in the forces herein provided for shall, from the date of said draft or acceptance, be subject to the laws and regulations governing the Regular Army, except as to promotions, so far as such laws and regulations are applicable to persons whose permanent retention in the military service on the active or retired list is not contemplated by existing law, and those drafted shall be required to serve for the period of the existing emergency unless sooner discharged: *Provided*, That the President is authorized to raise and maintain by voluntary enlistment or draft, as herein provided, special and technical troops as he may deem necessary, and to embody them into organizations and to officer them as provided in the third paragraph of section one and section nine of this Act. Organ-

izations of the forces herein provided for, except the Regular Army and the divisions authorized in the seventh paragraph of section one, shall, as far as the interests of the service permit, be composed of men who come, and of officers who are appointed from, the same State or locality.

SEC. 3. No bounty shall be paid to induce any person to enlist in the military service of the United States; and no person liable to military service shall hereafter be permitted or allowed to furnish a substitute for such service; nor shall any substitute be received, enlisted, or enrolled in the military service of the United States; and no such person shall be permitted to escape such service or to be discharged therefrom prior to the expiration of his term of service by the payment of money or any other valuable thing whatsoever as consideration for his release from military service or liability thereto.

SEC. 4. That the Vice President of the United States, the officers, legislative, executive, and judicial, of the United States and of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, regular or duly ordained ministers of religion, students who at the time of the approval of this Act are preparing for the ministry in recognized theological or divinity schools, and all persons in the military and naval service of the United States shall be exempt from the selective draft herein prescribed; and nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to require or compel any person to serve in any of the forces herein provided for who is found to be a member of any well-recognized religious sect or organization at present organized and existing and whose existing creed or principles forbid its members to participate in war in any form and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein in accordance with the creed or principles of said religious organizations, but no person so exempted shall be exempted from service in any capacity that the President shall declare to be noncombatant; and the President is hereby authorized to exclude or discharge from said selective draft and from the draft under the second paragraph of section one hereof, or to draft for partial military service only from those liable to draft as in this Act provided, persons of the following classes: County and municipal officials; customhouse clerks; persons employed by the United States in the transmission of the mail; artificers and workmen employed in the armories, arsenals, and navy yards of the United States, and such other persons employed in the service of the United States as the President may designate; pilots; mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States; persons engaged in industries, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the Military Establishment or the effective operation of the military forces or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency; those in a status with respect to persons dependent upon them for support which renders their exclusion or discharge advisable; and those found to be physically or morally deficient. No exemption or exclusion shall continue when a cause therefor no longer exists: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the exemptions enumerated herein, each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia shall be required to supply its quota in the proportion that its population bears to the total population of the United States.

The President is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to create and establish throughout the several States and subdivisions thereof and in the Territories and the District of Columbia local boards, and where, in his discretion, practicable and desirable, there shall be created and established one such local board in each county or similar subdivision in each State, and one for approximately each thirty thousand of population in each city of thirty thousand population or over, according to the last census taken or estimates furnished by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Such boards shall be appointed by the President, and shall consist of three or more members, none of whom shall be connected with the Military Establishment, to be chosen from among the local authorities of such subdivisions or from other citizens residing in the subdivision or area in which the respective boards will have jurisdiction under the rules and regulations prescribed by the President. Such boards shall have power within their respective jurisdictions to hear and determine, subject to review as hereinafter provided, all questions of exemption under this Act, and all questions of or claims for including or discharging individuals or classes of individuals from the selective draft, which shall be made under rules and regulations prescribed by the President, except any and every question or claim for including or excluding or discharging persons or classes of persons from the selective draft under the provisions of this Act authorizing the President to exclude or discharge from the selective draft "Persons engaged in industries, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the Military Establishment, or the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency."

The President is hereby authorized to establish additional boards, one in each Federal judicial district of the United States, consisting of such number of citizens, not connected with the Military Establishment, as the President may determine, who shall be appointed by the President. The President is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to establish more than one such board in any Federal judicial district of the United States, or to establish one such board having jurisdiction of an area extending into more than one Federal judicial district.

Such district boards shall review on appeal and affirm, modify, or reverse any decision of any local board having jurisdiction in the area in which any such district board has jurisdiction under the rules and regulations prescribed by the President. Such district boards shall have exclusive original jurisdiction within their respective areas to hear and determine all questions or claims for including or excluding or discharging persons or classes of persons from the selective draft, under the provisions of this Act, not included within the original jurisdiction of such local boards.

The decisions of such district boards shall be final except that, in accordance with such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe, he may affirm, modify or reverse any such decision.

Any vacancy in any such local board or district board shall be filled by the President, and any member of any such local board or district board may be removed and another appointed in his place by the President, whenever he considers that the interest of the nation demands it.

The President shall make rules and regulations governing the organization and procedure of such local boards and district boards, and providing for and governing appeals from such local boards to such district boards, and reviews of the decisions of any local board by the district board having jurisdiction, and determining and prescribing the several areas in which the respective local boards and district boards shall have jurisdiction, and all other rules and regulations necessary to carry out the terms and provisions of this section, and shall provide for the issuance of certificates of exemption, or partial or limited exemptions, and for a system to exclude and discharge individuals from selective draft.

SEC. 5. That all male persons between the ages of twenty-one and thirty. both inclusive, shall be subject to registration in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the President; and upon proclamation by the President or other public notice given by him or by his direction stating the time and place of such registration it shall be the duty of all persons of the designated ages, except officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, the Navy, and the National Guard and Naval Militia while in the service of the United States, to present themselves for and submit to registration under the provisions of this Act; and every such person shall be deemed to have notice of the requirements of this Act upon the publication of said proclamation or other notice as aforesaid given by the President or by his direction; and any person who shall willfully fail or refuse to present himself for registration or to submit thereto as herein provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, and shall thereupon be duly registered: *Provided*, That in the call of the docket precedence shall be given, in courts trying the same, to the trial of criminal proceedings under this Act: *Provided further*, That persons shall be subject to registration as herein provided who shall have attained their twenty-first birthday and who shall not have attained their thirty-first birthday on or before the day set for the registration, and all persons so registered shall be and remain subject to draft into the forces hereby authorized, unless exempted or excused therefrom as in this Act provided: *Provided further*, That in the case of temporary absence from actual place of legal residence of any person liable to registration as provided herein such registration may be made by mail under regulations to be prescribed by the President.

SEC. 6. That the President is hereby authorized to utilize the service of any or all departments and any or all officers or agents of the United States and of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, and subdivisions thereof, in the execution of this Act, and all officers and agents of the United States and of the several States, Territories, and subdivisions thereof, and of the District of Columbia, and all persons designated or appointed under regulations prescribed by the Presi-

dent whether such appointments are made by the President himself or by the governor or other officer of any State or Territory to perform any duty in the execution of this Act, are hereby required to perform such duty as the President shall order or direct, and all such officers and agents and persons so designated or appointed shall hereby have full authority for all acts done by them in the execution of this Act by the direction of the President. Correspondence in the execution of this Act may be carried in penalty envelopes bearing the frank of the War Department. Any person charged as herein provided with the duty of carrying into effect any of the provisions of this Act or the regulations made or directions given thereunder who shall fail or neglect to perform such duty; and any person charged with such duty or having and exercising any authority under said Act, regulations, or directions, who shall knowingly make or be a party to the making of any false or incorrect registration, physical examination, exemption, enlistment, enrollment, or muster; and any person who shall make or be a party to the making of any false statement or certificate as to the fitness or liability of himself or any other person for service under the provisions of this Act, or regulations made by the President thereunder, or otherwise evades or aids another to evade the requirements of this Act or of said regulations, or who, in any manner, shall fail or neglect fully to perform any duty required of him in the execution of this Act, shall, if not subject to military law, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or, if subject to military law, shall be tried by court-martial and suffer such punishment as a court-martial may direct.

SEC. 7. That the qualifications and conditions for voluntary enlistment as herein provided shall be the same as those prescribed by existing law for enlistments in the Regular Army, except that recruits must be between the ages of eighteen and forty years, both inclusive, at the time of their enlistment; and such enlistments shall be for the period of the emergency unless sooner discharged. All enlistments, including those in the Regular Army Reserve, which are in force on the date of the approval of this Act and which would terminate during the emergency shall continue in force during the emergency unless sooner discharged; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to shorten the period of any existing enlistment: *Provided*, That all persons enlisted or drafted under any of the provisions of this Act shall as far as practicable be grouped into units by States and the political subdivisions of the same: *Provided further*, That all persons who have enlisted since April first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, either in the Regular Army or in the National Guard, and all persons who have enlisted in the National Guard since June third, nineteen hundred and sixteen, upon their application, shall be discharged upon the termination of the existing emergency.

The President may provide for the discharge of any or all enlisted men whose status with respect to dependents renders such discharge advisable; and he may also authorize the employment on any active duty of retired enlisted men of the Regular Army, either with their rank on the retired list or in higher enlisted grades, and such retired enlisted men shall receive the full pay and allowances of the grades in which they are actively employed.

SEC. 8. That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is authorized to appoint for the period of the existing emergency such general officers of appropriate grades as may be necessary for duty with brigades, divisions, and higher units in which the forces provided for herein may be organized by the President, and general officers of appropriate grade for the several Coast Artillery districts. In so far as such appointments may be made from any of the forces herein provided for, the appointees may be selected irrespective of the grades held by them in such forces. Vacancies in all grades in the Regular Army resulting from the appointment of officers thereof to higher grades in the forces other than the Regular Army herein provided for shall be filled by temporary promotions and appointments in the manner prescribed for filling temporary vacancies by section one hundred and fourteen of the national defense Act approved June third, nineteen hundred and sixteen; and officers appointed under the provisions of this Act to higher grades in the forces other than the Regular Army herein provided for shall not vacate their permanent commissions nor be prejudiced in their relative or lineal standing in the Regular Army.

SEC. 9. That the appointments authorized and made as provided by the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh paragraphs of section one and by section eight of this Act, and the temporary appointments in the Regular Army authorized by the first paragraph of section one of this Act, shall be for the period of the emergency, unless sooner terminated by discharge or otherwise. The President is hereby authorized to discharge any officer from the office held by him under such appointment for any cause which, in the judgment of the President, would promote the public service; and the general commanding any division and higher tactical organization or territorial department is authorized to appoint from time to time military boards of not less than three nor more than five officers of the forces herein provided for to examine into and report upon the capacity, qualification, conduct, and efficiency of any commissioned officer within his command other than officers of the Regular Army holding permanent or provisional commissions therein. Each member of such board shall be superior in rank to the officer whose qualifications are to be inquired into, and if the report of such board be adverse to the continuance of any such officer and be approved by the President, such officer shall be discharged from the service at the discretion of the President with one month's pay and allowances.

SEC. 10. That all officers and enlisted men of the forces herein provided for other than the Regular Army shall be in all respects on the same footing as to pay, allowances, and pensions as officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades and length of service in the Regular Army; and commencing June one, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and continuing until the termination of the emergency, all enlisted men of the Army of the United States in active service whose base pay does not exceed $21 per month shall receive an increase of $15 per month; those whose base pay is $24, an increase of $12 per month; those whose base pay is $30, $36, or $40, an increase of $8 per month; and those whose base pay is $45 or more, an increase of $6 per month: *Provided*, That the increases of pay herein authorized shall not enter into the computation of the continuous-service pay.

SEC. 11. That all existing restrictions upon the detail, detachment, and employment of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army are hereby suspended for the period of the present emergency.

SEC. 12. That the President of the United States, as Commander in Chief of the Army, is authorized to make such regulations governing the prohibition of alcoholic liquors in or near military camps and to the officers and enlisted men of the Army as he may from time to time deem necessary or advisable: *Provided*, That no person, corporation, partnership, or association shall sell, supply, or have in his or its possession any intoxicating or spirituous liquors at any military station, cantonment, camp, fort, post, officers' or enlisted men's club, which is being used at the time for military purposes under this Act, but the Secretary of War may make regulations permitting the sale and use of intoxicating liquors for medicinal purposes. It shall be unlawful to sell any intoxicating liquor, including beer, ale, or wine, to any officer or member of the military forces while in uniform, except as herein provided. Any person, corporation, partnership, or association violating the provisions of this section or the regulations made thereunder shall, unless otherwise punishable under the Articles of War, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000 or imprisonment for not more than twelve months, or both.

SEC. 13. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed during the present war to do everything by him deemed necessary to suppress and prevent the keeping or setting up of houses of ill fame, brothels, or bawdy houses within such distance as he may deem needful of any military camp, station, fort, post, cantonment, training, or mobilization place, and any person, corporation, partnership or association receiving or permitting to be received for immoral purposes any person into any place, structure, or building used for the purpose of lewdness, assignation, or prostitution within such distance of said places as may be designated, or shall permit any such person to remain for immoral purposes in any such place, structure, or building as aforesaid, or who shall violate any order, rule, or regulation issued to carry out the object and purpose of this section shall, unless otherwise punishable under the Articles of War, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000, or imprisonment for not more than twelve months, or both.

SEC. 14. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby suspended during the period of this emergency.

Approved, May 18, 1917.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR

FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR

THE DECLARATIONS OF WAR.

Austria declared war on Servia July 28, 1914, lighting the fuse that exploded the European powder magazine. Four days later, on August 1, Germany was at war with Russia, and the next day, without formal declaration, with France, Russia's ally. On August 5, the ninth day, Great Britain became a participant in the struggle, because of the violation of Belgium's neutrality, which had brought that country, also without formal declaration, into the field. On the same day Montenegro, the smallest of kingdoms, cast her lot with the Entente Allies. On August 23, Japan declared war on Germany in consequence of Germany's refusal to give up her Chinese possession of Kiau Chau, and three days later, August 26, Austria formally declared war against Japan. On October 29, Turkish warships bombarded several Russian ports on the Black Sea; Russia naturally accepted this as a declaration of war and the following day declared a state of hostilities to exist between herself and Turkey; on November 5, England and France were formally arrayed against the same power. On May 22, 1915, Italy declared war on Austria.

THE FIGHTING BEGINS.

On July 30, the world was shocked to read of the bombardment of Belgrade, the Servian capital on the Danube, by Austrian river monitors. On August 2, German troops seized the narrow territory of the independent Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. France was already moving her field army toward the frontier, and Britain was straining every nerve to take her part. Such British troops as were available were mobilized as an expeditionary force.

THE FIRST FIGHTING IN THE WEST.

It was an essential part of the German plan of campaign to secure at the earliest possible moment an open way for an advance through Belgium into Northern France. To have delayed the first movements until the mobilization was complete would have risked the success of the operations, for the French would then be ready to come at once to the help of the Belgians.

THE BELGIUM PHASE.

The invasion of Belgium was begun on August 4, when a German column seized the crossing of the Meuse at Visé, where the first fighting on this frontier took place. A Belgian detachment defended the river crossing but was driven across the Meuse and during the fighting the town was set on fire. The main German advance was through Verviers towards the southern front of Liège. The German artillery opened fire on the outer forts of Liège after dark in the evening, and during the night made repeated attacks on the Belgian trenches between the forts. These attacks were repelled and for a week the Belgians held one or two of the forts west of the Meuse but these were destroyed (August 13–15) by the first shots of the giant Krupp howitzers.

While the reduction of the Liège defences was being completed the German mobilization and concentration was taking place and, on August 15, the German forces were setting out on their dash to Paris. Masses of cavalry supported by infantry detachments conveyed on motor cars moved forward on a broad front, driving in the advanced Belgian troops. Here and there skirmishes took place, some of which were at the time exaggerated in the newspaper reports into serious engagements. Local Belgian successes against isolated detachments were represented as great victories. The only serious fight in those early days was the action at the village of Haelen, at the crossing of the river Gethe to the east of Louvain. On August 12, a Belgian division, about 10,000 strong, held the bridges over the little river, and was somewhat rashly attacked by a German cavalry force supported by an infantry brigade and some machine guns. The Germans tried to rush the bridges, but were beaten off with heavy loss.

Despite minor successes, it was, however, impossible for the Belgians to hold back the advancing tide of invasion, which swept irresistibly on. One force under von Kluck moved straight on Brussels; a second, under von Buelow, crossed the Meuse at Huy and advanced upon Namur, and a third came through the Ardennes and struck at the line of the Meuse above Namur. Brussels fell on August 20, the Belgian army fled to Antwerp and the German army, having passed the capital, started south for Paris. The Belgian phase ended on August 22, with the abrupt fall of Namur and the opening battles between the German armies and the Anglo-French forces of the north.

FRENCH DISASTERS.

The mobilization of the French army was begun on July 31, when the news of the German mobilization reached Paris. On Friday August 7, a French column from Belfort marched across the border, drove a German detachment out of Altkirch, and next day pushed on to and occupied Mülhausen, an important railway junction and a great industrial center. But the whole movement was premature, and the success was short-lived. Strong German forces were concentrated near Mülhausen, and on the 10th the French were forced to retire across the frontier.

After this check nothing serious was attempted until the mobilization had made further progress. By the end of the second week of August five

French armies had been formed, and were massing on a long line extending from the Swiss frontier on the right to that of Belgium on the left.

Meantime the British troops had arrived on the extreme left, and were concentrated in the vicinity of Cambrai. When the general advance of the French left began the British moved forward to a position inside the Belgian border, with its center at Mons.

This forward movement was part of a general advance of all the French armies. On August 15, a French column had pushed forward into the Ardennes and driven a German detachment out of Dinant on the Meuse, a few miles south of Namur. In the second week of August a general advance of the French center and left was ordered and Lorraine was invaded. But the Germans were everywhere advancing. A series of great battles took place on a front of about two hundred miles and, on August 24, the French armies from Switzerland to the Belgian frontier were retiring.

After the fall of Namur the British about Mons were struck in front and flank by overwhelming forces and retreated southward protecting the left of the broken French line.

On August 26 the Germans were in full pursuit of the Allies. All along the line west of Verdun the Allies were retreating and the Germans were scoring a series of successes. Still further to the west large masses of German cavalry, supported by infantry detachments conveyed on motor-cars, were moving into the north of France between the British left and the Channel forts. The Germans occupied Lille and Amiens, cutting the railway to Calais and Boulogne.

An important step was taken on September 5, when Great Britain, France, and Russia signed a treaty which pledged the three governments "not to conclude peace separately during the present war," and "when the terms of peace come to be discussed no one of the allies will demand conditions of peace without the previous agreement of each of the other allies."

A number of important political moves were made by the French about this time. On August 26, the French government, principally Socialist, which had wavered in the crisis and had even discussed giving up Paris without a struggle, was reorganized and the strongest men of France were included in the cabinet, ex-Premier Millerand being made minister of war.

Somewhat later, Gen. Joffre, the French Commander in Chief, dismissed scores of general officers from commands in which they had failed to distinguish themselves.

On September 3, the French government decided to remove from Paris to Bordeaux and the German advance guards reached a point fifteen miles from the outskirts of Paris; but when General von Kluck, commanding the German right wing, attempted to change his course and march his columns across the front held by the British army, so as to strike between the British army and the French army next in line, he was attacked in flank by a new French army, specially formed for this purpose, while, at the same time, the British moved against his front and a second French army sought to separate his own left wing from connection with the German army next in line to the northeast. With great skill General von Kluck succeeded in extricating himself from this dangerous position, and fell back behind the Aisne.

BATTLE OF THE MARNE.

When the Germans halted their retreat on the lines of the Aisne, the French held a line from Paris to Verdun, cut deeply to the south. On this line General Joffre had been concentrating his forces since the opening defeats. Now the Germans were in turn threatened with envelopment.

The decisive point in the Battle of the Marne was about La Fère Champenoise, and the first heavy blow was struck here by General Foch. On September 9 the French defeated the Germans in a number of terrific engagements and drove all the German armies from Lorraine to Lagny back in a complete defeat which amounted to a rout at certain points. In this battle more than 3,000,000 were engaged, the losses were not less than 500,000 and the battle front was nearly two hundred miles long.

ON THE AISNE.

Between the Marne and the Aisne the Germans rallied and the position behind that river where they made their stand was admirably chosen. The fall of Maubeuge freed a German army which came south and reinforced von Kluck. In the next few days the Germans established a line from the Oise at Noyon to the Argonne. Every effort of the allies to drive them failed.

The French made a desperate effort to turn the Germans out by attacking their right flank and turning it, coming in about St. Quentin. But this failed, and in a few more days the line had begun to mount toward Belgium, each side meeting the other's efforts with new battalions. Meantime the Germans directed their attention toward making their position in Belgium secure by besieging Antwerp, which fell after a ten days' siege on October ninth.

Just before this surrender the British had been taken out of their trenches along the Aisne and sent north to fill the gap between the French

battle line and the sea. Their objective was Antwerp, but the fall of this town ruined their plans and they were again left to face an overwhelming attack by new German armies.

BATTLES OF FLANDERS.

Following the final "consolidation" of the allied line came a series of desperate battles in an attempt of the Germans to reach the ports of Calais and Boulogne, from which they could hope to control the English channel. Dixmude was taken and Dunkirk almost fell, the British were driven almost to Ypres, and the French were forced back near Arras; but the attacks ended November 15 when, under the eyes of the kaiser, the famous Prussian guard tried to take Ypres and failed with huge losses. The British held Ypres despite a 50 per cent loss and against very superior forces, by some estimated at three or four times their number.

At the end of this period the Germans were in possession of a large part of Belgium and had won a few thousand square miles of territory in France; but they had failed to take Paris or the Channel ports and they could no longer afford to neglect the Russian menace.

From November 15 to the end of the first year of the war, the western campaign from the German side was defensive, save for local offensive moves. The Allies repeatedly attempted to break this defensive; but on the whole no changes of strategic importance took place up to the close of the first year of the war.

ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

Wholly unlike the stubborn trench warfare that has marked all but the first phase of the western fighting has been the conduct of the war on the eastern front. Here campaign after campaign has been fought, with maneuvering of gigantic armies on a vast stage. Smashing blows have been delivered by both sides, but mainly by the Germans.

In the beginning the Austro-German military staffs erred in their estimate of the time needed for the concentration of Russia's army. Six weeks was the shortest period they gave.

RUSSIAN INVASION OF EAST PRUSSIA.

To the surprise even of the allies, the Russians moved within three weeks. As the German "fan" was opening through Belgium, the Russians pushed large forces into the Mazurian lakes district in East Prussia, while more than 300 miles away, on an air line, their forces were driving into eastern Galicia, and the advance guard of a huge army was engaging the Austrians at Krasnik, south of Lublin. Fugitives were coming into Berlin and Vienna telling of the terrors of Cossack raids.

The Germans had to weaken the force of their blow against France by diverting large forces into East Prussia, while the Austrians had to guard Lemberg instead of driving home their advance against Warsaw.

Their very swiftness, however, brought upon the Russians one of the great disasters of the war. After other commanders had vainly striven to stop the czar's forces in East Prussia, the kaiser called from his retirement General von Hindenburg, a veteran officer on the retired list, and gave him command of an army which was concentrating about Posen for its liberation from the invaders. General von Hindenburg had during his active service commanded the German forces in East Prussia, and had an intimate knowledge of the country.

Gathering reserves, the garrisons of forts and what first line troops he could, von Hindenburg on August 27 struck the Russians at Tannenberg, south of Allenstein, and in three days practically annihilated an army of more than 250,000 men, capturing over 100,000 prisoners and killing and drowning tens of thousands more. Other swift blows that followed sent the forces under the Russian Gen. Rennenkampf back behind the line of the Kovno-Grodno forts.

RUSSIAN INVASION OF GALICIA.

Yet this disaster did not stop the advance of the Russians. They had defeated the Austrians at Rawaruska September 3, and taken Lemberg, they had won a battle near Lublin September 5, and on the twenty-second they took Jaroslav and invested the great fortress of Przemysl. By October 22 they were conquering the Carpathian passes leading into Hungary, and their Cossacks were raiding well into the plains.

THE FIRST WARSAW DRIVE.

The German attempt to help Austria in this crisis took the shape of a sudden drive at Warsaw, through central Poland. Russia had made two great efforts, the chief endeavor directed against Austria, which had succeeded, the second against East Prussia, which had failed. But in doing this she had left central Poland bare of troops, and Germany now struck straight through the unguarded center at Warsaw in an attempt to seize this great fortress town. Hastily the Russians were forced to draw back from Hungary and the Carpathians and retire so far in Galicia as to raise the siege of Przemysl (Peremysl).

For ten days, October 14–24, a fierce struggle went on and the Germans won their way to within seven miles of Warsaw and five of Ivangorod, and forced a passage across the Vistula midway between these strongholds. But out from Novo Georgievsk fortress northwest of Warsaw the Russians suddenly launched 100,000 cavalry, which bent back the German left flank and compelled a retreat to the frontier.

GALICIAN CAMPAIGNS.

In consequence of the German reverse the Austrians suffered a succession of severe defeats. Their armies were broken in a big Russian victory at Jaroslav on November 5, and part were crowded back on Krakow and part into the Carpathian passes, already partly choked with snow. So severely shaken were the Austrians that the Russians reached the outer lines of the Krakow defenses, penetrating to Wielicza, only seven miles from the city, on November seventh.

At this time Gen. von Mackensen came into public notice. General von Hindenburg had been placed in general charge of the eastern campaign, and to von Mackensen was intrusted another swift blow that would engage the Russians until the Austrians had time to recover.

THE SECOND WARSAW CAMPAIGN.

At the moment that the Russian armies were pushing toward Posen and their advance on November 7 had even captured Pleschen, on German soil southeast of that city, von Mackensen was gathering a large army based on the fortress of Thorn. He suddenly advanced, and on November 13–16 smashed Russian guarding corps on both sides of the Vistula and pushed on toward Lodz and Warsaw.

So rapid was the march in the difficult country that by November 22, von Mackensen's strong advance forces had penetrated to Brzeziny, about twelve miles east of Lodz. This rapidity, however, almost cost a great disaster, for a large part of this army, perhaps 110,000 men, was surrounded by the Russians, who hurried from south and north. The Germans cut their way out to a line west of Lodz after three days of most remarkable fighting.

Fresh forces were rushed up by the Germans, their lines were reformed, and on December 6 they took Lodz. Berlin then announced that the Russian army was broken and could not make a stand before Warsaw, but on the line of the Bzura and Rawka rivers the czar's forces stood, and six days of most determined attacks failed to dislodge them. Russians made heavy attacks early in January, and Germans again launched assaults early in February, but the lines here remained substantially the same up to July first.

GERMAN VICTORY IN MAZURIAN LAKES REGION.

While the chief armies had been engaged in the battles west of Warsaw the Russians had been slowly invading East Prussia again, and late in January had turned the head of the Mazurian lakes near Gumbinnen and were once more threatening Koenigsberg. Snow was deep on the ground and they took security in this fact.

Suddenly on February 28 a big German force that had plowed through the snow descended on their right wing to the north of Gumbinnen and sent it flying in rout. Another force struck the left wing at Lyck, and then the two German columns converged upon the disorganized center. The Russians strove heroically to extricate themselves in a series of battles in the snow, but they lost more than 100,000 prisoners and most of their equipment.

It was this victory that paved the way for the German advance on Mitau and Riga, and its effect was felt along the whole Russian line. The Germans drove well into northern Poland, threatening the fortress of Osovietz and taking Pryzasnyz in the direction of Novo Georgievsk, while in Bukowina the Austrians retook Czernowitz and raided into Bessarabia.

AUSTRIAN REVERSES.

Von Mackensen's drive for a time relieved the pressure on the Austrians, and by mid-December their armies had been reformed with a leavening of German troops, and they undertook an offensive against the weakened Russian lines in Galicia, advancing from Krakow and the Carpathians. The Przemysl garrison of more than 100,000 men also made a sortie to break through and join the armies coming through the passes. The Austrian movements were slow and ill timed, however, and the Russians were able to concentrate against the three armies in turn, smashing the Krakow forces near Tarnow on December 25 and the others within a week.

So severely were the Austrians defeated that the czar's forces were able to establish themselves firmly on the Tarnow line—so as to threaten an advance on Krakow—to overrun Bukowina, and to drive ahead into the Carpathian passes, not to be dislodged again on this line until von Mackensen's drive in the spring.

With the surrender of the Austrians at Przemysl on March 22, after a five months' siege, the tide again turned for the Russians. Some 250,000 men and many guns thus released were hurried into the Carpathians, and in a campaign extending to April 14 they broke through Dukla, Lupkow, Rostok, and other passes and established themselves at Sztropko, twenty miles inside Hungary. They also steadily hammered the enemy before Uzsok pass and beat back all attempts of the Austrians to turn their left wing in Bukowina.

RUSSIAN REVERSES.

In the latter part of April, however, warning began to come from Petrograd of a great concentration by the Germans east of Krakow intended to strike at the point where the Russian line bent into the Carpathians.

The blow fell late in April, and after a great bombardment by such masses of artillery as had

never before been used by a field army, Gen. von Mackensen broke through the Russian position at Gorlice and Tarnow. He then began the smashing drive that retook Przemysl on June 3 and Lemberg on June 24, cleared the czar's troops out of most of Galicia, and led to a renewed advance toward Brest-Litovsk and the rear of Warsaw.

As von Mackensen drove eastward he compelled the Russians to give up all their hard won positions in the Carpathians and retire before the revivified and more confident Austrians.

THE SUCCESSFUL WARSAW DRIVE.

Once Galicia was cleared the Germans inaugurated a smashing and successful drive on Warsaw from north, west, and south, the whole movement being under the general direction of Field Marshal von Hindenburg.

Early in the spring the Germans under General von Bülow had invaded northern Russia. This force worked its way southward and effected a junction with von Hindenburg's army.

From the south von Mackensen resumed his advance, his German forces working with the Austrians to inflict smashing blows upon the Russians from this direction. Step by step the Austro-German armies pounded their way toward the city from north and south, while on the west activities along the line of intrenchments that had so long held off the Germans in that section were resumed.

Great masses of Germans troops were now flung across the East Prussian frontier and before the apparently irresistible power of the Teutons engaged in this wide encircling movement, the armies of the Russian Grand Duke Nicholas began to fall back. Przasnysz, to the north of Warsaw, was occupied, and the German armies swept on, until by July 19 they had forced the Russians back to the line of the Narew River and were within twenty miles of their goal. The fortress of Ostrolenka was taken and the key to Warsaw on the north, the Novo Georgievsk fortifications, was approached. To the south Radom was occupied and the Russian lines of communication in the Lublin region threatened.

Then began a tightening of the German lines around the capital. The Teutons forced their way past the Blonie line southwest of the city, pushed their way across the Narew River, below Ostrolenka, and the battering at the fortified gates of the city was begun in earnest on August 3 by Bavarian troops under command of Prince Leopold of Bavaria.

SERVIA'S PART IN THE WAR.

Of the belligerent nations, none, save Belgium, has been tried more sternly than Servia, on whose behalf the great Powers went to war. Her efforts contributed substantially to the crippling of Austrian military efficiency. Three times during the first year of the war huge Austrian armies invaded Servia, and each time they were hurled back, crippled and defeated. On December 2, 1914, the Austrians captured Belgrade and occupied a large portion of the country. But a week later the Servian army, commanded in person by King Peter I, turned upon the invaders, pierced the Austrian lines and pursued their foes beyond the frontier. More than one-third of the Austrian army was lost, and Servia was not again invaded during the first year of the war.

ENTRANCE OF TURKEY.

Two events at the outset of the war paved the way for Turkey's participation. Nearing completion in British shipyards were two dreadnoughts with which Turkey intended to overcome the naval superiority of Greece and win back Ægean islands taken from her in the Balkan war. These the British seized. While Turkey was still fuming over the incident the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau slipped away from the British fleet in the Mediterranean and took refuge in the Dardanelles. Germany promptly turned over these vessels to Turkey under the guise of a sale.

The allies demanded that all the Germans on the cruisers should promptly be sent out of Turkey; Turkey demanded her dreadnoughts. While the dispute was going on several other troubles came up. Then on October 29 Turkish warships, including the Goeben and Breslau—commanded by German officers—made attacks on Odessa and other Russian ports in the Black Sea and on Russian shipping.

The Turkish government tried to smooth over this incident, but would not give in to demands of the allies that all German officers be dismissed from the navy. Consequently on November 5, Great Britain and France formally declared war.

In an effort to stir up the Mohammedans of Egypt, India, Persia, Algeria, and Morocco against the allies, the Shiekh-ul-Islam at Constantinople on November 16 proclaimed a holy war. Its only important effect was to lead to the repudiation of the sultan as head of the faithful by Mohammedan chiefs in those regions.

First hostilities consisted of naval raids by both sides in the Black Sea. Then Russia hurried an expedition toward Erzerum, in the Caucasus, in the hope of catching the Turks unprepared and of stirring up a general revolt of the Armenians. After heavy losses they were driven back to their own territory late in November, and in December the Turks sent a strong expedition against Tiflis. This came to disaster January 3–4, when the Russians annihilated an army corps near Ardahan and put two others to rout later. Since then the fighting in that region has been in the nature of a series of detached campaigns that

have spread below Tabriz in Persia and have yielded no large results to either side.

Meanwhile a British expedition from India seized the mouth of the Euphrates river and made its way up the valley to the mouth of the Tigris. Thus the British got control of a rich region and closed to European powers the last outlet to the Indian ocean, the Persian, control of which Germany has long sought with her Bagdad railway and other plans. Russia also has coveted this prize. Fighting occasionally took place in this valley, but the number of men engaged was small.

Great Britain also seized this opportunity to make secure her hold on Egypt, which she had long held as a nominal dependency of Turkey. A protectorate over Egypt was proclaimed on December 17, Khedive Abbas Hilmi was deposed and Prince Hameil Kemal was made sultan. The island of Cyprus, important in the command of the eastern Mediterranean, was formally annexed.

An ambitious attempt was made by the Turks, led by German officers, to raid the Suez canal and so cut the communications of Great Britain with the far east. During the winter large forces were gathered in Palestine, and late in January and early in February they advanced across the desert. Forces of Turks crossed the canal on February 4, but they were met by the native and Australian troops and severely defeated.

CAMPAIGN AT THE DARDANELLES.

From February 21 to March 18, a British and French fleet—composed of at least thirty-two powerful vessels, mostly of battleships of the predreadnought era, but including the superdreadnought *Queen Elizabeth*—hammered at the forts at the entrance to the straits. They silenced and practically destroyed the outer ones and on March 18 attempted to overwhelm those at the narrows. This latter attempt resulted in the loss to the British of the battleships *Irresistible* and *Ocean* and to the French of the battleships *Bouvet* and *Gaulois*, and in serious injuries to other big ships.

Under a rain of shells from the warships the first troops made landlings at five places on the western end of the Gallipoli peninsula and on the south shore of the straits on April 25. It was one of the most difficult undertakings in the history of war, for the Turks had prepared elaborate entanglements even in the water, and 50,000 men, with large forces of artillery, put the invaders under a deadly fire. Nevertheless, within four days an army of some 80,000 had been securely landed and a system of supply had been arranged.

Then followed most desperate and continuous fighting. The Turks bravely attacked again and again in attempts to drive the invaders into the sea and the allies launched a series of general assaults that gradually won them a way through the maze of defenses and brought them close to the tops of the hills overlooking the forts of the narrows. The British battleship *Goliath* was sunk in these operations on May 11.

In the middle of May the allies seemed to be in a serious plight because the fleet was compelled to cease its active support of the army in order to avoid a German submarine that had made its way through the Mediterranean. This undersea boat sunk the battleship *Triumph* on May 25 and the *Majestic* and *Agamemnon* on May 27. But in the attacks made by the army throughout June and July the allied fleet again took part.

ENTRANCE OF ITALY.

A substantial accession to the cause of the Allies was gained when Italy at last declared war on Austria on May 22. Soon after that date Italian troops began operations along the Austrian frontier, but up to the close of the first year of the war had been unable to break through the Austrian lines.

THE WAR AT SEA.

One of the most important aspects of the war has been the triumph of British sea-power, which has never been seriously menaced, even by German's clever use of submarines. It would have been impossible for German men-of-war to survive on the surface of the waters. The several German commerce-destroyers which were at large when the war opened were run down and sunk. One great achievement of note stands to the credit of the German navy—the action between the squadrons of Admiral Count von Spee and Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock off Coronel, Chili, which was fought in heavy weather, November 1, 1914.

Von Spee made skillful use of his superior batteries, and with small loss to himself sunk Cradock's flagship, the cruiser *Good Hope*, and the cruiser *Monmouth*. None of the crews of the ships that went down was saved. The cruiser *Glasgow*, the other fighting unit in Cradock's fleet, was damaged but not destroyed.

Strong British squadrons were sent to hunt down the Germans, and the one commanded by Admiral Sturdee met von Spee at the Falkland Islands December 8. The Germans had been driven from the Pacific by Japanese and other warships and undertook a raid on the Falkland naval station. As the ships steamed toward the harbor mouth they were attacked by the battleship *Canopus*, the battle cruisers *Invincible* and *Inflexible* and four smaller cruisers. All the German vessels but the *Dresden* were sunken and this met its doom March 22, when the cruisers *Glasgow* and *Kent* found it in the neutral waters of Juan Fernandez Island. On account

of the violation of her waters in this last engagement Chile made a strong protest to Great Britain and received a full apology.

In the North Sea only two real engagements took place in the first year of the war, the waters having been so thickly strewn with mines by both sides that it was dangerous for the fleets to attempt any ambitious maneuvers.

Early in the war, August 28, a British squadron under Admiral Beatty made a daring raid on the German vessels sheltered under the guns of the Helgoland forts. At least six battle cruisers and many light cruisers and torpedo boats engaged in this venture. The British asserted that they sunk at least two destroyers, but the Germans admitted only the loss of the cruiser *Ariadne* and a destroyer.

Following raids by German battle and armored cruisers on the east coast of England in November and December, a German squadron was intercepted on such an errand January 24 and engaged by British battle cruisers. The armored cruiser *Bluecher* was sunken and others were badly damaged. The Germans asserted that the British battle cruiser *Tiger* was sunken, but the British official and unofficial reports agreed that the *Tiger* got to port badly damaged.

In the Baltic there have been several brushes of Germans and Russians. Although the great German fleet can easily control this sea, few chances have been taken by the largest ships because of the danger from mines and submarines. In a battle October 11 the large Russian cruiser *Pallada* was sunken. In skirmishes in the Black Sea some small warships have been sunken.

Of even greater interest than these operations were the dramatic exploits of the German raiders that were loosed on allied commerce in the beginning of the war. It was eight months before they were all rounded up, and they did damage that ran well above $100,000,000.

Most famous of these raiders was the little *Emden*—of less than 14,000 tons but of twenty-six knots speed—which coursed the waters of the far east and did damage estimated at $20,000,000 up to November 10, when the Australian cruiser *Sydney* caught it at Cocos Island, in the Bay of Bengal, and drove it ashore.

This ship destroyed at least twenty-two vessels. It entered the Bay of Bengal September 10 and sunk six of them. It appeared off Calcutta September 27 and went to other harbors and spread terror among all the shipmasters in the east.

The most remarkable exploit was its invasion of the harbor of Penang. Flying a Japanese flag, and with a fourth false funnel rigged, it passed the forts. It went between a British destroyer and the Russian cruiser *Jemstchug*, apparently to come to anchor, and suddenly torpedoed both. Then it escaped.

A large fleet of fast cruisers was sent out to find it and finally it was rounded up as it tried to destroy the wireless station at Cocos Island. Some members of its crew, left behind as the *Sydney* approached, made their way to Arabia and finally arrived at Berlin.

Two of the raiders, unable to keep at sea longer, sought refuge at Newport News, Va.—the *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* and the *Kronprinz Wilhelm*.

SUBMARINE TRIUMPHS.

In submarine warfare the balance sways in Germany's favor. By long odds, the most notable submarine feat of the war was the sinking of the British armored cruisers *Aboukir*, *Cressy*, and *Hogue* by the German submarine *U-9*, commanded by Captain Otto Weddigen, on September 22, with a loss of more than 1,500 lives. But this disaster taught the British how to safeguard their ships against submarines, and in future it was much more difficult for the underwater raiders to get at them. Weddigen himself was lost with all his men on the giant new submarine *U-29*, when she was sunken by a British merchantman on March 25, 1915.

Among the other triumphs of German submarines was the destruction of the British dreadnought *Audacious*, off the Irish coast, October 27, 1914, by means not yet definitely known, and of the battleship *Formidable*, in the English Channel, on New Year's Day, 1915, with a loss of 700 lives. The British battleship *Bulwark* was blown up while at anchor off Sheerness on November 26, with all her crew, but it is supposed that this was due either to spontaneous combustion in her magazines or to an infernal machine. The Austrians have been busy with submarines since Italy entered the war. On July 7 they sunk the armored cruiser *Amalfi*, and on the 19th the *Garibaldi*, which latter, however, accounted for the submarine which struck her. An Austrian submarine was also credited with the sinking of the French armored cruiser *Léon Gambetta* in the Adriatic, with a loss of 600 lives, on April 27.

On their part, the British submarines have scored several brilliant feats, Commander Max Horton, in the submarine *E-9*, late in September sunk the German cruiser *Hela* in the Helgoland Bight, and on October 6 took his craft up the mouth of the Ems, where he attacked the biggest game in sight, which happened to be a mere destroyer. On July 2, while working in coöperation with the Russian Baltic fleet, he sunk the German battleship *Pommern*. Another British submarine dived under five rows of mines at the Dardanelles and sunk the Turkish battleship *Masudieh* on December 13. In May a sister craft of this vessel repeated the trick, and showed her periscope at the entrance to the Golden Horn, sinking every Turkish craft she met.

THE SECOND YEAR OF THE WAR

THE GERMAN SUCCESSES IN RUSSIA

The beginning of the second year of the Great War found the German army on the eastern front, at the doors of Warsaw. The drive against Russia was in full swing. In rapid succession the fortresses that barred the advance of Hindenburg from East Prussia, fell; von Mackensen stormed on between the Pripet Marshes and the Vistula. When Warsaw fell on August 5, Ivangorod and Novo-Georgievsk followed, and the whole Russian line reeled backward to Brest-Litovsk and Kovno.

But there was no halting there. North and south the peril of envelopment continued, and so the Russian army went back behind the Dwina, behind the Pinsk Marshes, and the Volhynian fortresses of Dubno and Lutsk fell to the Central Powers. Along this line the Germans applied the greatest pressure, but to no avail—the Russians escaped being enveloped.

GERMAN FAILURE

From the standpoint of the object for which the German army was striving, their brilliant successes against Russia were a decided failure. It is very generally admitted that in this war, in fact in any war, the mere acquisition of territory is of small moment unless it brings with it the disabling or the capture of an army. Men are the only things that count. The German strategy in this Russian move was to seize the first favorable opportunity to eliminate Russia. On no other pretext was such a forward move justifiable. It carried the Germans hundreds of miles from their bases, lengthened their lines of communications, brought them into a country where it was impossible to live on the soil. What object could the Germans have had to gain, but the Russian Capital and the elimination of Russia? In this Germany had failed.

RUSSIA'S OFFENSIVE

Until June, the Eastern Campaign was in a deadlock, neither side gaining any important victories. Then there came a sudden change.

On June 4, Russia suddenly became awake. With a great supply of men and ammunition, and commanded by General Brusiloff, the Russian army struck out from the Volhynian fortress of Rovno, against, what were thought to be, impregnable Austrian positions. The Austrian lines were rolled back, and prisoners by the thousands fell into Russian hands. Soon the line of the Stokhod River was reached, and there a momentary check was imposed on the advancing Russians. They replied, however, by shifting the attack southward against Bukowina. Here their successes continued. On June 17 Czernowitz was taken, the gates to the Austrian Crownland were opened, and the Russians poured through the gaps. In an incredibly short time all Bukowina had been cleared and the Russians were firmly established on the crests of the Carpathians. Then the Russians again shifted their attack to the southern Volhynian line, moving toward Lemberg. On July 28. Brody, which is 58 miles northeast of Lemberg, was captured. About the same time General Kalendine defeated the Austro-Germans 20 miles southeast of Kovel and captured 20,000 prisoners. The Austrians, by bringing up reinforcements, succeeded in checking the Russians along the entire front.

THE BALKAN CAMPAIGN

The Austrians made several attempts to invade Serbia in the first year of the war, but each time were driven back. On October 5, however, aided by several German army corps and commanded by von Mackensen, they again invaded Serbia. By October 9, they had forced the passage of the Danube and the Save, captured Belgrade, and were in position to advance into the country.

BULGARIA ENTERS THE WAR

On October 11, the Bulgarians, who had been dickering with both of the hostile groups of nations, decided that their profit could best be obtained by joining the Teutonic Powers—an arrangement which, moreover, enabled them to secure revenge for Serbia's share in the Second Balkan War of 1913. They invaded Serbia and slowly gained ground. On November 6 Nish, the former Serbian Capital, was captured, and on November 30 they took Prizrend. The Austro-Germans, forcing the Serbians before them, joined the Bulgarians at Prizrend and opened up railway connections between Constantinople and Berlin.

Awaking to the seriousness of the situation England and France hastily started troops for Saloniki, but they were too late to do more than help a portion of the Serbians make good their retreat.

The wreck of the Serbian army escaped into Albania and Montenegro, and after a period of recuperation was brought around to Saloniki where it joined the augmented French and British armies at that port, forming, with them, a constant threat against the German communications with Turkey.

MONTENEGRO INVESTED

In the course of the conquest of Serbia, the Teutons sent an army into Montenegro, which tiny kingdom had been fighting the battles of the Slavs, to the best of her limited ability. On January 12, the Austro-Germans captured Cetinje, drove out King Nicholas and his family and set up Austrian rule in the capital

GREECE AND THE WAR

The Greeks, who were bound by treaty to protect Serbia against a Bulgarian attack, made many attempts to join the Allies, but were held off by their King, who is a brother-in-law of the German Emperor.

RUSSIAN ACTIVITIES IN TURKEY

On September 7 the Grand Duke Nicholas was replaced by the Czar as Commander of the eastern armies and was transferred to command the armies of the Caucasus.

In January the Grand Duke began operations against the Turks. He achieved a decisive victory, crushing the center of the Turkish sixty-mile front, near Lake Tortum, and pursuing them to the Erzerum forts. About this time Field Marshal von der Goltz was appointed Commander in Chief of the Turkish forces in the Caucasus.

On February 16, Erzerum surrendered to the Russians, after five days' fighting. This achievement surprised the world. The astonishing feature was that the campaign was undertaken in a wild tangle of mountains and in the dead of winter, when it seemed that an army could not possibly operate without an elaborate system of railroads behind it. In that country there are no railroads. Dependence for supplies has to be placed upon miserable dirt roads which, at wide intervals, traverse the country. The Russian fleet, of course, controlled the Black Sea, and it was by this channel that supplies were transported. But even from the Black Sea, a long trip overland was necessary. Thus, the two most spectacular achievements on the Allies' side fell to Grand Duke Nicholas and the Russian army, they also having captured Przemysl on March 22, 1915.

The surrender of Erzerum was followed by a period of apparent inaction. On April 18, however, the Russians succeeded in capturing Trebizond. The Russian right flank was evidently keeping up with the center. Then followed a period of inaction, which was to be followed by the most remarkable march in history.

Taking Baiburt, defeating the Turks at Mamakhutan, the Russians pressed forward. On July 25 they were in possession of Erzingan, the last of the Turkish bases east of Sivas, and practically cleared Armenia of Turks. Russia now occupies about 30,000 square miles of Turkey in Asia including seven fortified towns. All this was achieved in about seven months of fighting.

THE GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN

One of the greatest disappointments in the war, was the failure of the Allies on the Gallipoli Peninsula. The object of this undertaking was to force the passage of the Dardanelles, take Constantinople, and in this way give Russia an outlet into the Mediterranean Sea. If this were accomplished, Russia would have shorter communications with her allies. But the undertaking was not successful. On August 6, a new army of Australians and New Zealanders made a landing at Anzac Cove. Except for a few small gains, the Turks held them along the coast until December, when the Allies realized that their efforts were fruitless, and withdrew over 70,000 Colonial troops. The remainder of the allied forces were withdrawn on January 9. After an attempt of nine months, with a British loss of 115,000, and a French loss of 70,000, the campaign was given up as a failure.

BRITISH OPERATIONS IN ASIA

Coincident with the attack upon the Dardanelles, a British expedition was dispatched to Mesopotamia, at the head of the Persian Gulf, with Bagdad as its objective. The British were successful at first, capturing Kut-el-Amara, on the Tigris, on September 27. On November 22, an army of 20,000 Anglo-Indians was pushed up to Ctesiphon, eighteen miles from Bagdad, where it defeated 60,000 Turks, but was obliged to retreat for lack of supports and supplies. Pursued by the Turks, who had been reinforced, the rearguard of this force, some 10,000 men, under the command of General Townshend, intrenched themselves in Kut-el-Amara. Here they held out from December 11, 1915, to April 29, 1916, when starvation compelled them to surrender. Several British attempts to relieve Kut-el-Amara ended in failure. The only excuse for these two disasters to the British arms is that they served to divert the Turkish military strength from a threatened drive across the Suez Canal into Egypt.

THE WESTERN FRONT

No important action was seen on the western front until September 20. After many months of preparation, and a relative quiet which had lasted since June, 1915, the long promised Allied attack upon the German lines began. The French in Champagne, and the British in Artois, launched terrific attacks.

In ten days of bitter fighting the French advanced some three miles on a front of eighteen, took above 25,000 prisoners and many guns; they penetrated two lines of German trenches and at one point actually broke through the third and last.

But the result was nothing. The German line was restored, the French attacks were beaten down, the whole offensive was really over in three days, and in a week, the world knew that the French had failed, although the considerable

number of prisoners and the large capture of guns misled many into estimating as a victory what had been a defeat, for the German line had held.

In Artois the British accomplished even less. Their initial success was considerable. There was a moment when the capture of Lens seemed inevitable, but old faults reappeared. The blunders of Neuve Chapelle were repeated; supports did not come up; Loos, won on September 25, had to be surrendered; for great sacrifices in life, there was little to show. The failure at Loos cost Field Marshal Sir John French his command, and on December 15, General Sir Douglas Haig succeeded him as Commander in Chief of the British forces in France and Belgium. It also condemned the British army to inaction, and the British people to depression for many months.

Again the situation at the western front settled down to artillery duels, neither side gaining any advantage, until the attack on Verdun.

VERDUN

On February 21 the German Crown Prince, commanding an army of 300,000, attacked the forts surrounding Verdun. This attack suddenly claimed the attention of the world, and for many weeks seemed certain to end in a crushing French defeat.

But Verdun, after the first surprises were over, held. The broken lines were restored, as French reinforcements came in time. Before the old forts a second line was erected and the German advance was halted. The repulse of March 9 was fatal to German hopes for a sudden and sweeping victory, a piercing of the line, such as France had sought and missed in Champagne in September. The repulse of April 9 ended the possibility of success by any sudden and tremendous general thrust. Henceforth Verdun fell to the level of a siege operation and Germany advanced by yards, over mountains of her own dead, while on the hills across the Meuse new French lines sprang up until the Verdun salient became the strongest sector in the French front.

THE SOMME OFFENSIVE

While the Germans were making a great effort to capture Verdun, the British and French were preparing for another drive. On July 1, the long expected offensive began north and south of the Somme River. The British advanced about five miles and took a number of villages between July 10 and 22.

The French advanced over six miles, capturing five towns. German reinforcements from before Verdun arrived and halted the advancing Allies. This is the situation, on the western front, at the close of the second year.

THE AUSTRO-ITALIAN CAMPAIGN

There was but little important action on the Italian frontier, until April 15, 1916, when the Austrians concentrated their army, to begin a new offensive against Italy. Before this time the Italians had succeeded in gaining advance positions in the Trentino. On May 13, the Austrians launched their great offensive, forcing the Italians to abandon their positions and taking many prisoners.

Early in June the Austrian drive was slackened by the Russian offensive on Austria's eastern border. The Austrians, in order to stop the advancing Russians, moved many troops from the Italian frontier for service against the Slavs. This, however, was not done until the Austrians had advanced some miles on Italian soil. Then the Italian counter-offensive began. At the end of the second year we find them continuing their offensive, regaining much ground lost to the Austrians.

PORTUGAL ENTERS THE WAR

When, on February 23, Portugal seized 36 German and Austrian interned merchantmen, Germany sent her an ultimatum, which demanded immediate release of these vessels. With the refusal of Portugal, Germany declared war on March 8. Although she does not take a very active part against Germany in Europe, she greatly aided the Allies in the conquest of German colonies.

LOSS OF GERMAN COLONIES

Of 1,027,820 square miles of German oversea possessions, only 384,180 square miles remain. The German Colonials, fighting against great odds, without any help from the Fatherland, and with no chance for reinforcements, were forced to surrender their land to the allied armies. One by one, the colonies were taken, until at the end of the second year only part of German East Africa remained in German hands. Even this territory was gradually being closed in by the armies of General Smuts, in direct command of the Union of South Africa troops, aided by French, Belgian and Portuguese Colonial armies.

THE BATTLE OFF JUTLAND

On the afternoon of May 31, the British battle cruiser squadron, under Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, and the fifth battle squadron, under Rear Admiral Hugh Evan-Thomas, encountered the German first and second light cruiser squadrons, later joined by the entire high seas fleet. In the evening, Beatty was reinforced by seven divisions of the British battle fleet under the Commander in Chief, Admiral Sir John Jellicoe. Over 9,500 lives were lost in this engagement, both sides claiming victory.

THE THIRD YEAR OF THE WAR

ROUMANIA

At the very opening of the third year of the war Roumania cast in her lot with the Allies. Neutrality would bring her nothing, but should Italy wrest back Trentino and Trieste, Roumania might recover her territory of Transylvania. The northern boundary of Moldavia is the Austrian crownland of Bukowina which had just fallen a prize to Russia when Roumania entered the war on August 7, 1916.

Moldavia is separated from Transylvania by the wall of the Carpathian mountains which is penetrated by several passes in which are railways which link up Hungary and Roumania. The northern border of Wallachia between Kronstadt and Orsova is exactly similar, the boundary wall being the Transylvanian Alps. Roumania threw her main force against the passes of Northern Moldavia and Western Wallachia. The plan seems to have been to cut off Transylvania and greatly shorten the defensive line which Roumania would have to hold. Bulgarian, Teutonic and Turkish troops under Von Mackenson took advantage of the Roumanian preoccupation to move up along the Danube and seize Dobrudja. Cernavoda is the key to the crossing of the Danube and to the control of the railroad system between Cernavoda and Constanza and shortly after Cernavoda Bridge fell into German hands.

Falkenhayn, in command of the Teuton forces in Transylvania, was to fight his way through one of the passes in the Transylvanian mountains and later to form a junction with Von Mackenson. The first blow was struck against Ret Tower Pass but Falkenhayn soon shifted his efforts to Predeal Pass, but the Roumanian resistance was so strong that the movement was abandoned. The next effort was made at Vulcan Pass, the most westerly of the Transylvanian gaps. The absence of railroads on the Roumanian side gave the Teutons the advantage and they broke through and advanced rapidly. Crajova was occupied and Falkenhayn began the march towards Bucharest, the Roumanian capital, which was evacuated on December 6. The Roumanians offered but little opposition to the advance and no attempt was made to defend the capital. The Roumanian retreat was not that of a defeated army but was made in good order. Falkenhayn continued moving eastwards from Bucharest and joined Von Mackenson who had remained in Dobrudja and from that time the resistance of the Roumanians was stiffened.

FROM THE SOMME TO THE AISNE

The third year of war, which from the military point of view dates from the Somme offensive on July 1, 1916, found the British army arrived at its full strength and in combination with the French they forced the second great German retreat of the war. In the first ten days of the offensive north and south of the Somme they recovered thirty square miles of French territory. During the next two days the Germans made a final effort to reach Verdun and got as far as Fleury, but on August 18 Fleury was retaken by the French. There was a lull in the Verdun fighting until October 24, when General Nivelle drove the enemy out of Douaumont and shortly Vaux with all the country between the forts was taken. On December 15 General Mangin extended the advance on a six mile front. In January, 1917, the British began a new campaign and early in March and under a combined pressure of the two armies they took Bapaume. The Germans began a retreat over a front of 100 miles north of Arras and Soissons. In April the French attacked over a 25 mile front between Soissons and Rheims and drove the German forces out of a large number of villages north of the Aisne and in Champagne. On May 6 they captured Craonne and its plateau with the observation posts. In June the Germans began a series of violent counter-attacks in an effort to force the French from their footing on the plateau north of Craonne.

IN ASIA

From August, 1916 to December the British made preparations for the offensive which began on December 13 and which found the enemy on the Tigris front in the same positions as they had occupied during the previous summer. Operations on the Hai continued until January 4 when the British cut off direct communication between the Turks in the Khadaivi Bend, east of Kut, and those further west. The capture of Khadaivi Bend and the Turkish trenches was accomplished on January 19 and the salient operations begun on January 20 brought the British to Dakra Bend which they won on February 16 and on February 25 after the capture of Sanna-i-yat and the passage of the Tigris, the British began the advance on Baghdad which was taken on March 11. The British Navy played a conspicuous part in the campaign on the Tigris. During the same period the British began another campaign in Palestine, south of Jerusalem, but after considerable preliminary successes it came to an end with the Mesopotamian operations.

RUSSIA

Russia was in the midst of a great offensive in Volhynia and Galicia at the beginning of the third year of the war. The Austrian front had been broken and Russian troops had poured into the gaps penetrating the lines from the Volhynian triangle to the Stokhod river. Before the offensive was checked all of the Austrian crownland of Bukowina had been occupied.

In May the Russian Revolution broke out and the Czar was dethroned. The Russian armies became paralyzed for an offensive value by the difficulties due to the unrest of the country. For four months they had done practically nothing but debate, but in July there was a feverish offensive urged on by the Russian democratic leader, Kerensky, and gains were

made in Galicia. The unrest continued and when the Austro-German forces were brought up against them the Russian troops became demoralized and marched away without firing a single shot. Though vexed internally Russia was not out of the war and the Teuton Allies were still compelled to keep large forces on the Russian front.

GREECE

The long diplomatic struggle between King Constantine of Greece and the Entente Allies culminated on June 12, 1917, in the abdication of that monarch. He was at once succeeded by his second son, Prince Alexander. The opposition of the Entente Allies to Constantine was based upon the allegations that he was not only pro-German in his sympathies but that he repeatedly tried to bring Greece into the war on the side of the Central Powers. Early in June M. Jonnart was appointed High Commissioner to represent France, Great Britain and Russia and to place before the Greek Premier the demands of the Allied Governments. The abdication of King Constantine was insisted upon and the Crown Prince ruled out on the ground that he shared his father's pro-German leanings. Prince Alexander, the second son, was indicated as acceptable. In his reply to M. Jonnart the Greek Premier said that a decision would be taken after consulting with the Crown Council composed of former premiers. The immediate abdication was the result of the conference. Military measures by the Allies were taken at once and French and British troops were landed in Thessaly and at Corinth.

ITALY

The third year of the war had hardly begun when Italy took the first decided step toward the accomplishment of her war aims by capturing Gorizia and the bridge across the Isonzo at that point. Pushing on from there they occupied the Doberde plateau and even seized a foothold on the edge of the Carso. The Carso plateau is the great guard of the city of Trieste from an attack coming from the west. Little was done after the Carso was reached until the Spring when the greatest offensive yet undertaken by the Italians was begun. They struck first to the north in the region of Tolmino and clearing the Isonzo to the south almost to the sea, the Italians suddenly switched to the Carso which was the main point of the attack. In an offensive lasting nearly three weeks the Austrian positions were destroyed and the Italian lines surged forward. Just as the attack seemed on the verge of reaching its objective, sudden Austrian reinforcements drawn from the Russian front brought it to a halt.

THE UNITED STATES

The possibilities that America would enter the war became strongly evident in the winter of 1917 and on April 6 a formal declaration was made that the United States was at war with Germany.

In order to make the world safe for democracy the founders of the Republic had established the Monroe doctrine. Warning the old world not to interfere in the political life of the new, the United States pledged itself to abstain from interference in the political conflicts of Europe. This doctrine has remained a dominating element in the foreign policy of the country. A second great tradition in its international relations has been a persistent effort to secure an equitable agreement of the nations upon a maritime code which would assure the world a just freedom of the seas. At a naval conference in London in 1909 an international code called The Declaration of London was drawn up. It provided limitations of the rights of belligerents at sea but it was not accepted as Germany refused to make the concessions deemed necessary by Great Britain. In the very first days of the war the Government of the United States foresaw that complications on the seas might draw the country into the conflict and on August 6, 1914, the Secretary of State despatched an identical note to all the powers calling attention to the risk of serious trouble through the uncertainty of neutrals as to their maritime rights and proposing that the Declaration of London be accepted by all nations during the war. The action brought no agreement and the danger of embroilment remained evident. The sinking of the Lusitania on May 7, 1915, by a German submarine brought forth indignation as it defied American rights and the fundamental concepts of humanity. From this period to January 31, 1917, there is a record of repeated injury to the United States through the ruthless warfare on ocean liners involving the loss of lives of American citizens and the actual destruction of United States merchant vessels. On the above date the German Government gave notice that on the following day in a zone around Great Britain, France, Italy and the Eastern Mediterranean all navigation to England and France including that of neutrals would be prevented. The following reply was made by the United States Government on February 3, 1917, "In view of this declaration, which withdraws suddenly and without prior intimation the solemn assurance given in the Imperial Government's note of May 4, 1916, this Government has no alternative consistent with the dignity and honor of the United States but to take the course which it implicitly announced in the note of April 18, 1916, it would take in the event that the Imperial Government did not declare and effect an abandonment of the methods of submarine warfare then employed and to which the Imperial Government now proposes to resort." Diplomatic relations were withdrawn and a declaration of war was followed by war measures and preparations for raising an army to join the allies in France.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE GREAT WAR

FIRST YEAR

1914

June 28.—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.
July 23.—Presentation of Austro-Hungarian note to Servia.
July 28.—War declared on Servia by Austria-Hungary.
July 30.—Partial mobilization of Russian Army. Belgrade bombarded by Austria-Hungary.
July 31.—General mobilization of Russian Army ordered. State of war declared in Germany.
Aug. 1.—War declared on Russia by Germany. Luxemburg invaded by Germany. French cabinet orders general mobilization.
Aug. 2.—German troops enter France. German ultimatum to Belgium demanding free passage for her troops. Russian troops enter Germany.
Aug. 4.—Ultimatum sent by Great Britain to Germany demanding an assurance that the neutrality of Belgium shall be respected. Germans attack Liege. Mobilization of the British Army. Germany declared war on both Belgium and France. Great Britain declared war on Germany. Mobilization of Turkish Army. President Wilson issues proclamation of neutrality.
Aug. 5.—Lord Kitchener appointed British minister of War. German mine-layer *Koenigen Luise* destroyed. First installment of British expeditionary force landed on French coast. President Wilson tenders his good offices to the warring nations.
Aug. 6.—Austria-Hungary declared war on Russia.
Aug. 7.—Mobile Belgian military force withdrew from Liege, leaving forts occupied by their permanent garrisons.
Aug. 8.—French advance into Alsace, occupying Altkirch. Italy reaffirms neutrality.
Aug. 9.—German warships *Goeben* and *Breslau* took refuge in the Bosphorus. French occupy Muelhausen.
Aug. 10.—France declares war on Austria-Hungary.
Aug. 12.—England declares war on Austria-Hungary. Sale of German warships *Goeben* and *Breslau* to Turkey announced.
Aug. 14.—Mobilization of French Army completed and announced as being in touch with the Belgians. Allies protested to Turkey against purchasing and taking over the German warships *Goeben* and *Breslau*.
Aug. 15.—Japanese issue ultimatum to Germany demanding evacuation of Kiauchau. Russia issues proclamation promising reconstitution and autonomy of the Kingdom of Poland.
Aug. 16.—Landing of British expeditionary force on coast of France completed. Russian advance on Germany begun.
Aug. 17.—Belgian Government removed from Brussels to Antwerp. Beginning of a five days' battle in Lorraine, ending in repulse of French across frontier with heavy loss. Beginning of five days' battle between Servians and Austrians on the Jadar, ending in Austrian rout.
Aug. 20.—Brussels occupied by Germans. Belgian Army retreats to Antwerp. French reverses in Alsace.
Aug. 23.—Germans enter Namur and begin attack on Mons. Japan declares war on Germany, blockades and commences bombardment of Tsingtau. Germans destroy three of Namur forts.
Aug. 24.—Fall of Namur announced.
Aug. 25.—Louvain destroyed by Germans. German *Zeppelin* drops bombs on Antwerp. Muelhausen evacuated by French.
Aug. 26.—Non-partisan French cabinet organized. Germans take Longwy.
Aug. 28.—British fleet sinks five German warships off Helgoland.
Sept. 2.—Russians defeat Austrians at Lemberg after seven days continuous fighting.
Sept. 3.—French Government removed from Paris to Bordeaux.
Sept. 5.—Great Britain, France and Russia agree not to treat for peace separately. Rheims taken by Germans.
Sept. 7.—Germans reach extreme point of their advance in first invasion of France, and begin retreat.
Sept. 12.—German retreat halts on Aisne.
Sept. 14.—British auxiliary cruiser *Carmania* sinks German armed cruiser *Cap Trafalgar* off east coast of South America.
Sept. 16.—Russians retire from East Prussia.
Sept. 20.—Bombardment of Rheims Cathedral by Germans. British cruiser *Pegasus* completely disabled while at anchor in Zanzibar Harbor by German cruiser *Koenigsberg*.

1914

Sept. 22.—British cruisers *Aboukir*, *Hogue* and *Cressy* sunk by German submarine in North Sea.
Sept. 28.—Germans bombard Antwerp's first line of defence.
Oct 5.—Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.
Oct. 7.—Japanese seize Caroline Islands.
Oct. 9.—Germans occupy Antwerp
Oct. 11.—German advance in Poland threatens Warsaw.
Oct. 12.—Martial law declared throughout Union of South Africa on account of mutinies by Boer leaders.
Oct. 13.—Belgian Government removed from Ostend to Havre.
Oct. 15.—Ostend occupied by Germans.
Oct. 16.—British cruiser *Hawke* sunk by German submarine.
Oct. 17.—Japanese cruiser *Takachiho* sunk by torpedo in Kiauchau Bay.
Oct. 18.—Belgian Army effects junction with allied left. Beginning of battle from Channel coast to Lisle.
Oct. 24.—Ten days battle before Warsaw ends in German defeat.
Oct. 27.—The *"Audacious"* one of the new British dreadnoughts, sunk by a mine off the Irish Coast.
Oct. 29.—Turkey begins war on Russia by naval attacks on Black Sea ports.
Nov. 1.—German squadron defeated British squadron off Coronel, Chile.
Nov. 5.—England and France declare war on Turkey. Dardanelles forts bombarded.
Nov. 6.—Kiauchau surrenders to Japanese.
Nov. 11.—Germans cross Yser Canal and capture Dixmude.
Nov. 13.—Russians seize Tarnow, Krosno, and Jaslo.
Nov. 18.—Officially reported that a launch of U. S. S. *Tennessee* was fired on in harbor of Smyrna, Turkey.
Nov. 21.—Russians capture Gumbinnen.
Nov. 22.—Turks gain victory over British near Port Said, east of the Suez Canal.
Nov. 23.—Beginning of second Battle of Ypres in the Argonne.
Nov. 24.—Russian victory concludes ten-day battle in Poland.
Nov. 25.—British steamer *Malachite* sunk near Havre by German submarine.
Nov. 26.—British predreadnought *Bulwark* blown up in the Thames.
Nov. 27.—French gain strongholds along line from the Channel to Muehlhausen. Bombardment of Rheims effected.
Nov. 29.—Important positions captured by Allies near Ypres. Russians seize Czernowitz.
Nov. 30.—Capture of Belgrade by Austrians ends 126-day siege.
Dec. 3.—Germans take offensive position between Ypres and Dixmude.
Dec. 5.—Allies successfully resist the German attack at Ypres.
Dec. 6.—Germans capture Lodz and threaten Warsaw.
Dec. 8.—British battleship squadron meets and destroys four German cruisers off Falkland Islands. Only one German cruiser escapes and this is pursued by the British fleet. British force captures Kurna in Turkey.
Dec. 10.—Von Moltke is succeeded by von Falkenhayn as head of the German General Staff.
Dec. 12.—Austrians repulsed by Servians at Kosmai.
Dec. 13.—British submarine sinks Turkish battleship *Masudieh* in the Dardanelles.
Dec. 14.—Servians recapture Belgrade. Austrians capture 9,000 Russians at Dukla in the Carpathians.
Dec. 16.—The English coast towns Scarborough, Hartlepool, and Whitby are bombarded by a German squadron.
Dec. 17.—England declares protectorate over Egypt; end of Turkish suzerainty.
Dec. 18.—Germans seize Lowicz.
Dec. 19.—Battle on the Bzura halts Germans thirty miles from Warsaw.
Dec. 20.—Interior forts of the Dardanelles are bombarded by allied fleets. Germans advance farther toward Warsaw.
Dec. 21.—Russians win in Armenia.
Dec. 22.—German strongholds along Belgian coast shelled by allied fleets.
Dec. 23.—Austrians defeated in Carpathians.
Dec. 25.—British cruisers, accompanied by hydroaeroplanes, attack German naval base at Cuxhaven.
Dec. 30.—Germans withdraw over the Bzura.

FIRST YEAR (*Con't.*)

1915

Jan. 1.—British battleship *Formidable* is torpedoed and sunk in the English Channel with severe loss.

Jan. 4.—French troops capture Steinbach in Alsace. Russians are victorious at Ardahan and Sarikamysh.

Jan. 7.—President of France issues decree prohibiting the sale and transportation of intoxicating liquors.

Jan. 9.—Germans recapture Steinbach and Burnhaupt.

Jan. 10.—Thirty bombs thrown by German aeroplanes on Dunkirk.

Jan. 13.—Baron Burian, a Hungarian, succeeds Count Berchtold as Premier of Austria-Hungary.

Jan. 14.—Germans win victory north of Soissons, forcing the French retreat across the Aisne.

Jan. 15.—Kirlibaba Pass taken by the Russians.

Jan. 16.—Turkish mine sinks French submarine *Saphir* in the Dardanelles.

Jan. 18.—La Bassee, centre of fierce fighting, victories alternating. The French advance within ten miles of Metz.

Jan. 19.—German airships raid English towns on Norfolk coast.

Jan. 24.—German squadron is defeated by British coast patrol in second attempt to raid the English coast. German cruiser *Bluecher* sunk.

Jan. 27.—Austrians recapture Uzsok Pass.

Jan. 28.—French defeated at Craonne.

Jan. 30.—Russians win Tabriz in victory over Turks.

Feb. 1.—Germans recapture Borjimow, driving the Russians back upon Warsaw.

Feb. 2.—The four outer forts of the Dardanelles are shelled by British and French fleets.

Feb. 4.—Germany declares waters surrounding the British Isles, except a passage north of Scotland, to be a war zone after Feb. 18.

Feb. 6.—The Lusitania flies American flag in the "danger zone" under British protection.

Feb. 9.—Russians repel heavy attack of the Germans in the Carpathians.

Feb. 10.—U. S. Government protests against Germany's "war zone" decree.

Feb. 12.—Belgian coast seaports raided by thirty-four British aircraft.

Feb. 14.—German troops occupy Plock.

Feb. 16.—Forty British aviators again attack Belgium. Italy and Holland protest against "war zone" decree.

Feb. 18.—Germany declares "war zone" decree to be in effect.

Feb. 19.—Great Britain suspends passenger travel between England and the Continent.

Feb. 20.—American cotton-ship *Evelyn* is sunk by mine off coast of Holland.

Feb. 23.—American steamer *Carib* is sunk off the German coast.

Feb. 24.—Germans capture Przasnysz north by west of Warsaw.

Feb. 25.—Allied fleet silences all forts at entrance to the Dardanelles.

Feb. 27.—Russians recapture Przasnysz.

Mar. 2.—Russians occupy Dukla Pass.

Mar. 5.—Continued bombardment of the Dardanelles silences three more forts on the Asiatic side.

Mar. 9.—Three British merchantmen sunk by German submarines.

Mar. 11.—British take Neuve Chapelle and advance toward Lisle.

Mar. 14.—Three British warships sink the German cruiser *Dresden* near Juan Fernandez Island.

Mar. 15.—French capture trenches in vicinity of Arras.

Mar. 18.—British battleships *Irresistible* and *Ocean* and the French battleship *Bouvet* are sunk in the Dardanelles. The British *Inflexible* and French *Gaulois* are damaged.

Mar. 22.—Przemysl is surrendered to the Russians.

Mar. 23.—Lupkow Pass is won by the Russians.

Mar. 28.—British-African passenger-ship *Falaba* is sunk by a German submarine in St. George's Channel.

Apr. 1.—Germans begin attacks on English fishing fleets.

Apr. 2.—British battleship *Lord Nelson* is destroyed in the Dardanelles.

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Apr. 3.—Allied fleet withdraws from the Dardanelles.

Apr. 4.—Russian army wins Smolnik near Lupkow Pass.

Apr. 5.—Russians capture Varecze Pass in the Carpathians.

Apr. 7.—Germans surrender Les Eparges to the French.

Apr. 11.—Russian army encamps within eighteen miles of the Hungarian border.

Apr. 14.—Fierce fighting rages at "Hill 60" in the vicinity of Ypres.

Apr. 17.—Russians withdraw from Tarnow in Galicia.

Apr. 19.—Germans gain in the struggle near Ypres.

Apr. 20.—British defeat the Turks in Mesopotamia. Relations between Austria and Italy become strained. Germans begin to evacuate Italy.

Apr. 23.—Attack by the Allies is resumed in the Dardanelles.

Apr. 26.—Russians suffer losses at Uzsok Pass.

Apr. 26.—Germans, reinforced, repulse French north of Ypres offsetting loss at Neuve Chapelle.

Apr. 28.—English and French ships suffer severe loss in the Dardanelles. The Allies establish armies on the peninsula of Gallipoli.

Apr. 29 —Germans cut the Libau-Kovno railroad in Russia.

Apr. 30.—Germans shell Dunkirk from distance of 20 miles.

May 1.—American oil-steamer *Cushing* wrecked by German aeroplane in the North Sea. American steamer *Gulflight* sunk by German submarine.

May 2.—Austrians gain heavy victory over the Russians in Tarnow.

May 5.—British lose "Hill 60" near Ypres.

May 7.—The *Lusitania* is sunk by German submarine off Kinsale, Ireland, with a loss of 1198 lives of which 120 were Americans.

May 13.—President Wilson sends *Lusitania* protest to Germany.

May 16.—British battleship *Goliath* sunk in the Dardanelles

May 18.—German trenches captured south of Richebourg.

May 19.—Reorganization of English cabinet.

May 22.—Italy declares a 'State of War.' Troops clash on the frontier.

May 23.—French gain north of Arras.

May 24.—Italy declares war on Austria.

May 26.—Ex-Premier Balfour succeeds Winston Churchill as First Lord of the Admiralty.

May 27.—British battleship *Triumph* is torpedoed in the Dardanelles.

May 28.—British auxiliary vessel *Princess Irene* is blown up at the mouth of the Thames, loss of 424 lives.

May 29.—Germany's reply to U. S. note suggests arbitration. British shells sink Zeppelin in North Sea.

May 30.—Italians force way to Trieste, and capture town of Ala.

June 1.—Zeppelin airships drop ninety bombs at the mouth of the Thames.

June 3.—Italians reduce fort near Trent. San Marino Republic (smallest independent government in the world) declares war. Przemysl retaken by Austro-German troops.

June 7.—Secretary of State Bryan resigns.

June 8.—Italians occupy Monfalcone.

June 11.—President Wilson's second *Lusitania* note to Germany made public.

June 13.—Gen. Mackensen breaks Russian line east of Przemysl. Venizelos wins in Greek elections.

June 22.—Austro-Germans recapture Lemberg.

July 7.—Italian armored cruiser *Amalfi* sunk by Austrian submarines.

July 8.—Germany's reply to second United States note regarding *Lusitania* handed to American Ambassador at Berlin. Last German forces in South Africa surrender to Gen. Botha. Russians surprise Austrians under Archduke Joseph Ferdinand and capture 15,000.

July 22.—President Wilson sends third *Lusitania* note to Germany.

July 31.—Austrians occupy Lublin.

Aug. 4.—British notes on blockade made public.

Aug. 5.—Germans occupy Warsaw and Ivangorod.

CHRONOLOGY—SECOND YEAR OF GREAT WAR

1915

Aug. 1.—Teutonic forces advancing steadily on Warsaw.
Aug. 5.—Teutons occupy Warsaw and Ivangorod.
Aug. 7.—The Allies land a new army on Gallipoli peninsula.
Aug. 9.—British forces gain slight success in vicinity of Ypres.
Aug. 12.—The Germans take Siedlce, east of Warsaw.
Aug. 14.—The British transport *Royal Edward* is sunk by a submarine in the Ægean Sea with a loss of over a thousand lives.
Aug. 17.—The Germans occupy the city of Kovno. Zeppelins again raid the suburbs of London.
Aug. 19.—The trans-atlantic liner *Arabic* is torpedoed and sunk off Fastnet; several American lives lost. The Germans occupy Novo Georgievsk.
Aug. 21.—German naval forces suffer defeat by Russian ships in an attack on Gulf of Riga.
Aug. 26.—German offensive movement continues successful with the occupation of Brest-Litovsk.
Aug. 28.—The German ambassador to the United States, Count Von Bernstorff, requests delay of action on part of this government in the *Arabic* case and promises full satisfaction.
Sept. 1.—Germany gives virtual acceptance of the American contentions on submarine warfare.
Sept. 2.—German forces take Grodno.
Sept. 4.—Allan liner *Hesperian* sunk off Fastnet.
Sept. 7.—Grand Duke Nicholas is relieved of supreme command of Russian forces, the Czar assuming direct command in his stead.
Sept. 8.—The Russians assume the offensive in Galicia and score slight success. The Germans in a new offensive in the Argonne district of France, gain over a mile of French trenches.
Sept. 9.—The recall of the Austrian Ambassador, Dr. Constantin Dumba, is demanded by President Wilson. Germany delivers note to United States justifying the sinking of the *Arabic*.
Sept. 10.—A financial commission, sent to the United States by England and France, lands in New York.
Sept. 15 —The Teutonic forces occupy Pinsk.
Sept. 18.—The German advance in Russia continues and city of Vilna is taken.
Sept. 19.—Austro-German forces begin a bombardment of the Serbian frontier, preparatory to their announced intention of invading Serbia and opening a road to Turkey.
Sept. 24.—Greece orders the mobilization of all forces.
Sept. 25.—The long-heralded Anglo-French drive commences in the Champagne district and in vicinity of Lens. The first few days of offensive movement nets about 50 square miles of territory, many prisoners and considerable war munitions.
Sept. 27.—Kut-el-Amara, Turkey in Asia ,cature by British under General Townshend.
Sept. 28.—England pledges armed support to all Balkan countries who will join the Allies.
Sept. 30.—The French make additional gains in the Champagne district.
Oct. 3.—The Allies land troops at Saloniki, Greece, with the view of aiding Serbian resistance against the Teutons.
Oct. 4.—Russia sends ultimatum to Bulgaria, demanding answer in 24 hours.
Oct. 5.—Ambassador Von Bernstorff delivers note to United States, disavowing the sinking of the *Arabic* and agreeing to give reparation.
Oct. 6.—The Greek Premier Venizelos resigns from the Cabinet. Austro-German forces invade Serbia, while Bulgaria formally rejects the ultimatum of Russia. Allied forces commence advance into Serbia. French gain slight success in Champagne. King Constantine of Greece appoints Zaimis as Premier to succeed Venizelos.
Oct. 7.—The Bulgarian port of Varna, on the Black Sea, is bombarded by Russian cruisers.
Oct. 9.—The Austro-German forces capture Belgrade after a severe bombardment of several days. Bulgaria protests to Greece against landing of Allied troops at Saloniki.
Oct. 10.—German attacks in vicinity of Loos repulsed with heavy losses. Russians driven back in Galicia.

1915

Oct. 11.—The Teutonic invasion of Serbia progresses and town of Smedereva is taken. Russian forces gain success over Austrians on Stripa River. Germans capture five miles of trenches from Russians west of Dvinsk. French gain ground in Champagne.
Oct. 12.—Austro-Germans advance south of Belgrade on line of Orient railway. Edith Cavel, English nurse is executed by Germans on charge of aiding British and Belgians to escape from Belgium.
Oct. 13.—Bulgarian army invades Serbia at three points. Greece announces position for present to be one of armed neutrality.
Oct. 14.—French Foreign Minister Delcassé resigns from Cabinet. Austro-Germans advance to Posarevatz, Serbia. Greece renounces treaty with Serbia. Zeppelin raid over London results in deaths of 55 persons. British submarines in Baltic Sea sink six German merchant ships.
Oct. 16.—Great Britain declares war on Bulgaria. Serbia declares war on Bulgaria. Russians continue offensive at Dvinsk.
Oct. 18.—Allies land troops at Enos, in Turkish territory. Allies take Strumitza, Bulgaria. Bulgars and Teutons making important advances in Serbia.
Oct. 19.—Italy declares war on Bulgaria. Bulgarians take Vrania. Allies repulse several German attacks in France. Germans take Duona. General Sir Ian Hamilton is recalled from the Dardanelles. Sir Edward Carson resigns from the British cabinet.
Oct. 20.—Serbian capital transferred from Nish to Prisrend. Bulgarians and Teutons make further gains in Serbia. Italy resumes strong offensive against Austria.
Oct. 22.—Serbians reported in serious plight. Bulgars take Komanova. French defeat attacks on west front. Teutons nearing Riga.
Oct. 23.—Italian squadron helps Allies bombard Bulgarian port of Dedeagatch on Aegean Sea. Italian land forces resume strong offensive against Austro-Hungarian lines.
Oct. 24.—Italians gain on entire front. Russian naval forces bombard Courland coast.
Oct. 25.—Germans lose stronghold of "La Courtine" in Champagne. Germans advance in Serbia. Allied forces meet Bulgars in southern Serbia. German cruiser *Prinz Adalbert* sunk by British submarine. Austrian air-men raid Venice.
Oct. 26.—Teutonic forces seize Valjevo and Petrovac. Bulgars are defeated by Allied forces near Strumitza.
Oct. 27.—Teuton forces join Bulgars on Danube, open way to Turkey. French gain in Arras. Germans pierce Russian line at Dvinsk.
Oct. 28.—French cabinet, headed by Viviani, resigns in body. Briand appointed Premier by President Poincare.
Oct. 29.—Briand names new cabinet.
Nov. 1.—Germans take Kraguyevatz, and capture Serbia's largest arsenal.
Nov. 3.—Bulgars and Germans gain in Serbia. Uzice captured by Germans.
Nov. 4.—Greek cabinet resigns after Premier Zaimis loses in Parliament. Bulgars within six miles of Nish. Germans win back Dvinsk position.
Nov. 5.—Greek King ignores war party. Teutons drive Serbs back in north and Bulgars beat French forces in south.
Nov. 6.—Nish, the former capital of Serbia, captured by the Bulgarians.
Nov. 7.—Teutons drive Russians back across Stripa River. Teutons retake trenches on western front.
Nov. 8.—M. Skouloudis, appointed Greek premier. Germans and Bulgars close in on Serbia.
Nov. 9.—Serious revolts reported in India. Lord Kitchener said to have been sent to quell rebels. French gain on west front after severe attacks. Italy to send troops to Serbia through Albania.
Nov. 10.—Italian liner *Ancona* sunk by Austrian submarine. Over 200 persons missing. British renew attacks near Loos. Russians lose near Riga.
Nov. 12—Greek Chamber dissolved.
Nov. 14—Russians driven back across the Styr after prolonged fighting.

CHRONOLOGY—SECOND YEAR OF GREAT WAR—*Con'd*

Nov. 17.—Serbians forced to retire from Prilep.
Nov. 22.—Anglo-Indian troops rout Turks at Ctesiphon, near Bagdad, but are obliged to retreat.
Nov. 23.—Bulgarians capture Mitrovitsa and Pristina.
Nov. 28.—British aeroplane destroys German submarine off Middlekirke.
Nov. 30.—Prisrend taken, opening up railway between Constantinople and Berlin via Vienna, Belgrade and Sofia.
Dec. 2.—British withdraw 70,000 troops from Gallipoli. Russians advance on Teheran, Persia. General Joffre made supreme commander of French armies.
Dec. 6.—U. S. sends note to Austria-Hungary demanding disavowal for sinking the *Ancona*.
Dec. 8.—Austrians force Serbian army in north through Montenegro. British army under General Townshend retreats to Kut-el-Amara.
Dec. 11.—Turkish forces besiege Kut-el-Amara.
Dec. 15.—General Sir Douglas Haig succeeds Sir John French as commander in chief of British forces in France and Belgium.
Dec. 21.—Reichstag votes German war credit of $2,500,000,000.
Dec. 28.—Germans lose line of trenches to French in Alsace.
Dec. 30.—Italian fleet defeats Austrian squadron off Durazzo and sinks two ships. Austria-Hungary disavows sinking of *Ancona*.

1916

Jan. 4.—U. S. protests British interference with mails.
Jan. 9.—Remainder of British force leaves Gallipoli.
Jan. 10.—Herbert Samuel, British Postmaster-General, succeeds Sir John Simon as Home Secretary.
Jan. 11.—Austro-Germans capture Mont Lovtchen, Montenegrin stronghold.
Jan. 12.—Austrians occupy Cetinje, capital of Montenegro.
Jan. 16.—Russian army advances in Armenia.
Jan. 28.—Germans take line of trenches from French, south of Somme River.
Jan. 29.—Zeppelins raid Paris and kill twenty-three noncombatants.
Jan. 31.—Zeppelins raid English towns and kill fifty-nine.
Feb. 1.—German prize crew bring to Hampton Roads British steamer *Appam*, captured by Cruiser *Möwe*.
Feb. 16.—Russians capture Erzerum, a Turkish fortress.
Feb. 17.—Franco-British forces complete conquest of Kamerun, a German province in Africa.
Feb. 20.—Zeppelin is brought down by French near Revigny, France.
Feb. 21.—House of Commons vote war credit of $2,100,000,000, bringing total to $10,410,000,000. Crown Prince, with army of 300,000, attack French trenches west of the Meuse.
Feb. 23.—Lord Robert Cecil appointed War Trade Minister. Portugal seizes thirty-six German and Austrian interned merchantmen.
Feb. 26.—Austrians occupy Durazzo, Albania evacuated by Italians.
Feb. 27.—Submarine sinks French transport in Mediterranean with loss of 3,100.
Mar. 2.—Russians take Bitlis, fortified city 110 miles south of Erzerum.
Mar. 5.—Auxiliary cruiser *Möwe* returns to Germany after capturing or destroying fifteen allied vessels.
Mar. 6.—Germans capture Forges near Verdun. British relief force reaches Essinn, seven miles from Kut-el-Amara.
Mar. 8.—Germany declares war on Portugal for seizing interned ships.
Mar. 14.—Grand Admiral von Tirpitz resigns and is succeeded by Admiral von Capelle.
Mar. 16.—General Gallieni is succeeded by General Roques as French Minister of War.
Mar. 18.—Submarine sinks French destroyer *Renaudin* in Adriatic.
Mar. 24.—British Channel steamer *Sussex* torpedoed by German submarine.
Mar. 27.—British gain at St. Eloi, Belgium.
Mar. 28.—Allies hold war conference in Paris for future conduct of war.
Mar. 30.—Germans capture Malancourt by gigantic infantry assaults.
Mar. 31.—Germans take Vaux.
Apr. 5.—Germans seize Haucourt, west of the Meuse.
Apr. 8.—French withdraw from Bethincourt.
Apr. 18.—Russian troops supported by Black Sea fleet take Trebizond.
Apr. 22.—Sir Roger Casement is arrested while attempting to land with German arms in Ireland.
Apr. 24.—Revolt breaks out in Ireland.
Apr. 25.—German battle cruisers with submarines and Zeppelins attack English towns northeast of London.
Apr. 28.—10,000 British troops besieged for 143 days at Kut-el-Amara surrender to Turks.
Apr. 30.—Germans make fierce but unsuccessful attacks against Dead Man's Hill, west of the Meuse.
May 1.—Irish rebellion ends.
May 4.—Germany, under pressure from the U. S., promises to observe international law in regard to submarine warfare.
May17.—Austrians in Lake Garda regions cross Italian frontier.
May 20.—British army on Tigris is joined by Russian Cossacks from Persian frontier.
May 22.—French recapture part of Fort Douaumont.
May 23.—House of Commons vote a $1,500,000,000 war credit, bringing total up to $11,910,000,000.
May 25.—Military Compulsion Bill becomes a law in England, affecting men between eighteen and forty-one.
May 26.—Bulgarian troops enter Greece and take possession of several forts.
May 29.—Officials announce in London that forty-four air attacks have been made on England since war began, resulting in 409 dead and 1,005 injured, also, in three attacks by German warships, 141 were killed and 611 injured.
May 31.—British and German fleets meet in battle off Jutland, Denmark. British lose fourteen war vessels and Germans eleven. 9,500 lives lost.
June 4.—Russians under Brussiloff begin new offensive, capture 13,000 Austrians along 332 mile front.
June 5.—British cruiser *Hampshire* sunk by mine off Orkney Islands on way to Russia. Lord Kitchener, Secretary of War, and entire staff lost. Russians take Lutsk and 15,000 Austrians.
June 7.—Germans occupy Fort Vaux, five miles southeast of Verdun.
June 9.—Italian transport *Principe Umberto* sunk by submarine in Adriatic.
June 10.—Salandra Government resigns in Italy. Dubno, with 35,000 Austrians captured by Russians.
June 12.—Germans penetrate advance positions, four miles from Verdun.
June 14.—Encounter between Russian and German battleships in Baltic.
June 15.—French win back Le Mort Homme and Cailette Wood. Boselli, new Italian Premier, forms cabinet.
June 17.—Russians under General Lechitsky capture Czernowitz.
June 18.—Radziviloff, twelve miles northeast of Brody, taken by Russians.
June 21.—Russians occupy Radautz.
June 24.—Victor Chapman, American aviator in France, killed while flying over German lines.
June 28.—Germans remove 300,000 men from Verdun front for service on the Somme.
June 29.—Sir Roger Casement is found guilty of high treason, and sentenced to die on August 3.
July 1.—Italians regain one-third of territory lost since May 13. Franco-British offensive begins north and south of the Somme River and French advance.
July 3.—Russian left wing advances to within twenty miles of Lemberg.
July 7.—Russians begin offensive on Riga front.
July 8.—Allies abandon Declaration of London and revert to blockade principles as provided by international law.
July 9.—German merchant submarine *Deutschland* arrives at Baltimore from Germany.
July 10.—French aeroplanes from Saloniki raid Sofia and Monastir. English capture three towns and 6,000 prisoners on the Somme.
July 15.—Cossacks cross Carpathians and raid Hungary.
July 18.—England publishes names of eighty-two firms as blacklist.
July 21.—British take two more towns on the Somme.
July 25.—Crisis in British Cabinet over provisional scheme for Home Rule in Ireland.
July 27.—U. S. protests against British blacklist as illegal.
July 28.—Charles Fryatt, British sea captain, executed by Germans for trying to ram a submarine in March, 1915. Russians capture Brody.
July 29.—French establish new line south of Somme and bombard Peronne. German airships raid east coast of England.

CHRONOLOGY—THIRD YEAR OF GREAT WAR

Aug. 3.—Sir Roger Casement is hanged.
Aug. 4.—Turkish troops attack British positions in Egypt, but are repulsed with heavy losses. French recapture Thiaumont.
Aug. 6.—British troops advance 500 yards from Pozieres. Baron Wimborne appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
Aug. 7.—Turks recapture Bitlis in Asia Minor from Russian troops. Austrian aeroplanes raid Venice.
Aug. 9.—Italians capture Goritzia. Zeppelins raid the east coast of England causing twenty-three casualties.
Aug. 10.—Russians are forced to retreat in Persia. Stanislau is captured by the Russians.
Aug. 15.—Allied forces close in on German East Africa.
Aug. 16.—French make brilliant advances on the Somme front. Germany claims that seventy-four merchantmen were sunk by submarines during July.
Aug. 17.—General Ruzsky is appointed commander in chief of the northern armies of Russia.
Aug. 19.—British cruisers *Nottingham* and *Falmouth* sunk by German submarines in North Sea.
Aug. 24.—French and British troops make further gains on Somme front.
Aug. 28.—Roumania declares war on Austria-Hungary.
Aug. 29.—Roumanian army begins invasion of Transylvania in two directions.
Aug. 30.—Field-Marshal von Hindenburg succeeds General von Falkenhayn as Chief of the General Staff of the German army.
Sept. 1.—Italians in Albania and Serbians in Macedonia begin offensives against Bulgarians. Greek army joins rebellion against King.
Sept. 2.—French fleet captures seven Teuton merchant vessels in the Greek harbor of Piraeus.
Sept. 3.—Dar es Salam, German East Africa, taken by British forces. Zeppelins raid London. Roumanians capture six towns in Transylvania.
Sept. 4.—Allies' secret police arrest German propagandists in Athens. Teutonic allies under von Mackensen invade Dobrudja, a Roumanian province.
Sept. 5.—Russians claim to have captured 20,000 Austrians in two weeks.
Sept. 10.—Von Mackensen takes Silistria.
Sept. 15.—Lloyd George, British War Minister, denies misuse of mail to obtain American trade secrets.
Sept. 17.—Serbians defeat Bulgarians at Kaimakcalan. German Admiralty issues statement that "126 hostile merchant ships totalling 170,679 tons and 35 neutral vessels totalling 38,568 tons, were destroyed by submarines during August."
Sept. 18.—Austrians aided by Turkish troops force Russians to retreat.
Sept. 19.—Roumanians are defeated by Germans at Szurduk Pass and retreat toward Constantza.
Sept. 21.—Revolution headed by ex-Premier Venezelos, breaks out in Crete.
Sept. 23.—Italians advance on Trentino front.
Sept. 25.—British advance on Combles and take three towns. Zeppelins, in raid on English coast, kill 36 and wound 26 non-combatants.
Sept. 26.—Allies capture Combles and Thiepval. Turks drive Russians back 22 miles in Persia.
Sept. 30.—Roumanians in Transylvania, are forced to retreat. British losses for September are 111,549 officers and men.
Oct. 1.—Zeppelin shot down near London.
Oct. 2.—Roumanian troops cross into Bulgaria.
Oct. 5.—Cunard liner *Franconia* is torpedoed in the Mediterranean.
Oct. 7.—British capture five Bulgarian villages. German submarine *U*-53 arrives at Newport, R. I.
Oct. 8.—Six vessels torpedoed off Nantucket Island by submarine *U*-53. Austro-Germans retake Kronstadt.
Oct. 9.—2 *U*-boats sunk off Archangel by Russian torpedo-boat.
Oct. 12.—Italians claim to have taken 30,881 prisoners since August 6. French press toward Morval.
Oct. 13.—Von Falkenhayn's forces recapture all of Transylvania recently occupied by the Roumanians. Italians force Austrians to retire on Carso front.
Oct. 16.—Allies recognize provisional government set up by ex-Premier Venizelos on Island of Crete. Teutons begin offensive in the Carpathians.
Oct. 17.—Allies seize remaining three Greek battleships and land marines at Piraeus. Germans repulse Russians on Volhynian front and take 1,900 prisoners.
Oct. 18.—Sailly-Saillisel falls to the French after hard fighting.
Oct. 19.—Serbians advance in Macedonia and capture Brod.
Oct. 20.—Three British transports are sunk in the Mediterranean, by submarines. Germans regain ground lost to the British in the Somme sector. Serbians make advances east of Monastir. Von Mackensen resumes offensive in the Dobrudja, forcing Roumanians back.
Oct. 21.—British advance in the Somme sector. The Austrian Premier, Count Stuergkh, is assassinated in Vienna. Germans reach coast of Black Sea in Roumania. Teutons capture Russian positions southeast of Lemberg.
Oct. 23.—Constantza, Roumania's chief port of the Black Sea, is captured by the Teutons.
Oct. 24.—Germans drive the Roumanians sixteen miles and capture 6,700 prisoners. French retake Douaumont, Thiaumont and two miles of trenches, taken by Germans by two months' fighting.
Oct. 25.—Tchernavoda falls to von Mackensen's army. Von Falkenhayn storms Vulcan Pass and reaches point 75 miles from Bukharest.
Oct. 26.—Ten German destroyers raid English Channel and sink a torpedo-boat destroyer and seven vessels.
Oct. 27.—Teutons drive the Roumanian army forty miles past Tchernavoda.
Oct. 28.—Steamship *Lanao*, flying American flag, sunk by submarine.
Oct. 29.—Capt. Boelke, famous German aviator, is killed in aeroplane battle. Roumanians check German advances.
Oct. 30.—British steamship *Marina* is torpedoed by German submarine off Irish coast. Six Americans drowned.
Oct. 31.—British losses for October are 4,331 officers and 102,702 men.
Nov. 1.—Submarine *Deutschland* arrives at New London, Conn., with a $10,000,000 cargo. British capture three villages on Macedonian front. Von Falkenhayn's forces drive Roumanians twelve miles inside border.
Nov. 2.—Italians gain on twelve mile front and capture 5,000 prisoners. Fort Vaux is evacuated by the German army.
Nov. 3.—Italians continue to advance and take 3,500 more prisoners.
Nov. 5.—French take two more towns outside of Verdun. Russian Poland is proclaimed an independent state by Germany and Austria-Hungary.
Nov. 7.—*Arabia*, a passenger vessel, is sunk by German submarine.
Nov. 8.—Belgium protests against deportations of its able-bodied men, by German officials.
Nov. 9.—Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg declares Germany is ready to enter a league of peace on condition it insures freedom of the seas. Roumanians retake Hirsova in the Dobrudja and drive Germans back. *U*-boats break through British blockade and raid French coast.
Nov. 12.—French, under General Foch recapture Saillisel.
Nov. 14.—U. S. protests to Germany on the deportation of the Belgians. British capture Beaucort and 5,000 prisoners. Great Britain rejects U. S. demand to lift blacklist.
Nov. 16.—Allies drive to within four miles of Monastir and take twelve towns.
Nov. 19.—Serbians recapture Monastir.
Nov. 21.—Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary dies and is succeeded by Karl Francis Joseph. Craiova, Roumania captured by von Falkenhayn.
Nov. 22.—Britannic, transporting wounded soldiers sunk by German Submarine in Aegean Sea.
Nov. 23.—France appoints a Minister of Provisions to control food supply.
Nov. 24.—Orsova is captured by von Mackensen.
Nov. 28.—Two Zeppelins are shot down in England.
Dec. 3.—Lloyd George, British Secretary for War, resigns.
Dec. 4.—Germans shell Bukharest.
Dec. 5.—Premier Asquith resigns.
Dec. 6.—Bukharest is captured by Germans. Lloyd George is appointed Premier.
Dec. 9.—U. S, in note to Germany, condemns deportation of of Belgian citizens. Von Mackensen captures 18,000 Roumanians.

CHRONOLOGY—THIRD YEAR OF GREAT WAR

Dec. 10.—Lloyd George names War Council of five and other cabinet members.
Dec. 12.—Germany, in note to Entente powers, makes bid for peace. French cabinet is reconstructed.
Dec. 15.—Russian Duma rejects peace proposals. French advance on Meuse River and capture a great number of prisoners.
Dec. 19.—General Nivelle replaces General Joffre as commander-in-chief of the French Armies.
Dec. 20.—President Wilson sends notes to all belligerents requesting "their respective views as to the terms upon which the war might be concluded."
Dec. 26.—Teutonic Allies reply to U. S. note evades giving terms of peace.
Dec. 30.—The Allies in answer to President Wilson's note insist that no peace is possible until reparation is secured for violated rights and liberties and free existence of small states and settlement for future security of the world is brought about.
Dec. 31.—Braila, a large Roumanian grain center, is taken by Teutonic forces.

1917

Jan. 1.—Teutons in Moldavia capture heights and two towns in Zabella valley.
Jan. 2.—Roumanians regain ground in Kasino river sector.
Jan. 3.—Teutons capture Matchin and Jijila in northern Dobrudja and Barsesci and Topesci on Moldavian front.
Jan. 5.—Germans and Bulgars take Braila in Wallachia, Slobozio and Rotesti in the Rimnik-Sarat sector and Gurgueti and Romanul south of the Buzeu.
Jan. 6.—Teutons capture five towns near Braila and reach Sereth river at two points. British seize two hostile posts north of Beaumont-Hamel.
Jan. 8.—Russians capture enemy trenches south of Lake Babit.
Jan. 10.—British Indian troops take trenches 1000 yards from Kut-el-Amara. British seize German trench north of Ancre.
Jan. 11.—Teutons cross river Putna. British capture trenches covering town of Rofa.
Jan. 12.—Teutons cover town of Laburtie in Roumania.
Jan. 13.—British send note to President Wilson stating peace terms.
Jan. 15.—British take a town on Shatt-el-Hai river.
Jan. 17.—Russians retake Vadenia.
Jan. 20.—Germans take Nanesti on the Sereth river.
Jan. 22.—President Wilson speaks in United States Senate on United States course in International Peace League.
Jan. 25.—British auxiliary cruiser Laurentic sunk.
Jan. 26.—British gains southwest of Kut-el-Amara and in Mesopotamia. Germans retire to Vtete in German East Africa.
Jan. 27.—French repulsed near Hill 304. British Admiralty announces position of North Sea dangerous to neutral ships.
Jan. 31.—French penetrate through German lines in Lorraine south of Leintrey. Russians capture Austro-German fortifications east of Jacobeni. Germany makes announcement of Submarine warfare.
Feb. 1.—Turks advance in Persia and occupy Dizabad and approach Sultanabad.
Feb. 3.—United States breaks diplomatic relations with Germany.
Feb. 8.—Russians capture Teuton positions near Kirlibaba. French occupy Ojani in Macedonia. Germans forced from heights near Sailly-Saillisel.
Feb. 13.—Teutons take Italian position east of Paralovo.
Feb. 14.—British capture position southeast of Grandcourt and penetrate into German lines near Arras.
Feb. 16.—Germans make gains south of Ripont.
Feb. 17.—British carry important German position north of Baillecourt.
Feb. 20.—Germans capture British point of support near La Transloy.
Feb. 22.—Allies clear Southern Albania and cut communication of Athens with Central Powers.
Feb. 24.—British capture Petit Miraumont.
Feb. 25.—British occupy Serre, Miraumont and Pys.
Feb. 26.—British take Kut-el-Amara. German destroyers raid Margate and Broadstairs on British coast.
Feb. 27.—Cunard liner Laconia carrying passengers, men, women and children and a crew of 216 was sunk by a German submarine off the Irish coast. 12 passengers perished and 2 of them were American citizens.
Feb. 28.—British occupy Gommecourt. French destroyer Cassini sunk by submarine in Mediterranean.
Mar. 3.—Russians recapture Hamadan in Persia and advance on Bagdad.
Mar. 4.—British advance west of Bapaume. Russians occupy Khanikali in Persia.
Mar. 5.—Germans launch big attack at Verdun. Italians successfully storm Austrian positions in Spellegrino valley.
Mar. 7.—French capture salient near Butte de Mesnil and seize Asadabad summit in Persia. British approach Jerusalem.
Mar. 8.—Russians occupy Kangaver. British advance within 8 miles of Bagdad and occupy Ctesiphon. Strikes in Petrograd. Russians seize Sakkiz. British reach outskirts of Bagdad.
Mar. 10.—British advance in Ancre region and capture Irles. Russians capture Senne in Western Persia.
Mar. 11.—British occupy Bagdad. Russians take Sahua in northwestern Persia.
Mar. 12.—French recapture most of Hill 185. British gain north of Bouchavesnes. Czar of Russia suspends Duma sittings.
Mar. 13.—British occupy Kazimain north of Bagdad.
Mar. 14.—The American ship Algonquin sunk by a German submarine. Russians capture Kermansah and British advance 30 miles above Bagdad. French capture Romainville Farm.
Mar. 16.—Czar abdicates in favor of Prince Lvoff leaving his brother Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch as regent who declined to act. Russia under Provisional Government.
Mar. 17.—British take Bapaume. French occupy Roye and Lassigny.
Mar. 18.—Three American ships reported sunk by submarines. Russians in Persia capture Van and occupy Baneh. Germans retire on 85 mile front in France abandoning Péronne, Chaulnes, Nesle and Noyon.
Mar. 19.—French take Ham, Guiscard and Chauny. Russians occupy Harunabad in Persia and British occupy Bahriz and part of Bakubah. French warship Danton sunk.
Mar. 20.—Provisional Government of Russia issues manifesto and includes decision to observe alliances regarding present war. French occupy Tergnier also in Balkans Rashtam Hill.
Mar. 21.—President Wilson issues proclamation calling Congress in extra session on April 2.
Mar. 24.—President Wilson ordered the withdrawal from Belgium of Minister Whitlock, all American consular officials for relief in Belgium. French take two forts protecting La Fère.
Mar. 25.—British capture Lagnicourt west of Cambrai. French capture Folembray and La Feuillée.
Mar. 27.—Germans force Russians back by gas attacks in the Baranovichi region. French capture the forest of Coucy. British take Longavesnes, Lieramont and Equancourt.
Mar. 28.—British capture Villers-Faucon and the heights crowned by Saulcourt.
Mar. 29.—British capture Neuville Bourjonval. British rout a Turkish army of 20,000 in battle near Gaza.
Mar. 30.—British occupy Ruyalcourt, Fins and Sorel-le-Grand. French recapture first line trenches west of Maison-le-Champagne.
Mar. 31.—British advance up the Cologne river capturing eight villages.
April 1.—British capture Savy and Epehy.
April 2.—President Wilson addressed the U. S. Congress asking that body to declare that Germany had been making war upon the United States. A resolution recognizing and declaring that a state of war existed with Germany was passed by both houses.
April 3.—French capture Dallon, Giffecourt and Cerizy and heights south of Urvillers.
April 4.—British take Metz-en-Couture.
April 5.—Germans attack the French west of Rheims. British capture Roussoy and Basse-Boulogne east of Péronne.
April 6.—President Wilson signed declaration of war with Germany and at the same time issued a proclamation notifying the world that war had been begun and warning all alien enemies to keep the peace. British capture Lempire. French retake part of the positions lost north of Rheims.

CHRONOLOGY—THIRD YEAR OF GREAT WAR—*Con'd*

April 7.—Austria-Hungary severed diplomatic relations with the United States. Austrian ships in American ports were seized. Cuba announced that a state of war exists with Germany and German ships in Havana Harbor were seized.
April 8.—Germans shell Rheims and French Government orders population to evacuate the city.
April 9.—British capture Vimy Ridge and many fortified points.
April 10.—British capture Fampoux and its defences on both sides of the Scarpe river.
April 11.—British capture Monchy-le-Preux and heights dominating the country towards Cambrai.
April 12.—British take Wancourt and also Turkish territory to a depth of fifteen miles in the region of Gaza.
April 13.—British capture Ancres and the town of Vimy.
April 14.—British take Fayet, Gricourt and Lievin.
April 16.—French take 10,000 prisoners and reach German line at six points in Alsace. Germans destroy St. Quentin canal.
April 17.—German submarine made unsuccessful attack on the United States destroyer Smith about 100 miles from New York.
April 18.—French take Vailly and Conde-Sur-Aisne. British take Villers-Guislain.
April 19.—American steamer Mongolia fired on a German submarine in British waters and damaged it.
April 21.—British capture Gonnelieu. Two German destroyers sunk near Dover.
April 23.—Turks evacuate Istabulat.
April 24.—British occupy Samara station.
April 25.—Allies report that in three days 55 German airplanes were brought down and 39 of their own lost.
April 26.—British take Bulgar trenches west of Lake Doiran.
April 27.—German destroyers bombard Ramsgate.
May 2.—Russians evacuate Mush.
May 3.—British take Fresnoy and part of Bullecourt.
May 8.—Germans retake Fresnoy.
May 12.—French penetrate German line north of Bezonvaux in Verdun.
May 14.—British capture Roeux.
May 16.—Announcement was made that a squadron of United States torpedo boats under the command of Rear Admiral Sims had safely crossed the Atlantic and was aiding the British fleet in patrolling the seas.
May 17.—British complete the capture of Bullecourt; Italians take Mount Kuk, also Duino on the way to Trieste.
May 18.—President Wilson issued a proclamation fixing June 5 as the day for the registration of men between the ages of 21 and 30. Announcement was made that an expeditionary force of regular troops under Major Gen. Pershing would be sent to France at the earliest possible moment. British War Office announces that British heavy artillery batteries are coöperating with the Italians against the Austrians on the Julian front.
May 19.—Italians take Hill 652 on Monte Vodice.
May 23.—French seize the last heights dominating the valley of the Aillette river.
May 26.—German Zeppelins raided Folkestone, 76 killed and 174 injured.
June 5.—In compliance with the United States Army law between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 men registered.
June 8.—Major Gen. Pershing reached England and went from there to Paris.
June 13.—German Zeppelin raids in England killed 104 and injured 403 persons.
June 15.—Subscriptions to the Liberty Loan reached total of almost $2,900,000,000.
June 19.—Vice Admiral Sims appointed to take charge of Allied Naval forces in Irish waters.
June 20.—Italians capture Austrian positions on Monte Ortigara.
June 26.—Canadians capture La Coulotte and push towards Lens.
July 3.—Russians take Presovce, Zborow, and Kornshiduv.
July 10.—Russians take Haliez.
July 12.—Russians capture Kalusz, and push on toward Dolina.
July 16.—Russians take eastern end of Lodziany.
July 27.—Germans capture Kolomea.

FOURTH YEAR OF GREAT WAR

August 3.—Austrians capture Czernowitz.
August 6.—Russians evacuate Proskusov in Podolia and Kamenetz-Podolsk the capital of Podolia.
August 8.—Russians capture two villages and retake positions near Sereminke.
August 10.—A food control bill was passed by the United States Congress and signed by President Wilson. British capture Westhoek Ridge.
August 15.—Canadians take Hill 70. Austro-Germans seize the bridgehead at Baltaretu and capture Stracani.
August 16.—British capture Langemarck.
August 20.—French break German lines north of Verdun gaining Avocourt Wood, Dead Man Hill, Talon Ridge and the Corbeaux and Cumières woods.
August 22.—German Zeppelins raided Yorkshire and Gotha airplanes raided Dover, Margate and Ramsgate.
August 24.—French capture Hill 304.
August 25.—Italians capture Monte Santo.
Sept. 3.—German Zeppelins dropped bombs on Naval station at Chatham killing 108 persons and wounding 92.
Sept. 4.—Italians capture Monte San Gabriele, German Zeppelins raided London.
Sept. 5.—First contingent of drafted men for the United States Army arrived at their cantonments. A German submarine bombarded Scarborough killing 3 persons and injuring 5.
Sept. 6.—British-American hospitals on the French coast attacked by German Zeppelins.
Sept. 8.—Germans repulsed in Lorraine east of Rheims and north of Courcy.
Sept. 11.—British on the Sommes carry a German trench near Villeret.
Sept. 14.—Italians gain the northwestern crest and the peak of Monte San Gabriele. The Provisional Government of Russia proclaim a republic. Russians on the Riga front capture Kronberg, Keitzen, Sisseral and Peine.
Sept. 20.—British penetrate German lines along Ypres-Menin road and capture Velahock and Zevenkote.
Sept. 22.—Germans capture Jacobstadt.
Sept. 25.—The Argentine Republic voted to sever relations with Germany but President Irigoyen refused to act.
Sept. 28.—British capture Mushaid Ridge and occupy Ramadie on the Euphrates, taking prisoner Ahmed Bey, the Turkish Commander and his staff.
Oct. 1.—England attacked by four squadrons of German Zeppelins in strongest air attack yet made on coast towns.
Oct. 4.—Arabs in revolt against Turks effect junction with British in Southern Palestine and control the Hedjaz railway as far north as Maan. British win the crest of the Passchendaele Heights on advance from north of Langemarck.
Oct. 5.—Russians take the village of Nereman, 50 miles north of Mosul. Peru voted to sever diplomatic relations with Germany.
Oct. 7.—Uruguay severed relations with Germany and waived her neutrality rules in favor of the Allies.
Oct. 9.—French capture St. Jean de Mangelaers and Veldhock.
Oct. 10.—President Wilson issues a proclamation governing foodstuffs.
Oct. 14.—The trading with the enemy act was put into effect by an order issued by President Wilson.
Oct. 15.—Italians make successful attacks on the Southern slopes of Monte Rombon.
Oct. 17.—Germans take the island of Oesel and crush Russian force on Svovb peninsula. United States Transport Antilles sunk by German submarine and 70 persons lost.
Oct. 18.—Germans capture Moon Island.
Oct. 20.—Four German Zeppelins returning from raid in England were brought down in France.
Oct. 25.—French capture several villages and the forest of Pinon.
Oct. 26.—The Brazil Chamber of Deputies declares that a state of war exists between Brazil and Germany.
Oct. 28.—From the first line of trenches in France the American Artillery fired the first shot of the war. The second Liberty Loan subscription was announced to be $3,035,226,850.
Oct. 29.—Teutons take Gorizia and Cividale and report capture of 60,000 Italians, 500 guns and 26 airplanes.
Oct. 31.—Teutons take Udine and cross Alps into Venetia.

WAR FACTS WORTH KNOWING

ALIENS IN THE UNITED STATES

Figures compiled by the Bureau of the Census show that the total number of alien inhabitants of the United States, of the nationalities with which this country is at war, or which are allied with Germany, to be 4,662,000 and constituting 4½ per cent of the total number of inhabitants. The distribution is as follows, and contains all men, women, and children born in the countries named:

Germany	2,349,000
Austria	1,376,000
Turkey	188,000
Bulgaria	11,000

The number of male aliens 21 years of age and over would be about 964,000, or about 3.2 per cent of the total number of male inhabitants of the United States 21 years of age and over, and the distribution of these males according to country of birth is:

Germany	136,000
Austria	447,000
Hungary	280,000
Turkey	93,000
Bulgaria	8,000

AMERICAN PRISONERS IN GERMANY

The American Legation at Berne, Switzerland, has formed an organization at that place, by direction of the Department of State, to cooperate under instructions from that department with the Spanish ambassador in Berlin, representing American interests in Germany, for the relief of Americans who are now or may be in the future detained as prisoners of war in Germany. This organization has been designated the "American Prisoners Central Committee," address Berne, Switzerland.

AMERICAN RED STAR ANIMAL RELIEF

On May 22, 1916, the Secretary of War invited the American Humane Association to prepare and organize a relief service for animals used in the United States Army, which should do for them what the American Red Cross is prepared to do for the soldiers. On June 27, 1916, in accordance with that request, the American Red Star Animal Relief was organized.

Branches are being established throughout the country by the local chapters of the American Humane Association, the local societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and by groups formed especially for this new work. The Red Star has started a volunteer veterinary corps, in which it is recruiting veterinarians of approved veterinary colleges, and experienced blacksmiths and stable hands, for war service. Headquarters, 287 State St., Albany, N. Y.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY CONGRESS

The last session of the sixty-fourth and the special session of the sixty-fifth Congress made appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, as follows:

Military Establishment and War Department	$7,522,726,441.39
Naval Establishment and Navy Department	1,604,840,690.43
Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation	1,040,517,500.00
National defense fund placed at the disposal of the President	100,000,000.00
Loans to the allies	7,000,000,000.00
Control of foods and fuels and stimulation of agricultural production	173,846,400.00
Soldiers' and sailors' insurance and family allowances	176,250,000.00
Interest on bonds and certificates (estimated)	200,000,000.00
All other expenses and services, including insurance of merchant vessels and their crews	102,047,344.55
Expenses of conducting the civil establishment of the Government, including pensions, etc	958,948,638.59
Total appropriations	$18,879,177,014.96

CONTRACTS OR AUTHORIZATIONS IN ADDITION TO APPROPRIATIONS

Military Establishment	$1,389,452,750.00
Naval Establishment	271,851,175.50
Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation	849,000,000.00
New building for the Treasury Department	1,250,000.00
Total contracts or authorizations	$2,511,553,925.50
Grand total appropriations and authorizations	$21,390,730,940.46

ARMY RATIONS, COST OF

According to figures given out by the Quartermaster's Department it costs almost three times as much to feed an American soldier to-day as it did in the Spanish-American War. The cost in 1898 was 12.81 cents a day. Now it is 32 cents. The ration is a fixed standard, and accordingly the cost figures have mounted steadily in recent years.

ATLANTIC BATTLESHIP FLEETS

The Secretary of the Navy announced on July 19, 1917, a new organization of the Atlantic Fleet, saying:

"There are now twice as many battleships in commission as we ever had before; in fact, every battleship we have is now in full commission. Hereafter there will be two divisions of the fleet, each under command of a vice admiral—battleship force No. 1, under command of Vice Admiral Grant, and battleship force No. 2, which comprises our latest dreadnaughts, under command of Vice Admiral DeWitt Coffman, both acting under Admiral Mayo, commander in chief of the fleet.

"The whole purpose of the new organization is to keep our battleship fleet in as perfect condition as possible, to put it in the highest state of efficiency and readiness for action."

BELGIUM, COMMISSION FOR THE RELIEF OF

The work of this Commission is too well known to require a detailed statement of how it has labored under the most trying conditions and has literally rescued the invaded sections of Belgium and France from all but total destruction. The United States Government is now financing this work and for the six months beginning June 1, 1917, advanced a loan of $5,000,000 a month to feed the people of the German occupied sections of France and a loan of $7,500,000 a month for Belgian relief.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

The Boy Scouts of America received a charter under the laws of the District of Columbia February 8, 1910. A Federal charter was granted by act of Congress June 15, 1916.

Organization and membership.—Local councils, of which there are now about 700, receive their charter from the parent organization. Any boy in the United States over 12 years of age is eligible for membership.

Purpose.—"To organize the boys of the United States into units and to systematically teach them patriotism, discipline, obedience, courage, self-reliance, self-control, gallantry, courtesy, thrift, usefulness, helpfulness, and cheerfulness."

War Work.—Immediately upon the declaration of war the services of the Boy Scouts were offered to the Government: to the Navy to assist in watching the coast; to the Red Cross to secure members for that organization and to make bandages, etc.; to the Department of Agriculture to help increase the food supply. The slogan "Every scout to feed a soldier" has been adopted. Headquarters.—200 Fifth Ave., New York City.

BOYS' WORKING RESERVE

Organized May 5, 1917, under the supervision of the Department of Labor. The object of the Reserve is to enlist boys between the ages of 16 and 21 to work upon farms and in shipyards. Headquarters, Mills Building, Washington, D. C.

BUYING COMMISSION FOR ALLIES

Through agreements signed by the Secretary of the Treasury and by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Belgium and Serbia, a commission, with headquarters at Washington, D. C., has been created, through which all purchases made by these governments in the United States proceed.

CABLE MESSAGES TO EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

Cable messages should be addressed "Amexforce, London," with the addressee's name and official designation of the unit to which he belongs appearing as the first words of the text. For example:

Amexforce, London.

H. K. Smith, Co. K, Forty-seventh U. S. Infantry. Will not change address.

Jane Smith.

Cable messages for members of the United States naval forces abroad are addressed similarly, with the code address "USNAVFORCE, LONDON," substituted for "Amexforce, London."

Three classes of cable service are available, full rate, deferred rate, and week-end rate, the last-named class being regarded as particularly suitable for social messages.

CAMP LIBRARIES

The American Library Association has undertaken to furnish public library facilities to the cantonments and training camps. This service will be furnished through separate library buildings in all the principal camps and cantonments and by the utilization of Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, and other similar buildings as branch distributing agencies in the larger camps and as the only or principal distribution points in the smaller camps.

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

Created by section 2 of Army Appropriation Act of August 26, 1916.

Its function is to coordinate the industries and resources for the national security and welfare, by investigations resulting in recommendations to the President and heads of the executive departments, concerning railroads, waterways, and other means of transporting troops and supplies, the increase of domestic production of needed supplies, development of seagoing transportation, and the gathering and dissemination of information concerning these matters.

In every State in the Union there is an official State council of defense; and in 45 of the 48 States a chain of county or local councils has been developed.

The most useful sort of war work is that done locally by individuals who come into personal touch with all the elements in their community and who know their field like a book. Not only are the county and town councils of defense useful in doing work for which there is a unique demand in their own locality, but they are especially valuable in carrying through projects initiated either in Washington or in the State councils.

Suppose Washington wishes local cooperation throughout the country in some particular task. Through the section on cooperation with States it calls for the help of the State councils; the State councils pass on the work to the county or town councils; and these in turn in some cases direct the work of subordinate councils and committees. With a minimum of duplication the work is carried on locally under Federal direction. Any suggestion from a local organization may be transmitted to Washington and be made the basis of work in as much of the country as is prepared for it.

In a majority of cases the local councils are self-supporting, sometimes being supported by volunteer contributions and in a few cases by appropriations from the local authorities. The general verdict seems to be that the financial problem is easier for local than for State organizations.

Detailed information as to the work that the different States are doing is being collected and filed by the section on cooperation with States, and is at the disposal of the public. The section undertakes to act as a clearing house for the State councils, transmitting suggestions and advice from one to the other and furthering the rapid growth of the whole vast system of war activities. See War Industries Board, Woman's Committee. Headquarters, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

COST OF THE WAR

The estimated ordinary expenses of this Government in the first year of its participation in the war is $12,067,278,679.07. This does not include a penny of what we have lent and are going to lend to our allies. It is merely the sum to be spent, with no financial return, on the running of the Government in war time, including, of course, the expense of the greatly enlarged Army and Navy on the new war footing. This total for the first year is $27,807,000 more than the Government spent in the entire 17 years from the beginning of the present century to the present year.

Ordinary expenditures of this Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, were $1,041,635,116, or about a tenth of what they are now estimated to reach in the present twelvemonth. In addition, during the year 1917 there were various extraordinary expenditures, such as $25,000,000 for the Danish West Indies, but they do not belong in the group of ordinary expenses to which the estimate of more than 10 billions is contrasted. Only once before in the history of the Government had the ordinary expenses exceeded a billion, and that was in the last year of the Civil War.

The Army and Navy expenditures for one year of this European war amount to $9,064,240,483, just about two and a half times as much as it cost to keep the Army and Navy going through practically 17 years of fighting in the five previous wars of this country which were of importance. In other words, the cost of both branches of the fighting service for the War of 1812, the second Seminole war, the Mexican War, the Civil War, and the Spanish War was, all told, $3,743,776,773.

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION, UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

On April 17, 1917, the United States Shipping Board incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, with a capital stock of $50,000,000, the total amount which Congress authorized for new ships. Headquarters.—Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

FATALITIES IN WAR

The Committee on Public Information has obtained from official sources the most nearly accurate figures possible on the percentage of fatalities in relation to mobilized strength on the western front. These figures, taken when the casualties were greatest in proportion to mobilized strength and combined with the highest proportion of deaths, show losses due to deaths from wounds and killed in action to be approximately 11 in every 1,000 of mobilized strength.

According to the figures presented by the French High Commissioner in his letter to the Secretary of War, the highwater mark of casualties in the French Army was reached early in the war—at the battles of Charleroi and the Marne. The casualties in that period were 5.41 per cent of the mobilized strength, or 541 men in every 10,000 with the colors.

Military experts in this country agree that the killed in action and died of wounds have never at any time in this war exceeded 20 per cent of the total casualties. This gives a figure of 108.2 fatalities from these causes in every 10,000 mobilized strength, or practically 11 men killed in action or died of wounds for every 1,000 men with the colors.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION

The passage of the food-control bill was followed by the appointment by the President of Herbert Hoover as Food Administrator. An immediate appeal was issued to the country for assistance in the task of encouraging the production and conservation of food and the prevention of hoarding and manipulation of prices. The women of the country were mobilized for service and thousands registered for membership in the Food Administration.

On August 12, 1917, the Food Administration announced its plans for the control of wheat, flour, and bread, and two days later the President, by proclamation, required elevator operators and millers of wheat and rye to procure licenses.

The President named a committee on August 15, 1917, to determine a fair basic price to be paid in governmental purchases of wheat. On August 30, 1917, the President announced the fair wheat price as recommended by the committee. The Food Administration Grain Corporation had been chartered on August 16, 1917.

September 17, 1917, the President, by proclamation, required importers of sugar and manufacturers of sugar, sugar sirups, and molasses to secure licenses, and September 20, 1917, an international sugar committee was formed to arrange for the distribution of the available sugar supply.

September 21, 1917, the Food Administration announced that

sugar refiners had agreed to refine sugar on a net margin of approximately 1.30 cents per pound, and September 23, 1917, the Food Administration appealed to the American people to make a special effort to save sugar in order that the shortage in France may be relieved.

The week of October 29, 1917, was "Food Pledge Week," and the Food Administrator issued an appeal to the country to join the administration, to which millions of housekeepers readily responded.

FOUR-MINUTE MEN

An organization of speakers enrolled for the duration of the war to deliver four-minute talks in motion-picture theatres during intermissions, under the direction of the Committee on Public Information. The speaking is controlled by State and city chairmen who are in communication with and receive material from the headquarters at 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

FUEL ADMINISTRATION

On August 21, 1917, the prices of bituminous coal at the mine were provisionally fixed by the President; on August 23 the prices of anthracite coal and the margins of jobbers were provisionally fixed, and Dr. Harry A. Garfield was appointed fuel administrator.

Shortly after his appointment Dr. Garfield announced he would appoint a representative in each State and Territory, who, with the advice of a committee of citizens, subject to appeal to the United States fuel administrator, would administer the distribution of coal in that State, and that in each county and in each city of more than 10,000 population a local committee would be appointed by the State representative.

On October 1, 1917, the administrator issued an order fixing the retail prices of coal.

Other important acts of the fuel administration have been the reduction of the price of Pennsylvania anthracite pea coal at the mines, the promulgation of a number of rulings in cases involving the interpretation or application of the President's price-fixing orders, and the adjustment of wage disputes between operators and miners.

GERMAN (EX) STEAMERS

The Secretary of the Navy issued on Sept. 4, 1917, the following general order:

The names of ex-German vessels which have been transferred to the Navy are hereby changed as follows:

Vaterland to Leviathan.
Kronprinzessin Cecilie to Mount Vernon.
Kaiser Wilhelm II to Agamemnon.
Amerika to America.
Hamburg to Powhatan.
Grosser Kurfurst to Aeolus.
Koenig Wilhelm II to Madawaska.
Neckar to Antigone.
Rhein to Susquehanna.
Princess Irene to Pocahontas.
Frederick der Grosse to Huron.
Barbarossa to Mercury.

The vessels George Washington, President Grant, and President Lincoln will not be renamed.

The names of the tugs Huron, Pocahontas, and Powhatan are hereby changed to Allegheny, Chemung, and Cayuga, respectively.

The Cuban Government transferred to this country to be used in prosecution of the war against Germany the German steamships Bavaria, Olivant, Adelheid and Constancia.

HISTORICAL SERVICE, NATIONAL BOARD FOR

Originated at a meeting of writers and teachers of history held in Washington April 29–30, 1917.

Function.—To bring into useful operation the intelligence and skill of the historical workers of the country; to suggest plans of work and organization to workers in various localities; and to serve as a central exchange for collecting ideas and furnishing information. Headquarters.—Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

INFANTRYMAN, COST TO EQUIP

It costs $156.30 to equip an infantryman for service in France. This cost is divided as follows:

Clothing, etc	$101.21
Eating utensils, etc	7.73
Fighting equipment	47.36
Total	156.30

Items included under "clothing" are as follows:

1 bedstack	$0.98
3 wool blankets	18.75
1 waist belt	.25
2 pairs wool breeches	8.90
2 wool service coats	15.20
1 hat cord	.08
3 pairs summer drawers	1.50
3 pairs winter drawers	4.88
1 pair wool gloves	.61
1 service hat	1.70
2 pairs extra shoe laces	.05
1 pair canvas leggins	1.05
2 flannel shirts	7.28
2 pairs shoes	10.20
5 pairs wool stockings	1.50
4 identification tags	.02
3 summer undershirts	1.50
4 winter undershirts	4.88
1 overcoat	14.92
5 shelter tent pins	.20
1 shelter tent pole	.26
1 poncho	3.55
1 shelter tent	2.95
Total	101.21

Items included under "eating utensils" are: Food issued to each man to be carried in his haversack during field service, canteen and canteen cover, cup, knife, fork, spoon, meat can, haversack, pack carrier, first-aid kit, and pouch to carry it.

The items under "fighting equipment" follow:

1 rifle	$19.50
1 bayonet	2.15
1 bayonet scabbard	1.13
1 cartridge belt	4.08
100 cartridges	5.00
1 steel helmet	3.00
1 gas mask	12.00
1 trench tool	.50
Total	47.36

Prices are subject to frequent changes, so can not be taken as absolutely accurate in every case. Steel helmets and gas masks are being bought in France and England as well as manufactured in this country, and the cost of those bought abroad and made here differs. The figure given for a rifle is the cost of making the United States Rifle, model 1903, generally known as the Springfield. The first 600,000 to 800,000 troops to go to France will carry this weapon. The so-called Enfield rifle, used by British troops, is being manufactured to equip other American troops and is officially known as the United States Rifle, model 1917. This is being made on a "cost-plus-profit" basis, so that no accurate figure for it can now be given.

INSURANCE, ARMY AND NAVY

A division of military and naval insurance of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance has been organized as a part of the Treasury Department and is in active operation. The benefits of the law are available to all of the members of the United States Army, Navy, and Nurses' Corps.

A short summary of some of the main features of the law follows:

Premiums for a $10,000 policy begin with $6.30 per month at ages 15, 16, and 17; increase to $6.40 per month for the ages 18, 19, and 20; to $6.50 per month for the ages 21, 22, and 23; to $6.60 per month for the ages of 24 and 25; to $6.70 per month for the ages of 26 and 27; to $6.80 per month for the age of 28; to $6.90 per month for the ages of 29 and 30; to $7 per month for the age of 31, with progressive increases for ages above those given. The minimum amount of insurance that may be taken out is $1,000.

The compulsory allotment to a wife or children, which is separate from the insurance, shall not be less than $15 a month, and shall not exceed one-half of a man's pay. A voluntary allotment, subject to regulations, may be as large as the insured desires, within the limits of his pay.

In addition, the Government will pay monthly allowances as follows:

Class A. In the case of a man to his wife (including a former wife divorced) and to his child or children:

(*a*) If there be a wife but no child, $15.

(*b*) If there be a wife and one child, $25.

(*c*) If there be a wife and two children, $32.50, with $5 per month additional for each additional child.

(*d*) If there be no wife but one child, $5.
(*e*) If there be no wife but two children, $12.50.
(*f*) If there be no wife but three children, $20.
(*g*) If there be no wife but four children, $30, with $5 per month additional for each additional child.

Class B. In the case of a man or woman, to a grandchild, a parent, brother, or sister:

(*a*) If there be one parent, $10.
(*b*) If there be two parents, $20.
(*c*) For each grandchild, brother, sister, and additional parent, $5.

In the case of a woman, to a child or children:

(*d*) If there be one child, $5.
(*e*) If there be two children, $12.50.
(*f*) If there be three children, $20.
(*g*) If there be four children, $30, with $5 per month additional for each additional child.

If the man makes an allotment to certain other dependent relatives the Government will also pay them an allowance which may equal the allotment, but this shall not be more than the difference between $50 and the allowance paid to the wife and children.

The increased compensation in case of death runs from a minimum of $20 monthly to a motherless child, or $25 monthly to a childless widow, to a maximum of $75 monthly to a widow and several children. The widowed mother may participate in the compensation.

In case of total disability the monthly compensation runs from a minimum of $30, if the injured man has neither wife nor child living, to a maximum of $75 if he has a wife and three or more children living, with $10 a month extra if he has a widowed mother dependent upon him.

The maximum is enlarged still further, for when the disabled man constantly requires a nurse or attendant $20 monthly may be added. If the disability is due to the loss of both feet, both hands, or total blindness of both eyes, or if he is helpless or permanently bedridden, $100 monthly is granted.

The law contemplates future legislation for reeducation and vocational training for the disabled. It gives them full pay and their families the same allowance as for the last month of actual service during the term of reeducation.

INSURANCE, BUREAU OF WAR-RISK

The Bureau of War-Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department writes war-risk insurance on American vessels and their cargoes. Its establishment was authorized by Act of Congress of Sept. 2, 1914. The total amount insured from Sept. 2, 1914, to June 30, 1917, was $623,964,598.

With the approval of the President, the Secretary of the Treasury on May 2, 1917, recommended that the powers of the War-Risk Insurance Bureau of the Treasury Department be enlarged so as to permit the granting of war-risk insurance on the lives of officers and seamen of American merchant ships, just as war-risk insurance on the hulls and cargoes of the vessels themselves is granted. The bill was passed by Congress and was signed by the President on June 12, 1917. This additional insurance protection provides not alone for insurance of the lives of the men against the risks of war upon the high seas but also for certain indemnities for injuries, as well as for compensation during captivity. Exercising the power granted to him by law, the Secretary has issued an order requiring the owners of vessels to take out war-risk insurance for the officers and crews of their vessels traveling in the war zone. The insurance is permissive for the rest of the world.

The policy is effective in the event of death, dismemberment, permanent and total disability as the result of any act of war, or detention after capture by an enemy of the United States, and the amount of insurance provided is based on earnings. In all cases where the monthly earnings of the individual insured, including the bonuses, amounts to less than $125 per month, the amount of insurance granted is $1,500. In all cases where the monthly wage, including bonuses, exceeds $126, but not $416.66, the amount of insurance is 12 times the monthly earnings. In cases where the monthly earnings exceed $416.66, i. e., $5,000 per annum, the amount of insurance is $5000; in other words, the minimum amount of insurance provided under the present form for seamen is $1,500 and the maximum $5,000.

The policy pays 100 per cent for loss of life, both hands, both arms, both feet, or both legs, or both eyes; for loss of one hand 50 per cent, one arm 65 per cent, one foot 50 per cent, one leg 65 per cent, one eye 45 per cent, and total destruction of hearing 50 per cent.

In the event of detention by an enemy of the United States following capture, compensation is paid at the same rate as the earning of the detained person immediately preceding such detention for the period of detention, until such time as the total compensation so paid shall amount to the principal sum for which the individual is insured, all payments provided for in the policy to be made to the master, officer, or member of the crew, except that a payment for loss of life will be made to the estate of the insured for distribution to his family, free from liability at death, and payment for compensation on account of detention will be made to dependents of the individual insured, if designated by the person detained. Aggregate payments with respect to any one person shall not exceed the principal sum for which that individual is insured. A new policy is provided for each trip.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

Just as the Young Men's Christian Association represents the Protestant denominations, which constitute roughly sixty per cent. of the new army, so the Knights of Columbus represent the Catholic denomination, which constitute perhaps thirty-five per cent. of the army. While this latter society is a fraternal organization, it will sustain exactly the same relation to the camps as is sustained by the Young Men's Christian Association, and will hold no meetings to which all the troops in the camp are not invited, regardless of religious or other preference. Indeed, the admission of both these societies to military reservations was upon the condition that they would not limit their activities to a particular constituency, and that their buildings would at all times and for all meetings be open to the entire camp.

Each Knights of Columbus hall is equipped with reading desks, benches, folding chairs, phonographs, player-pianos, moving picture apparatus, athletic equipment, and facilities for other entertainment. If there is a demand, debating and literary societies will be organized.

LABOR STANDARDS BOARD

The Secretary of War announced, Aug. 24, 1917, the establishment of a board of control for labor standards in army clothing. Through this board the quartermaster general will be enabled to enforce the maintenance of sound industrial and sanitary conditions in the manufacture of army clothing, to inspect factories, to see that proper standards are established on government work, to pass upon the industrial standards maintained by bidders in army clothing, and act so that just conditions prevail.

MAIL FOR EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

Mail addressed to members of the expeditionary forces should bear the complete designation of the division, regiment, company or other organization to which the addressee belongs.

In the upper left hand corner of a letter should be placed the usual form of return request and the name and address of the sender.

Under no circumstances will the location or station of a military organization be included in the address on a letter for a person or organization in Europe.

Postage should be fully prepaid. The rate on letter mail to our military forces in France is 2 cents the ounce or fraction thereof. Newspaper mail is carried for 1 cent for four ounces.

Letters, post cards, and printed matter originating in the United States or any of its possessions for transmission to the United States expeditionary forces in Europe are subject to the United States domestic classification, conditions and rates of postage.

No other than United States postage stamps are available for the prepayment of postage.

Mail for the American military personnel in Europe will not be forwarded in care of the Adjutant General of the Army as a general rule. This may be done, however, in cases where the writer does not know that the addressee has actually embarked.

Mail addressed to persons in the United States or any of its possessions will be addressed in the usual way, but nothing will be written in or on a letter to indicate the place or station of the writer, or any person or organization of our own forces or those of our allies.

The United States mail service established in France is prepared to sell postage stamps, post cards, etc., to our military forces. In cases where the soldier may be unable to purchase stamps to prepay postage the letter may be indorsed by the proper officer and forwarded to its destination, where the single

rate of postage will be collected on delivery. This is provided for in the postal regulations.

Mail from Europe may bear the name and organization of the sender in the upper left hand corner. It is subject to domestic rates and to the use of United States postage.

Money orders payable at the United States postal agency or its branches in Europe will be sold to purchasers in the United States or its possessions, and money orders payable in the United States or its possessions will be sold to purchasers at the agency or its branches in Europe, under regulations provided by the Post Office Department, at domestic rates.

Money and valuables will not be accepted for transmission by registered mail. Important papers which can be duplicated if lost may be accepted for registration, but indemnity will not be paid for lost registered mail. Postal money orders should be used. See Cable Messages, Parcel Post.

PARCEL POST TO EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

Parcel-post packages may be sent to soldiers of the American expeditionary forces at the rate of twelve cents a pound, but may not be registered, insured, or sent C. O. D. The wrapper should bear the name and address of the sender, and the name of the addressee should be followed only by the name of the unit to which he belonged, with the words "American Expeditionary Forces."

The classification of articles mailable as Parcel Post, is extended so as to include unwrapped and unaddressed copies of magazines intended for soldiers and sailors of the United States expeditionary forces in Europe when mailed by others than the publishers, the postage thereon to be prepaid at the rate of 1 cent a copy regardless of weight. Magazines to be accepted for mailing under this order must have printed in the upper right-hand corner of the front cover the following:

NOTICE TO READER

When you finish reading this magazine place a 1-cent stamp on this notice, hand same to any postal employee and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers or sailors at the front.

No wrapping—No address.

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

The Minister of Finance of France authorizes the entry without payment of duties of parcels sent from foreign countries by private persons to soldiers of the American expeditionary forces. No other examination will be required than an identification of the parcel and the transmission to the destination as marked. The same facilities are extended to shipments made to wounded soldiers under medical attendance in hospitals; they include tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, playing cards, and beverages. Those invoices are exempt from customs duties, statistic dues, and, if any, internal-revenue taxes. It need not be said that the decision applies to shipments made by the Y. M. C. A.

PRISONERS OF WAR

All war prisoners, whether military or naval, will ultimately be placed in the custody of the War Department, and the Adjutant General of the Army will have general control through five principal bureaus.

1. A bureau of administration charged with the composition and personnel of the guards, the pay, rations, clothing, and transportation of them.

2. A bureau of employment in charge of the labor of prisoners, both within their places of internment and on Federal, State, and private projects without the prisons.

3. A bureau of religious and educational welfare, to which bureau all matters connected with religion, education, recreation, and the dealing with Red Cross and benevolent assistance will be conducted.

4. A bureau of inquiry charged with the custody of the records of war prisoners, and through which information concerning the prisoners will be transmitted to the enemy's Government and to the National Red Cross Society. This bureau is also charged with the forwarding of mail, money orders, and packages sent from the prisoner's home country for delivery to individual prisoners; and

5. A bureau of repatriation, charged with the final restoration of prisoners to their home country at the conclusion of hostilities.

The places of detention are known as war prison barracks and three such barracks have been established, located at Fort McPherson, Ga., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and Fort Douglas, Utah. Each barracks is commanded by a colonel of the Regular Army, assisted by a staff of officers similar to that of a commanding officer of an Army post or camp.

PUBLIC INFORMATION, COMMITTEE ON

Created by Executive order April 14, 1917.

The work of the committee is at present handled by seven divisions as follows:

Division of external communications, to censor cables and watch the Mexican border.

Division of publicity, to gather news from various Government departments and disseminate it to the newspapers.

Division of visé, covering the reading of daily, weekly, and monthly publications and the telegraphic agencies.

Division of foreign correspondents and foreign language publications.

Division of pictures, covering motion pictures, news photographs, posters, and illustrations.

Division of Official Bulletin, publishing daily paper.

Division of civic and educational cooperation, to use existing education and civic agencies to stimulate public opinion concerning the issues of war and disseminate information on the issues at stake.

Headquarters.—11 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

PUBLIC SERVICE RESERVE

The Department of Labor has established for adults a working reserve similar to the successful Boys' Working Reserve. This is called the United States Public Service Reserve. Those who are willing to engage in such service, whether in a voluntary or wage-earning capacity, are asked to enroll. Detailed information as to the qualifications of each member will be secured, studied and recorded. Arrangements have been made to get prompt information of opportunities for service. Available members will be put in touch with governmental departments and other employers who need men for work of value to the Nation. Applications for membership may be directed to the United States Public Service Reserve, Department of Labor, 1712 I Street, Washington, D. C.

RED CROSS, AMERICAN NATIONAL

Incorporated by Congress January 5, 1905, by an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the American National Red Cross."

Functions:

1. To furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded in time of war.

2. To act in matters of voluntary relief and in accord with the military and naval authorities as a medium of communication between the people of the United States of America and their Army and Navy.

3. To carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace, and to apply the same to mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods and other great national calamities.

The governing body consists of a central committee numbering 18 persons, appointed in the manner following: Six by the incorporators, six by the representatives of the State and Territorial societies, and six by the President of the United States, one of whom shall be designated by him as chairman, and one each to be named by him from the Departments of State, War, Navy, Treasury, and Justice. The central committee appoints an executive committee of seven persons from its own members.

With the declaration of war by Congress the Government automatically accepted the cooperation and assistance of the American National Red Cross in the prosecution of the struggle, the Red Cross to work with land and naval forces of the United States and to extend its humanitarian services to the armies and to the civilian populations of countries now at war with Germany.

To facilitate their work, Red Cross officials, other than those incorporated in the Army Medical Corps, have an assimilated military rank appropriate to their title in the scheme of Red Cross organization.

Officials are given commissions, warranted employees are given noncommissioned warrants, and laborers, cooks, and privates receive certificates of identity as enlisted men.

These commissions, warrants, and certificates of identity confer no military authority, however. The holder incurs no

military obligation, nor does he receive any right to pay or allowances of his similar grade in the United States Army.

Right to an assimilated military rank carries with it the privilege of wearing the uniform of the United States Army or a uniform prescribed by the Red Cross and approved by the Secretary of War.

The purpose of conferring military rank is to indicate to members of the land and naval forces that the Red Cross workers enjoy the confidence of the President as Commander in Chief of the Army and of the American National Red Cross and that the authorities bespeak for them the cooperation, courtesy, and respect due to persons designated for such important duties to humanity.

Appropriate insignia of title and assimilated rank with distinctive marks are provided.

Titles with assimilated rank for appropriate duties are as follows:

Chairman of war council has assimilated rank of major general; war councilor and vice chairman of executive committee brigadier general; director general, in charge of civilian and military relief, colonel; assistant director general (commissioner to theater of war or bureau head), lieutenant colonel; director (bureau chief, Red Cross representative at headquarters, camps, base hospitals, supply depots, etc.), major; assistant director (Red Cross representative with any lesser Army detachment), captain; assistant director (storekeeper, adjutant or quartermaster, aide), first lieutenant.

Other assimilated ranks are as follows:

Secretary (clerical work), sergeant major; and at base hospitals, corresponding Army grades for Red Cross sergeants, hospital sergeants, sergeants (first class), sergeants, corporals, cooks, privates (first class), privates, and laborers.

The Greek cross in red enamel is the predominating mark of the insignia prescribed for the several assimilated ranks.

Membership: Every resident of the United States is eligible. Annual membership $1.00, subscribing membership $2.00, sustaining membership $10.00, life membership $25.00, patron membership $100.00.

Headquarters.—Seventeenth Street between D and E Streets, Washington, D. C.

SHIPPING BOARD, UNITED STATES

Created by act of Congress of Sept. 7, 1916.

Function.—To encourage, develop, and create a naval auxiliary and naval reserve and a merchant marine to meet the requirements of the United States and to regulate carriers by water. The board has power to construct and equip, purchase, lease, or charter vessels for use as naval auxiliaries in time of war. It is also empowered to organize one or more corporations to purchase, lease, charter, and operate the vessels authorized to be constructed by this act.

In August, 1917, the Board sent the following statement to Secretary of the Treasury for transmission to Congress relative to the ship program:

BUILDING PROGRAM

	Number	Tonnage	Estimated cost
Ships contracted for	433	1,919,200	$285,000,000
Ships ready to be contracted for when funds are available.	452	2,968,000	455,500,000
Ships under negotiations	237	1,281,400	194,000,000
			934,500,000
Miscellaneous vessels	150	1,800,000	300,000,000
Organization and other miscellaneous expenses			35,000,000
Amount authorized by Congress June 6, 1917, ($300,000,000 appropriated)			550,000,000
Amount to be authorized for building program immediately in sight, making no allowance for changes in cost or labor and material			719,500,000

COMMANDEERING PROGRAM

For commandeered ships, amount required	515,000,000
For commandeered ships, amount authorized by Congress June 6, 1917	250,000,000
Balance requiring authorization by Congress	265,000,000

PURCHASE PROGRAM

For vessels to be purchased other than under construction or commandeered	150,000,000

SUMMARY

Total amount, in round figures to be purchased in addition to amounts already authorized:	
For commandeered vessels	265,000,000
For construction of new vessels	719,500,000
For purchases of new vessels	150,000,000
Grand total	1,134,500,000
Amounts desired to be appropriated for remainder of fiscal year 1918:	
For commandeered vessels	365,000,000
For building program	400,000,000
For purchase of vessels	150,000,000
Total	915,000,000

See Emergency Fleet Corporation, Shipping Tonnage.
Headquarters.—Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

SHIPPING DESTROYED BY SUBMARINES

Eight hundred and forty-nine neutral ships with an aggregate gross tonnage of 1,653,654 were destroyed by mines and submarines during the period Aug. 8, 1914, to Apr. 26, 1917, according to compilation by Professor W. MacNeile Dixon of the University of Glasgow.

A brief analysis reveals that the policy was calculated and varied in inverse proportion to the strength of the people attacked. America and Spain suffered least; Norway was treated with merciless severity. Countries from which Germany drew needful supplies received some consideration. These were the limitations, dictated solely by self-interest, which Germany observed.

	Mined	Torpedoed	Total Ships Sunk	Total Ascertained Tonnage
Dutch	41	35	76	148,921
Swedish	30	71	101	99,628
Norwegian	54	382	436	987,816
Danish	20	94	114	123,385
Spanish	2	33	35	75,769
American	4	16	20	59,256
Brazilian		2	2	6,719
Greek	1	59	60	147,923
Argentine		1	1	281
Peruvian		1	1	1,419
Uruguayan		1	1	2,537
Total	152	697	849	1,653,654

It may be pointed out that the above totals include for the United States several vessels that were torpedoed after the declaration of war between this country and Germany.

Practically no data concerning sinkings of neutral tonnage have been available in this country since the Allies adopted the policy of suppressing detailed reports of sinkings.

SHIPPING TONNAGE

On Sept. 27, 1917, this statement was prepared with the assistance of the experts of the United States Shipping Board and approved by the full board. The figures may be regarded as definitely accurate.

The United States has to-day 458 ships of over 1,500 deadweight tons with an aggregate tonnage of 2,871,359, either engaged in or capable of participating in foreign trade. There are also 117 ships of a tonnage of 700,285 of German and Austrian origin. The United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation has commandeered nearly 400 steel ships of more than 2,500,000 tons which are being completed or under contract for construction in American yards. The Board's Fleet Corporation has also contracted for 636 ships with a tonnage of 3,124,700. Totaled these figures show that the United States will have near the end of 1918 a merchant fleet of more than 1,600 ships aggregating 9,200,000 tons to carry its foreign commerce, as compared with an overseas marine of 1,614,222 tons on June 30, 1914, scarcely a month before the European War began.

The tonnage referred to is exclusive of that engaged on inland waters, unsuitable coastwise ships and small craft operating along the coast and in bays and harbors, and does not, of course, include the prospective additional program of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

The fleet in prospect is already becoming a reality. Several of the commandeered ships are already taking cargo; others will leave the ways in increasing numbers with each succeeding

month. The ships for which the Shipping Board has contracted are under construction and the first launching is expected within 60 to 90 days.

TRAINING CAMP ACTIVITIES, FEDERAL COMMISSION ON

On May 5, 1917, the Secretary of War announced the formation of a commission to be known as the Federal Commission on Training Camp Activities.

Functions of the commission are: First, to keep the Secretary of War informed as to the moral conditions in training camps and the zones surrounding them; second, to coordinate the various agencies that are seeking to serve the soldiers. It will have the cooperation of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Knights of Columbus. This task of attending to the social needs of the soldiers has been organized with almost as much care and thoroughness as the bigger task of making ready for the firing line.

The Young Men's Christian Association is building a hut for the men in each brigade. In those huts moving picture or vaudeville shows will be given every night. Writing materials can be had for the asking. A piano will be at hand. The Knights of Columbus will have one large building in each camp, in which there will be facilities of the same kind. Headquarters, General Land Office Building, Washington, D. C.

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD

The Council of National Defense created in July, 1917, a small body known as the War Industries Board. This board, in addition to other duties, assumed those formerly discharged by the general munitions board. The new board is composed of seven members, working under the direction and control of the Council of National Defense and responsible through it to the President. Its members will be direct representatives of the Government and of the public interests.

The board acts as a clearing house for the war industry needs of the Government, determines the most effective ways of meeting them, and the best means and methods of increasing production, including the creation or extension of industries demanded by the emergency, the sequence and relative urgency of the needs of the different Government services, and considers price factors, and, in the first instance, the industrial and labor aspects of problems involved and the general questions affecting the purchase of commodities.

WAR RELIEF COMMISSION

Established by the Rockefeller Foundation in 1914.

Function. To give aid to noncombatant sufferers in Belgium and elsewhere in the war zone by gifts of money and supplies to organizations such as the American Red Cross and the Commission for Relief in Belgium, which were already on the ground, and also to work independently along the same lines. In addition the commission helps the Y. M. C. A. in its work among the soldiers, both in Europe and in America. Headquarters, 61 Broadway, New York.

WAR TRADE BOARD

Appointed by the President on Oct. 14, 1917, under authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act. Supervises exports and imports, licenses to trade with enemy firms, etc.

In addition to the War Trade Board, the President created a War Trade Council, composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Food Administrator, and the Chairman of the United States Shipping Board. This War Trade Council acts in an advisory capacity in such matters as may be referred to it by the President or the War Trade Board.

WIRELESS TELEPHONE IN WAR

Wireless telephony as well as wireless telegraphy will be used by the United States Navy in its war operations. In 1916, by order of Secretary of the Navy, telephone officials of the Bell system and Navy officers planned and successfully carried out a three-day mobilization of communication forces during which war conditions were simulated. Instantaneous communication was provided over the wires of the Bell system by both telephone and telegraph from the office of the Secretary at Washington to all the naval stations in the continental United States, and wireless telephone communication was maintained between the office of the Secretary and an American battleship in the Atlantic Ocean.

Since that time engineers and scientists connected with the Bell system have been working in close cooperation with officials of the Navy Department and have developed further the use of the wireless telephone in the naval service. The plans followed in the original mobilization have proven in practical operation to be as highly satisfactory as they were at that time.

The telephone and telegraph engineers, whose organizations are all represented on the telegraph and telephone committee of the Council of National Defense, have also been working with the Army and naval officials, the National Research Council and the Naval Consulting Board on many research problems of vital importance to national defense, such as telephone communication with airplanes, new wireless methods, and apparatus for detecting the presence of submarines, and important progress has been made.

WOMAN'S COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

The woman's committee was organized to coordinate the rapidly multiplying agencies through which women were preparing to aid in the national defense. Its business is to make available for national service the whole woman's power of the country, in the same way that the Committee on Transportation of the Council of National Defense is making available all of the railroads.

Divisions of the Woman's Committee have been formed in all of the States. At the head of each State division is a permanent committee composed of representatives from the woman organizations of the States willing to cooperate with the National Government in defense work. This committee continues during the war and directs the activities of the units in the States which are rapidly forming.

The Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense has been created as a channel through which the various committees, bureaus, and commissions of the Government can send to all of the women of the country their requests, their advice, and their information. The national committee is in constant touch with the various governmental activities so that its communications are at once prompt and authoritative.

There are ten active subcommittees—registration, food production, food conservation and home economics, women in industry, child welfare, maintenance of existing social agencies, education, liberty loan, home and foreign relief, and safeguarding of spiritual forces. Headquarters, 1814 N. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Because of its experience in army and navy work, the Young Men's Christian Association, upon recommendation by the Commission on Training Camp Activities, was given official recognition as one of the agencies for furnishing recreational facilities within the camps. It works in close cooperation with the Commission. All its entertainments are free of charge—all absolutely non-sectarian.

From nine to fourteen recreational and social buildings are being erected in each of the National Army cantonments, and in each of the National Guard Camps at least six buildings. These include, in each National Army cantonment, an auditorium seating three thousand.

Over one hundred and fifty tents, 40 x 80 feet, and four hundred special outfits or equipments for Association purposes also have been provided. Each outfit includes, among other things, a piano, motion picture machine, phonograph, office supplies, postcards, pens, ink, pencils, stationery, reading matter, etc.—all free. It is estimated that the service of the Young Men's Christian Association in American training camps in the next nine months will cost eleven million dollars. This money is furnished by private subscription.

Already about three thousand war work secretaries are in the field under appointment. These men include physical directors, educational directors, etc. It is the aim of the organization to supply every service for which there is a demand. The Young Men's Christian Association secretary has come to be the "big brother" of the troops.

The program planned for Association buildings and auditoriums within the camps includes motion pictures, professional programs, and other forms of entertainment, such as mass singing, amateur dramatics, etc. The plan for motion pictures involves the presentation of from eight million to ten million feet of film a week. This service is provided at actual cost by the Community Motion Picture Bureau. A weekly newspaper of eight pages, "In Trench and Camp," is being published under the general auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, for each of the thirty-two National Guard and National Army camps.

The Association buildings are freely placed at the disposal of army chaplains for religious services. The same building is often used in turn for Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish services.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

A movement to declare the independence of the Colonies in America was first taken up by delegates to the Congress in Philadelphia, May 10, 1776. On June 11, a committee of five was appointed to draw up a resolution. This committee consisted of Jefferson, J. Adams, Franklin, Sherman and Livingston. On July 1, Congress resolved itself into a committee of the whole to consider the resolution. Finally on July 4, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was agreed to and signed by John Hancock, president of the Congress and the delegates. This is the Declaration which established the United States in the eyes of the world as a free and independent country.

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitles them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That, whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-Citizens taken captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the Inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms:

Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

WE, THEREFORE, the REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN GENERAL CONGRESS, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly PUBLISH and DECLARE, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—*Continued*

Divine Providence, We mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

The foregoing declaration was, by order of congress, engrossed and signed by the following members: JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire:
Josiah Bartlett,
William Whipple,
Matthew Thornton.

Massachusetts Bay:
Samuel Adams,
John Adams,
Robert Treat Paine,
Elbridge Gerry.

Rhode Island, Etc.:
Stephen Hopkins,
William Ellery.

Connecticut:
Roger Sherman,
Samuel Huntington,
William Williams,
Oliver Wolcott.

New York:
William Floyd,
Philip Livingston,
Francis Lewis,
Lewis Morris.

New Jersey:
Richard Stockton,
John Witherspoon,
Francis Hopkinson,
John Hart,
Abraham Clark.

Delaware:
Cæsar Rodney,
George Read,
Thomas McKean.

Pennsylvania:
Robert Morris,
Benjamin Rush,
Benjamin Franklin,
John Morton,
George Clymer,
James Smith,
George Taylor,
James Wilson,
George Ross.

Maryland:
Samuel Chase,
William Paca,
Thomas Stone,
Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Virginia:
George Wythe,
Richard Henry Lee,
Thomas Jefferson,
Benjamin Harrison,
Thomas Nelson, Jr.,
Francis Lightfoot Lee,
Carter Braxton.

North Carolina:
William Hooper,
Joseph Hewes,
John Penn.

South Carolina:
Edward Rutledge,
Thomas Heyward, Jr.,
Thomas Lynch, Jr.,
Arthur Middleton.

Georgia:
Button Gwinnett,
Lyman Hall,
George Walton.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

Ratified at Philadelphia, Pa., 9 July, 1778.

Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States of *New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina*, and *Georgia*.

ARTICLE I

The stile of this Confederacy shall be "The United States of America."

ARTICLE II

Each State retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled.

ARTICLE III

The said States hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretence whatever.

ARTICLE IV

The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different States in this Union, the free inhabitants of each of these States (paupers, vagabonds, and fugitives from justice excepted) shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several States; and the people of each State shall have free ingress and regress to and from any other State, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions, and restrictions as the inhabitants thereof respectively; provided that such restrictions shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property imported into any State, to any other State of which the owner is an inhabitant; provided also that no imposition, duties, or restriction shall be laid by any State on the property of the United States, or either of them.

If any person guilty of, or charged with, treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor in any State, shall flee from justice and be found in any of the United States, he shall, upon demand of the governor or executive power of the State from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the State having jurisdiction of his offense.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these States to the records, acts, and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other State.

ARTICLE V

For the more convenient management of the general interests of the United States, delegates shall be annually appointed, in such manner as the legislature of each State shall direct, to meet in Congress on the first Monday in November in every year, with a power reserved to each State to recall its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead for the remainder of the year. No State shall be represented in Congress by less than two nor by more than seven members; and no person shall be capable of being a delegate for more than three years in any term of six years; nor shall any person, being a delegate, be capable of holding any office under the United States for which he, or another for his benefit, receives any salary, fees, or emolument of any kind. Each State shall maintain its own delegates in a meeting of the States, and while they act as members of the committee of the States.

In determining questions in the United States, in Congress assembled, each State shall have one vote.

Freedom of speech and debate in Congress shall not be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of Congress; and the members of Congress shall be protected in their persons from arrests and imprisonments during the time of their going to and from and attendance on Congress, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

ARTICLE VI

No State, without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance, or treaty, with any king, prince, or state; nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, or any of them, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign state; nor shall the United States, in Congress assembled, or any of them, grant any title of nobility.

No two or more States shall enter into any treaty, confederation, or alliance whatever between them, without the consent of the United States, in Congress assembled, specifying accurately the purposes for which the same is to be entered into, and how long it shall continue.

No States shall lay any imposts or duties which may interfere with any stipulations in treaties entered into by the United States, in Congress assembled, with any king, prince, or state, in pursuance of any treaties already proposed by Congress to the courts of France and Spain. No vessels of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any State, except such number only as shall be deemed necessary by the United States, in Congress assembled, for the defense of such State or its trade; nor shall any body of forces be kept up by any State, in time of peace, except such number only as, in the judgment of the United States, in Congress assembled, shall be deemed requisite to garrison the forts necessary for the defense of such State; but every State shall always keep up a well-regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutred, and shall provide and constantly have ready for use, in public stores, a due number of field-pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition and camp equipage.

No State shall engage in any war without the consent of the United States, in Congress assembled, unless such State be actually invaded by enemies, or shall have received certain advice of a resolution being formed by some nation of Indians to invade such State, and the danger is so imminent as not to admit of a delay till the United States, in Congress assembled, can be consulted; nor shall any State grant commissions to any ships or vessels of war, nor letters of marque or reprisal, except it be after a declaration of war by the United States, in Congress assembled, and then only against the kingdom or state and the subjects thereof against which war has been so declared, and under such regulations as shall be established by the United States, in Congress assembled, unless such State be infested by pirates, in which case vessels of war may be fitted out for that occasion, and kept so long as the danger shall continue, or until the United States, in Congress assembled, shall determine otherwise.

Article VII

When land forces are raised by any State for the common defense, all officers of or under the rank of colonel shall be appointed by the legislature of each State respectively by whom such forces shall be raised, or in such manner as such State shall direct, and all vacancies shall be filled up by the State which first made the appointment.

Article VIII

All charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred, for the common defense or general welfare, and allowed by the United States, in Congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several States, in proportion to the value of all land within each State, granted to, or surveyed for, any person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated according to such mode as the United States, in Congress assembled, shall from time to time direct and appoint. The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the several States, within the time agreed upon by the United States, in Congress assembled.

Article IX

The United States, in Congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except in the cases mentioned in the sixth Article; of sending and receiving ambassadors; entering into treaties and alliances, provided that no treaty of commerce shall be made whereby the legislative power of the respective States shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners, as their own people are subjected to, or from prohibiting the exportation, or importation of any species of goods or commodities whatsoever; of establishing rules for deciding, in all cases, what captures on land or water shall be legal, and in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the United States shall be divided or appropriated; of granting letters of marque and reprisal in times of peace; appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas; and establishing courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of captures; provided that no member of Congress shall be appointed a judge of any of the said courts.

The United States, in Congress assembled, shall also be the last resort on appeal in all disputes and differences now subsisting, or that hereafter may arise, between two or more States concerning boundary jurisdiction, or any other cause whatever, which authority shall always be exercised in the manner following:—

Whenever the legislative or executive authority, or lawful agent of any State in controversy with another, shall present a petition to Congress, stating the matter in question, and praying for a hearing, notice thereof shall be given by order of Congress to the legislative or executive authority of the other State in controversy, and a day assigned for the appearance of the parties by their lawful agents, who shall then be directed to appoint, by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining the matter in question; but if they cannot agree, Congress shall name three persons out of each of the United States, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, the petitioners beginning, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen; and from that number not less than seven, nor more than nine names, as Congress shall direct, shall, in the presence of Congress, be drawn out by lot; and the persons whose names shall be so drawn, or any five of them, shall be commissioners or judges, to hear and finally determine the controversy, so always as a major part of the judges who shall hear the cause shall agree in the determination; and if either party shall neglect to attend at the day appointed, without showing reasons which Congress shall judge sufficient, or being present, shall refuse to strike, the Congress shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each State, and the secretary of Congress shall strike in behalf of such party absent or refusing; and the judgment and sentence of the court, to be appointed in the manner before prescribed, shall be final and conclusive; and if any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court, or to appear or defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce sentence or judgment, which shall in like manner be final and decisive; the judgment or sentence and other proceedings being in either case transmitted to Congress, and lodged among the acts of Congress for the security of the parties concerned; provided, that every commissioner, before he sits in judgment, shall take an oath, to be administered by one of the judges of the Supreme or Superior court of the State where the cause shall be tried, "well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment, without favor, affection, or hope of reward." Provided, also, that no State shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States.

All controversies concerning the private right of soil claimed under different grants of two or more States, whose jurisdiction, as they may respect such lands, and the States which passed such grants, are adjusted, the said grants or either of them being at the same time claimed to have originated antecedent to such settlement of jurisdiction, shall, on the petition of either party to the Congress of the United States, be finally determined, as near as may be, in the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting territorial jurisdiction between different States.

The United States, in Congress assembled, shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective States; fixing the standard of weights and measures throughout the United States; regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians not members of any of the States; provided that the legislative right of any State, within its own limits, be not infringed or violated; establishing and regulating postoffices from one State to another throughout all the United States, and exacting such postage on the papers passing thro' the same as may be requisite to defray the expenses of the said office; appointing all officers of the land forces in the service of the United States, excepting regimental officers; appointing all the officers of the naval forces, and commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the United States; making rules for the government and regulation of the said land and naval forces, and directing their operations.

The United States, in Congress assembled, shall have authority to appoint a committee, to sit in the recess of Congress, to be denominated "A Committee of the States, and to consist of one delegate from each State; and to appoint such other committees and civil officers as may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the United States under their direction; to appoint one of their number to preside, provided that no person be allowed to serve in the office of president more than one year in any term of three years; to ascertain the necessary sums of money to be raised for the service of the United States, and to appropriate and apply the same for defraying the public expenses; to borrow money or emit bills on the credit of the United States, transmitting every half year to the respective States an account of the sums of money so borrowed or emitted; to build and equip a navy; to agree upon the number of land forces, and to make requisitions from each State for its quota, in proportion to the number of white inhabitants in such State, which requisition shall be binding; and thereupon the legislature of each State shall appoint the regimental officers, raise the men, and cloath, arm, and equip them in a soldier-like manner at the expense of the United States; and the officers and men so cloathed, armed, and equipped shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States, in Congress assembled; but if the United States, in Congress assembled, shall, on consideration of circumstances, judge proper that any State should not raise men, or should raise a smaller number of men than the quota thereof, and that any other State should raise a greater number of men than the quota thereof, such extra number shall be raised, officered, cloathed, armed, and equipped in the same manner as the quota of such

State, unless the legislature of such State shall judge that such extra number cannot be safely spared out of the same, in which case they shall raise, officer, cloath, arm, and equip as many of such extra number as they judge can be safely spared, and the officers and men so cloathed, armed and equipped shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States, in Congress assembled.

The United States, in Congress assembled, shall never engage in a war, nor grant letters of marque and reprisal in time of peace, nor enter into any treaties or alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate the value thereof, nor ascertain the sums and expenses necessary for the defence and welfare of the United States, or any of them, nor emit bills, nor borrow money on the credit of the United States, nor appropriate money nor agree upon the number of vessels of war to be built or purchased, or the number of land or sea forces to be raised, nor appoint a commander-in-chief of the army or navy, unless nine States assent to the same, nor shall a question on any other point, except for adjourning from day to day, be determined, unless by the votes of a majority of the United States, in Congress assembled.

The Congress of the United States shall have power to adjourn to any time within the year, and to any place within the United States, so that no period of adjournment be for a longer duration than the space of six months, and shall publish the journal of their proceedings monthly, except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances, or military operations as in their judgment require secresy; and the yeas and nays of the delegates of each State on any question, shall be entered on the journal, when it is desired by any delegate; and the delegates of a State, or any of them, at his or their request, shall be furnished with a transcript of the said journal, except such parts as are above excepted, to lay before the legislatures of the several States.

Article X

The committee of the States, or any nine of them, shall be authorized to execute, in the recess of Congress, such of the powers of Congress as the United States, in Congress assembled, by the consent of nine States, shall, from time to time, think expedient to vest them with; provided that no power be delegated to the said committee, for the exercise of which, by the Articles of Confederation, the voice of nine States, in the Congress of the United States assembled, is requisite.

Article XI

Canada acceding to this Confederation, and joining in the measures of the United States, shall be admitted into, and entitled to all the advantages of this Union; but no other colony shall be admitted into the same unless such admission be agreed to by nine States.

Article XII

All bills of credit emitted, monies borrowed, and debts contracted by or under the authority of Congress, before the assembling of the United States, in pursuance of the present Confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a charge against the United States, for payment and satisfaction whereof the said United States and the public faith are hereby solemnly pledged.

Article XIII

Every State shall abide by the determinations of the United States, in Congress assembled, on all questions which by this Confederation are submitted to them. And the Articles of this Confederation shall be inviolably observed by every State, and the Union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them, unless such alteration be agreed to in a Congress of the United States, and be afterwards confirmed by the legislatures of every State.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

To the people of the United States:

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop. But a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger, natural to that solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of government which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence; the support of your tranquility at home: your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But, as it is easy to foresee that, from different causes and from different quarters much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed; it is of infinite moment, that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth, or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of American, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have, in a common cause, fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint counsels, and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings and successes.

It is important likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power and proneness to abuse it which predominate in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal against invasions of the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern: some of them in our own country and under our own eyes.—To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the constitution designates.—But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil, any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct, and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt but, in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it; can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, (I conjure you to believe me fellow citizens), the jealousy of a free people ought to be *constantly* awake; since history and experience prove, that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial

else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defense against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation and excessive dislike for another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious; while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little *political* connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith:—Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence, she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, the efore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation, when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Taking care always to keep ourselves by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without anything more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me, a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress, without interruption, to that degree of strength, and consistency which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes.

GEO. WASHINGTON

UNITED STATES,
17th September, 1796.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Constitution of the United States is really an outgrowth of the Articles of Confederation under which the Colonies were first governed. In May, 1785, Congress recommended an alteration of the Articles of Confederation and it was left to the several state legislatures to proceed in the matter. Such action was slow and finally Congress, on Feb. 21, 1787, adopted a resolution suggesting a convention of delegates to be appointed by the state legislatures. On May 25, these delegates were organized in Philadelphia and George Washington was made President. On Sept. 17, the final draft of the Constitution was agreed upon and transmitted to Congress. On March 4, the Constitution was put into force and the machinery of our present government started after having been ratified by eleven of the thirteen states.

RATIFICATION

1. Delaware, December 7, 1787, unanimously.
2. Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787, vote 46 to 23.
3. New Jersey, December 18, 1787, unanimously.
4. Georgia, January 2, 1788, unanimously.
5. Connecticut, January 9, 1788, vote 128 to 40.
6. Massachusetts, February 6, 1788, vote 187 to 168.
7. Maryland, April 28, 1788, vote 63 to 12.
8. South Carolina, May 23, 1788, vote 149 to 73.
9. New Hampshire, June 21, 1788. vote 57 to 46.
10. Virginia, June 25, 1788, vote 89 to 79.
11. New York, July 26, 1788, vote 30 to 28. (Later ratification.)
12. North Carolina, November 21, 1789, vote 193 to 75.
13. Rhode Island, May 29, 1790, vote 34 to 32.

PREAMBLE. We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America:

ARTICLE I

[THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.]

Section I. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

Section II. 1. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of 25 years and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons [see Amendment XIV]. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every 30,000, but each state shall have at least one representative, and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five, and Georgia, three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section III. 1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years, and each senator shall have one vote.

Clause 1 is superseded by Amendment No. XVII.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year, and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of 30 years and been nine years a citizen of the United Sates, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

4. The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The senate shall choose their other officers and also a president pro tempore in the absence of the vice-president or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment, shall not extend, further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States: but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

Section IV. 1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

2. The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day.

Section V. 1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither house, during the session of congress, shall without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Section VI. 1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation* for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses; and in going to or returning from the same, and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time, and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Section VII. 1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives, but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives, and the senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the president of the United States: if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the president of the United States; and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and the house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Section VIII. The congress shall have power—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization† and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.*

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and offenses against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions.

16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dry docks and other needful buildings: and,

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States or in any department or officer thereof.

Section IX. 1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding $10 for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

6. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

7. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state.

Section X. 1. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress.

3. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any

*Salary of Congressmen and Senators is $7,500 per year and mileage.

†Naturalization laws require a foreigner to be in the United States five years before he is entitled to vote.

*A copyright is good for 28 years.

duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state or with a foreign power or engage in war, unless actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II

[The Executive Department.]

Section I. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall, in like manner, choose the president. But in choosing the president the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them by ballot, the vice-president. (Clause 3 is superseded by Amendment No. XII.)

4. The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural-born citizen or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of 35 years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the president from office or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president; and the congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed or a president shall be elected.

7. The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States.

Section II. 1. The president shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States and of the militia of the several states when called into the actual service of the United States. He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have the power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they shall think proper in the president alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of departments.

3. The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section III. He shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Section IV. The president, vice-president and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III

[The Judicial Department.]

Section I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as the congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section II. 1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States and treaties made or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state, claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls and those in which a state shall be a party the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trials shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed, but when not committed within any state the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

Section III. 1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act or on confession in open court.

2. The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV

[Rights of States.]

Section I. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved and the effect thereof.

Section II. 1. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

2. A person charged in any state with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from

which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one state under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Section III. 1. New states may be admitted by the congress of this union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state, nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the congress.

2. The congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States, and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

Section IV. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V

[Amendments.]

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI

[Authority of Constitution.]

Section I. 1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution as under the confederation.

2. This constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The senators and representatives before mentioned and the members of the several state legislatures and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound, by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII

[Ratification of Constitution.]

The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention, by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

[The first ten amendments were proposed at the first session of the first congress (1789) and adopted in 1791.]

AMENDMENT I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

AMENDMENT II

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

AMENDMENT III

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

AMENDMENT IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

AMENDMENT V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

AMENDMENT VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

AMENDMENT VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

AMENDMENT VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

AMENDMENT IX

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

AMENDMENT X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

AMENDMENT XI

[The eleventh amendment was proposed at the first session of the third congress (1794) and adopted in 1798.]

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

AMENDMENT XII

[The twelfth amendment is a substitute for Clause 3, Sec. 1, Art. II., adopted in 1804.]

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president; and

they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the senate shall choose a vice-president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

AMENDMENT XIII

[The thirteenth amendment was proposed at the second session of the thirty-eighth congress (1865) and adopted in 1865.]

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT XIV

[The fourteenth amendment proposed at first session of thirty-ninth congress (1866) and adopted in 1868.]

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice-president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state or the members of the legislature thereof is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being 21 years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such state.

Section 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in congress or elector of president and vice-president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken the oath as a member of congress or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The congress shall have the power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

AMENDMENT XV

[The fifteenth amendment was proposed at second session of fortieth congress (1869) and adopted in 1870.]

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT XVI

[The sixteenth amendment was proposed at the first session of the sixty-first congress 1909 and adopted in 1913.]

The congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment, among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

AMENDMENT XVII

[The seventeenth amendment was proposed at the second session of sixty-second congress and adopted in 1913].

The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the senate, the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies, provided that the legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

DIRECT ELECTION OF SENATORS

The 17th amendment primarily transfers the power of electing senators from the state legislatures to the people at the polls. To effect this change it was necessary to alter the machinery for the filling of vacancies in the senate.

For more than sixty years proposals have been made to change the Constitution so as to provide for the direct election of senators. It was not, however, until June 24, 1911, that the senate was induced to give its consent to the change. On that day it voted to submit to the states the proposed amendment. The resolution to submit had already passed the House in a somewhat different form. Before adjournment of the session, both houses agreed to the language to be employed, and the resolution was deposited with the Secretary of State, May 16, 1912, for distribution among the states.

No legislation by congress will be necessary to put the changes into effect. It will be incumbent upon the various states to see to it that proper provision is made by the names of senators going on the regular ballots. Should any state fail to do so, it has been suggested that congress might exercise its power of supervising that state's voting regulations so as to require the name to be placed on the ballots.

The first senators to be elected by the new method were those who took their seats for the term that began on March 4, 1915.

PRESIDENTS OF UNITED STATES

	Name	Born	Native State	Age at Election	State from which Elected	Years of Service	Died	Age at Death
1	George Washington	Feb. 22, 1732	Virginia	57	Virginia	8	Dec. 14, 1799	67
2	John Adams	Oct. 30, 1735	Mass.	61	Mass.	4	July 4, 1826	90
3	Thomas Jefferson	April 13, 1743	Virginia	57	Virginia	8	July 4, 1826	83
4	James Madison	Mch. 16, 1751	Virginia	57	Virginia	8	June 28, 1836	85
5	James Monroe	April 28, 1758	Virginia	58	Virginia	8	July 4, 1831	73
6	John Quincy Adams	July 11, 1767	Mass.	57	Mass.	4	Feb. 23, 1848	80
7	Andrew Jackson	Mch. 15, 1767	N. Carolina	61	Tenn.	8	June 8, 1845	78
8	Martin Van Buren	Dec. 5, 1782	New York	54	New York	4	July 24, 1862	79
9	Wm. Henry Harrison	Feb. 9, 1773	Virginia	68	Ohio	1 mo.	April 4, 1841	68
10	John Tyler	Mch. 29, 1790	Virginia	51	Virginia	4	Jan. 18, 1862	71
11	James K. Polk	Nov. 2, 1795	N. Car.	49	Tenn.	4	June 15, 1849	53
12	Zachary Taylor	Sept. 24, 1784	Virginia	64	La.	1½	July 9, 1850	65
13	Millard Fillmore	Jan. 7, 1800	New York	50	New York	2½	Mch. 8, 1874	74
14	Franklin Pierce	Nov. 23, 1804	N. H.	48	N. H.	4	Oct. 8, 1869	64
15	James Buchanan	April 23, 1791	Penn.	65	Penn.	4	June 1, 1868	77
16	Abraham Lincoln	Feb. 12, 1809	Kentucky	52	Illinois	4¼	April 15, 1865	56
17	Andrew Johnson	Dec. 29, 1808	N. Carolina	56	Tenn.	3¾	July 31, 1875	66
18	Ulysses S. Grant	April 27, 1822	Ohio	46	Illinois	8	July 23, 1885	63
19	Rutherford B. Hayes	Oct. 4, 1822	Ohio	54	Ohio	4	Jan. 17, 1893	70
20	James A. Garfield	Nov. 19, 1831	Ohio	49	Ohio	½	Sept. 19, 1881	49
21	Chester A. Arthur	Oct. 5, 1830	Vermont	50	New York	3½	Nov. 18, 1886	56
22	Grover Cleveland	Mch. 18, 1837	N. Jersey	47	New York	4	June 24, 1908	71
23	Benjamin Harrison	Aug. 20, 1833	Ohio	55	Indiana	4	Mch. 13, 1901	67
24	Grover Cleveland	Mch. 18, 1837	N. Jersey	55	New York	4	June 24, 1908	71
25	William McKinley	Jan. 29, 1843	Ohio	54	Ohio	4½	Sept. 14, 1901	58
26	Theodore Roosevelt	Oct. 27, 1858	New York	42	New York	7½	Living	—
27	William H. Taft	Sept. 15, 1857	Ohio	51	Ohio	4	Living	—
28	Woodrow Wilson	Dec. 28, 1856	Virginia	56	New Jersey	——	Living	—

VICE PRESIDENTS OF UNITED STATES

	Name.	Born.	Native State	State from which elected.	Years of service	Died.	Age at Death
1.	John Adams	Oct. 30, 1735	Mass.	Mass.	8	July 4, 1826	90
2.	Thos. Jefferson	April 13, 1743	Virginia	Virginia	4	July 4, 1826	83
3.	Aaron Burr	Feb. 6, 1756	New Jersey	New York	4	Sept. 14, 1836	80
4.	Geo. Clinton	July 26, 1739	New York	New York	7	April 20, 1812	73
5.	Elbridge Gerry	July 17, 1744	Mass.	Mass.	1½	Nov. 23, 1814	70
6.	Daniel D. Tompkins	June 21, 1774	New York	New York	8	June 11, 1825	51
7.	John C. Calhoun	Mar. 18, 1782	So. Carolina	So. Carolina	7½	Mar. 31, 1850	68
8.	Martin Van Buren	Dec. 5, 1782	New York	New York	4	July 24, 1862	79
9.	Richard M. Johnson	Oct. 17, 1780	Kentucky	Kentucky	4	Nov. 19, 1850	70
10	John Tyler	Mar. 29, 1790	Virginia	Virginia	1 mo.	Jan. 18, 1862	72
11.	George M. Dallas	July 10, 1792	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	4	Dec. 31, 1864	72
12.	Millard Fillmore	Jan. 7, 1800	New York	New York	1	Mar 7, 1874	74
13.	William R. King	April 6, 1786	No. Carolina	Alabama	1 mo.	April 18, 1853	67
14.	John C. Breckenridge	Jan. 21, 1821	Kentucky	Kentucky	4	May 17, 1875	54
15.	Hannibal Hamlin	Aug. 27, 1809	Maine	Maine	4	July 4, 1891	81
16.	Andrew Johnson	Dec. 29, 1808	No. Carolina	Tenn.	1 mo.	July 31, 1875	66
17.	Schuyler Colfax	Mar. 23, 1823	New York	Indiana	4	Jan. 13, 1885	62
18.	Henry Wilson	Feb. 12, 1812	New Hamp.	Mass.	2½	Nov. 22, 1875	63
19	William A. Wheeler	June 30, 1819	New York	New York	4	June 4, 1887	68
20.	Chester A. Arthur	Oct. 5, 1830	Vermont	New York	6 mos.	Nov. 18, 1886	56
21.	Thos. A. Hendricks	Sept. 7, 1819	Ohio	Indiana	6 mos.	Nov. 25, 1885	66
22.	Levi P. Morton	May 16, 1824	Vermont	New York	4	Living	—
23.	Adlai E. Stevenson	Oct. 23, 1835	Kentucky	Illinois	4	June 14, 1914	78
24.	Garret A. Hobart	June 3, 1844	New Jersey	New Jersey	2½	Nov. 21, 1899	55
25.	Theodore Roosevelt	Oct. 27, 1858	New York	New York	6 mos.	Living	—
26.	Chas. W. Fairbanks	May 11, 1852	Ohio	Indiana	4	Living	—
27.	Jas. S. Sherman	Oct. 24, 1855	New York	New York	3½	Oct. 30, 1912	57
28.	Thomas R. Marshall	Mar. 14, 1854	Indiana	Indiana	—	Living	—

THE TITLE OF THE PRESIDENT

The address of the President is simply "The President of the United States." In the First Congress, there was a debate over a title and it was proposed by some members that he be addressed as "His Excellency" and by others as "His Highness," but a committee reported that "it is not proper to annex any style or title other than that expressed in the Constitution"

THE MONROE DOCTRINE

The Monroe Doctrine received its name from President Monroe because of the following statement of policy which he made in his message to congress, Dec. 2, 1823:

"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, [referring to steps taken to arrange the respective rights of Russia, England and the United States on the north-west coast of this continent], and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been deemed proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power. * * * We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintain it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

This has been the policy of the government almost from the beginning. Washington in his farewell address, intimated such a feeling, in declaring a converse policy of non-interference in European affairs. During Cleveland's administration the Monroe Doctrine was put to the supreme test in connection with the claims of various countries against Venezuela, precipitated by the pacific blockade of its ports by British, German, and Italian war vessels and especially Great Britain's claim to territory. During President Taft's administration the senate did not ratify the submitted arbitration treaties with England and France mainly because our policy of the Monroe Doctrine would not be compatible with such action.

CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALIZATION

Citizenship.—The Federal statutes declare the following persons to be citizens:

All persons born in United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed.

All persons legally naturalized.

All children born out of jurisdiction of United States, whose fathers are at time of their birth citizens thereof, but the right of citizenship shall not descend to children whose fathers have never resided in the United States.

Any American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband. At the termination of the marital relation she may resume her American citizenship, if abroad, by registering as an American citizen within one year with a consul of the United States, or by returning to reside in the United States, or, if residing in the United States at the termination of the marital relation, by continuing to reside therein. All persons who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii on August 12, 1898 are citizens of the United States and Hawaii. The inhabitants of the Philippines and Porto Rico, while entitled to protection of the United States under the Constitution, are not citizens of the United States, and cannot become naturalized, under existing law, without becoming residents of a state or organized territory of the United States. The courts have held, however, that native Filipinos are not white persons within the provisions of Section 2169 of the Revised Statutes, and, therefore, cannot be naturalized.

Naturalization.—The applicant for citizenship must have resided in the United States for the continued term of at least 5 years next preceding his admission, at least the last year of which must have been spent within the state or territory where the court is located to which he applies for admission. Not less than two, nor more than seven, years before filing petition for naturalization, he must file, under oath or affirmation, before a state or Federal court of record exercising jurisdiction over his place of residence, and which court has been supplied with the proper naturalization forms issued by the Government, a declaration of his intention to become a citizen. Any *alien* over 18 years of age may declare intention and every person desiring naturalization must declare intention, unless specifically exempted by law. There is a fee of $1 for receiving and filing declaration of intention; and of $4 for filing petition, which includes the entry of final order, and, if granted, the issuance of citizenship certificate. Blanks for statements of facts required for first or final papers should be obtained from court clerk.

An alien who arrived in the United States after June 29, 1906, is required to support his petition by a certificate of arrival in the United States, which must be attached to petition, when filed. The certificate must be obtained through the Bureau of Naturalization, and should be requested upon a form obtained from the clerk of court, before appearing to file a petition.

The petition must be accompanied by the affidavits of at least two witnesses who are citizens of the United States who have known the applicant for the entire time, up to 5 years, but not less than one year, spent in the State in which the petition is filed. If the applicant has resided in the State for less than five years, the remaining portion of the five years spent in some other State may be established by the personal appearance of two witnesses, at the final hearing, or by depositions taken upon notice, the form for which should be obtained from court clerk when petition is filed.

To admit of notice being posted for the required period, hearing on a petition cannot be had by the court in less than 90 days after it is filed, and then only on a rule day fixed by order of court, occurring after the expiration of the 90-day period.

Children of a naturalized citizen who become residents of the United States during their minority become citizens without further naturalization proceedings.

Aliens of the age of 21 years and upward, who have enlisted in the armies of the United States, in the regular or volunteer forces, and have been honorably discharged, are entitled to become citizens upon petition, without previous declaration of intention, and are not required to prove more than 1 year's residence in the United States.

Seamen of foreign birth, who have declared intention to become citizens, may be naturalized after 3 years' service on merchant ships of the United States, subsequent to the date of such declaration, and the production of certificate of discharge and good conduct during that time.

Under the Act of July 26, 1894, seamen of United States Navy honorably discharged after 5 years of continuous service, and United States marines who have served one enlistment in the United States Marine Corps, are exempted from declaring their intentions, and are entitled to petition for naturalization.

Under the Act of June 30, 1914, any alien of the age of 21 years and upward, who might under existing law become a citizen, and has served one enlistment of not less than four years in the Navy, or Marine Corps, or has completed four years in the Revenue-Cutter Service, and has received an honorable discharge or an ordinary discharge with recommendation for re-enlistment, or who has completed four years of honorable service in the Naval Auxiliary service, shall be admitted to citizenship, upon his petition, without any previous declaration of intention, and without proof of residence on shore, upon proof of good moral character and service, provided, that such discharges shall be accepted as proof of good moral character, and that courts of naturalization jurisdiction may immediately naturalize any alien applying under and furnishing the proof prescribed by the foregoing provisions. The courts have held that said law did not repeal the act of July 26, 1894, referred to in the preceding paragraph. It has also been held by some courts that naturalization may not be granted immediately, under the act of June 30, 1914, (without posting notice of petition for at least 90 days), unless the applicant is still in one of the branches of the Federal service enumerated, or his discharge therefrom was of such a recent date as to admit of re-enlistment with continuous service credit. If his discharge occurred before that time, it is necessary that he petition under the act of July 26, 1894, referred to above, or file a declaration of intention, and proceed under the provisions of the general naturalization act.

Naturalization Forbidden.—Only free white persons and persons of African descent can be citizens. Sec. 14, chap. 126 of the laws of 1882 expressly prohibited the naturalization of Chinamen.

Certificate of Naturalization.—No certificate of naturalization can be issued within 30 days preceding a general election. Petitions for first or second papers, however, may be received at any time by court clerk, in his regularly established office, or in open court.

STATE FACTS

HIGHEST MEASURED ALTITUDE IN EACH STATE

State and Point	Feet	State and Point	Feet
Alabama, Cheawha mountain	2,407	Montana, Granite peak	12,834
Alaska, Mount McKinley	20,300	Nebraska, plains in southwestern corner	5,300
Arizona, San Francisco peak	12,611	Nevada, Wheeler peak	13,058
Arkansas, Magazine mountain	2,800	New Hampshire, Mount Washington	6,293
California, Mount Whitney	14,501	New Jersey, High Point	1,800
Colorado, Mount Elbert	14,421	New Mexico, peak near Truchas peak	13,306
Connecticut, Bear mountain	2,355	New York, Mount Marcy	5,344
Delaware, near Brandywine	440	North Carolina, Mount Mitchell	6,711
District of Columbia, Fort Reno	421	North Dakota, south part of Bowman county	3,500
Florida, near Mount Pleasant station	301	Ohio, 1½ miles east of Bellefontaine	1,540
Georgia, Brasstown Bald mountain	4,768	Oklahoma, south of Kenton	4,700
Idaho, Hyndman peak	12,078	Oregon, Mount Hood	11,225
Illinois, Charles mound, Jo Daviess county	1,241	Pennsylvania, Blue Knob	3,136
Indiana, Carlos City	1,285	Rhode Island, Durfee hill	805
Iowa, five miles southeast of Sibley	1,670	South Carolina, Sassafras mountain	3,548
Kansas, west boundary no. of Arkansas river	4,135	South Dakota, Harney peak	7,244
Kentucky, The Double, Harlem county	4,100	Tennessee, Mount Guyot	6,636
Louisiana, summits in western parishes	400	Texas, El Capitan, Guadalupe mountain	8,690
Maine, Mount Katahdin (west)	5,268	Utah, Kings Peak	13,498
Maryland, Backbone mountain	3,400	Vermont, Mount Mansfield	4,364
Massachusetts, Mount Greylock	3,535	Virginia, Mount Rogers	5,719
Michigan, Porcupine mountain	2,023	Washington, Mount Rainier	14,470
Minnesota, Misquah hills, Cook county	2,400	West Virginia, Spruce Knob	4,860
Mississippi, near Holly Springs	602	Wisconsin, Rib hill, Marathon county	1,940
Missouri, Tom Sauk mountain	1,800	Wyoming, Mount Gannett	13,785

STATE NICKNAMES AND FLOWERS

State	Nickname	Flower
Alabama	Cotton state	Goldenrod
Arizona		Sequoia cactus
Arkansas	Bear state	Apple blossom
California	Golden state	Poppy
Colorado	Centennial state	Columbine
Connecticut	Nutmeg State	
Delaware	Blue Hen state	Peach blossom
Florida	Peninsula state	
Georgia	Cracker state	Cherokee rose
Idaho		Syringa
Illinois	Sucker state	Violet
Indiana	Hoosier state	
Iowa	Hawkeye state	Wild rose
Kansas	Sunflower state	Sunflower.
Kentucky	Blue Grass state,	
Louisiana	Pelican state	Magnolia
Maine	Pine Tree state	Pine cone
Maryland	Old Line state	
Massachusetts	Bay state	
Michigan	Wolverine state	Apple blossom
Minnesota	Gopher state	Moccasin
Mississippi	Bayou state	Magnolia
Montana	Stub Toe state	Bitter root
Missouri		Goldenrod
Nebraska		Goldenrod
Nevada	Silver state	
New Hampshire	Granite state	
New Jersey	Jersey Blue state	Sugar maple (tree)
New York	Empire state	Rose
North Carolina	Old North state	
North Dakota	Flickertail state	Goldenrod
Ohio	Buckeye state	
Oklahoma		Mistletoe
Oregon	Beaver state	Oregon grape
Pennsylvania	Keystone state	
Rhode Island	Little Rhody	Violet
South Carolina	Palmetto state	
South Dakota	Swiage Cat state	
Tennessee	Big Bend state	
Texas	Lone Star state	Bluebonnet
Utah		Sego lily
Vermont	Green Mountain state	Red clover
Virginia	The Old Dominion	
Washington	Chinook state	Rhododendron
West Virginia	The Panhandle	
Wisconsin	Badger state	

FORMS OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN UNITED STATES

Alabama—Hanging	Mississippi—Hanging
Arizona—Hanging	Missouri—Hanging
Arkansas—Electrocution	Montana—Hanging
California—Hanging	Nebraska—Electrocution
Colorado—Hanging	Nevada—Option—Shooting or hanging
Connecticut—Hanging	New Hampshire—Hanging
Delaware—Hanging	New Jersey—Electrocution
Dist. of Columbia—Hanging	New Mexico—Hanging
Florida—Hanging	New York—Electrocution
Georgia—Hanging	N. Carolina—Electrocution
Idaho—Hanging	N. Dakota (Life Imprisonment)
Illinois—Electrocution	Ohio—Electrocution
Indiana—Hanging	Oklahoma—Electrocution
Iowa—(Life Imprisonment)	Oregon—(Life Imprisonment)
Kansas—Electrocution	Pennsylvania—Electrocution
Kentucky—Hanging	Rhode Island—(Life Imprisonment)
Louisiana—Hanging	S. Carolina—Electrocution
Maine—(Life Imprisonment)	S. Dakota—(Life Imprisonment
Maryland—Hanging	Tennessee—Electrocution
Massachusetts—Electrocution	Texas—Hanging
Michigan (Life Imprisonment)	Utah—Option—Shooting or hanging
Minnesota (Life Imprisonment)	Vermont—Electrocution
	Virginia—Electrocution
	Washington—(Life Imprisonment)
	West Virginia—Hanging
	Wisconsin (Life Imprisonment)
	Wyoming—Hanging

THE CONSCIENCE FUND

There is in reality no such distinct account as the "Conscience Fund" in the United States Treasury. Conscience money is immediately turned into the general fund and expended the same as any other receipt. Conscience money sent to the Federal Treasury during 1916 amounted to $34,925.36. Only four people contributed. Their identity is unknown. The amount makes an aggregate of $489,981.66, thus paid into the Treasury.

Conscience contributions range from a few cents to thousands of dollars. The fund was established in President Madison's administration in 1811, when the first contribution of $5 was received. The largest amount ever received in one year was $35,868 in 1902, and the greatest individual contribution $30,000, was made by an unknown, who sent the money in bills, to the Treasury Department on Mar. 10, 1916. This was the fourth contribution received from this unknown making a total of $80,000.

DATA OF STATES

State	Admitted to the Union	Area. Sq. M.	Rep. Cong.†	Elec. vote.†
Alabama	Dec. 14, 1819	52,250	10	12
Arizona	Feb. 14, 1912	113,020	1	3
Arkansas	June 15, 1836	53,850	7	9
California	Sept. 9, 1850	158,360	11	13
Colorado	Aug. 1, 1876	103,925	4	6
Connecticut	*Jan. 9, 1788	4,990	5	7
Delaware	*Dec. 7, 1787	2,050	1	3
Florida	March 3, 1845	58,680	4	6
Georgia	*Jan. 2, 1788	59,475	12	14
Idaho	July 3, 1890	84,800	2	4
Illinois	Dec. 3, 1818	56,650	27	29
Indiana	Dec. 11, 1816	36,350	13	15
Iowa	March 3, 1845	56,025	11	13
Kansas	Jan. 29, 1861	82,080	8	10
Kentucky	Feb. 4, 1792	40,400	11	13
Louisiana	April 8, 1812	48,720	8	10
Maine	March 3, 1820	33,040	4	6
Maryland	*April 28, 1788	12,210	6	8
Massachusetts	*Feb. 6, 1788	8,315	16	18
Michigan	Jan. 26, 1837	58,915	13	15
Minnesota	May 11, 1858	83,365	10	12
Mississippi	Dec. 10, 1817	46,810	8	10
Missouri	March 2, 1821	69,415	16	18
Montana	Nov. 8, 1889	146,080	2	4
Nebraska	March 1, 1867	77,510	6	8
Nevada	Oct. 31, 1864	110,700	1	3
New Hampshire	*June 21, 1788	9,305	2	4
New Jersey	*Dec. 18, 1787	7,815	12	14
New Mexico	Jan. 6, 1912	122,580	1	3
New York	*July 26, 1788	49,170	43	45
North Carolina	*May 23, 1785	52,250	10	12
North Dakota	Nov. 2, 1889	70,795	3	5
Ohio	Nov. 29, 1802	41,060	22	24
Oklahoma	Nov. 16, 1907	70,430	8	10
Oregon	Feb. 14, 1859	96,030	3	5
Pennsylvania	*Dec. 12, 1787	45,215	36	38
Rhode Island	*May 29, 1790	1,250	3	5
South Carolina	*May 23, 1788	30,570	7	9
South Dakota	Nov. 2, 1889	77,650	3	5
Tennessee	June 1, 1796	42,050	10	12
Texas	Dec. 29, 1845	265,780	18	20
Utah	Jan. 4, 1896	84,970	2	4
Vermont	Feb. 18, 1791	9,565	2	4
Virginia	*June 26, 1788	42,450	10	12
Washington	Nov. 11, 1889	69,180	5	7
West Virginia	Dec. 31, 1862	24,780	6	8
Wisconsin	May 29, 1848	56,040	11	13
Wyoming	July 11, 1890	97,890	1	3

*Ratified the Constitution †according to Reapportionment act approved Aug. 8, 1911.

RECORDS OF POLAR EXPEDITIONS

Year Explorer	Deg.	Min.
Arctic		
1871—Captain Hall	82	16
1876—Captain Nares	83	10
1879—Lieutenant De Long	77	15
1882—Lieutenant Greely	83	24
1890—Lieutenant Peary	83	50
1891—Lieutenant Peary	83	24
1895—Fridtjof Nansen	86	14
1900—Duke d'Abruzzi	86	33
1902—Lieutenant Peary	84	17
1904—Anthony Fiala	82	13
1906—Commander Peary	87	6
1909—Commander Peary (April 6)	90	The Pole
Antarctic		
1774—Captain Cook	71	15
1823—Captain Weddell	74	15
1842—Captain Ross	77	49
1895—Borchgrevink	74	10
1898—De Gerlache	71	36
1900—Borchgrevink	78	50
1902—Captain Scott	82	17
1909—Lieutenant Shackleton	88	23
1911—Capt. Raold Amundsen (Dec. 14)	90	The Pole*

*Although Amundsen discovered the pole Dec. 14, 1911 it was not known to the civilized world for many days. In the final stage of the journey to the pole the party numbered five men, namely Capt. Amundsen and Hassel, Wisting, Bjaaland and Hansen. They had fifty-two dogs, four sledges and provisions for four months. Eleven of the dogs survived the journey.

BIRTH STONES AND THEIR MEANING

JANUARY—Garnet. Constancy and fidelity.
FEBRUARY—Amethyst. Sincerity.
MARCH—Bloodstone. Courage. Presence of mind.
APRIL—Diamond. Innocence.
MAY—Emerald. Success in love.
JUNE—Agate or Pearl. Health and long life.
JULY—Ruby or Carnelian. Contented mind.
AUGUST—Sardonyx. Conjugal felicity.
SEPTEMBER—Sapphire. Antidote against madness.
OCTOBER—Opal. Hope.
NOVEMBER—Topaz. Fidelity.
DECEMBER—Turquoise. Prosperity.

The jewellers of New York have united in a movement to establish a new standard list of Natal Stones. For December, January and February, the colder tones of the diamonds, aquamarine and sapphire are suggested. March, April and May are represented by the different shades of green, peridot, olive and emerald; the summer months, June, July and August, by the tourmaline, ruby and garnet, and autumn by vintage colors in the topaz, ziricon and amethyst.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES

First year, cotton wedding; second, paper; third, leather; fourth, book; fifth, wooden; sixth, garnet; seventh, woolen; eighth, bric-a-brac; ninth, topaz; tenth, tin; twelfth, silk and fine linen; fifteenth, crystal; twentieth, china; twenty-fifth, silver; thirtieth, pearl; thirty-fifth, sapphire; fortieth, ruby; fiftieth, golden; seventy-fifth, diamond.

LORE OF THE WEDDING RING

In the Isle of Man the wedding-ring was formerly used as an instrument of torture. Cyril Davenport, in his book on "Jewellery," remarks that there once existed a custom in that island, according to which an unmarried girl who had been offended by a man could bring him to trial, and if he were found guilty she would be presented with a sword, a rope, and a ring.

With the sword she might cut off his head, with the rope she might hang him, or with the ring she might marry him. It is said that the last named punishment was invariably inflicted.

The wedding-ring was anathema to the early Puritans, who regarded personal adornment as one of the many snares of Satan. In the old English marriage service it was the custom for the bridegroom to put the ring on the thumb of the bride, saying "In the name of the Father," then on the next finger, saying "and the Son," and then on the third finger, saying "and of the Holy Ghost," finally on the fourth finger, with the word "Amen."

The ring was left there because, as the Sarum rubric says, "a vein proceeds thence to the heart." In the modern marriage service the ring is placed at once upon the third finger, the invocation to the Trinity being understood.

NON-CONTIGUOUS TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

There are 3,139 charted islands composing the Philippine group of which 1473 are yet without a name. These islands came into the possession of the United States as a result of the war with Spain settled by the Treaty of Paris, December 10, 1898. The formal date of acquisition was April 11, 1899.

The area of the Philippines is 115,026 square miles, approximately equal to that of the New England States plus New York and New Jersey. The largest islands and their areas in square miles are Luzon, 40,969; Mindanao, 36,292; Samar, 5,031; Panay, 4,611; Mindoro, 3,851; and Negros, 4,881.

The census of 1911 gives the population of the Philippines as 8.460,579, a density of 71.96 to the square mile.

The Philippines are governed by civil officers, the principal ones being appointed by the President of the United States. The Assembly is selected by vote of the various provinces.

In 1912, President Taft sent a special message to Congress reporting that the Philippines were self supporting, but the fact depends upon whether the support of the army in the Philippines, which costs about $12,000,000 annually, should be charged against the expense of the Islands or not.

HAWAII

The Hawaiian Islands in the mid-Pacific are about 2,000 miles west of San Francisco. They were annexed to the United States by a resolution of Congress approved July 7, 1898, and organized as a territory, June 14, 1900.

There are eight principal islands, their area in square miles being as follows: Hawaii, 4,210; Maui, 760; Oahu, 600; Kauii, 590; Molokai, 270; Lanai, 150; Niihau, 97; Kahoolawe, 63. The total area is 6,740 square miles.

The census of 1912 gives the total population as 200,065, Honolulu City containing about one-fourth. There are over 80,000 Japanese.

The government of the Hawaiian Islands is carried on by a Senate and House of Representatives locally elected and a governor appointed by the President of the United States.

In 12 years of territorial government these Islands increased in imports and exports 125 per cent. About 90 % of the trade is done with the mainland of the United States.

ALASKA

Alaska was acquired from Russia on June 20, 1867 by the payment of $7,200,000. Civil government was established May 17, 1884. The area of this territory is 590,884 square miles. The population, as given in 1912, is 64,520 about equally divided between whites and natives.

The Alaskan Engineering Commission was created under Act of March 12, 1914, which empowered the President to construct or lease a railroad or railroads to connect the interior of Alaska with one or more of the open navigable ports, thus providing for the development of agricultural, mining and other interests, and opening up the country for settlement. Authority was also granted to purchase existing railroads, to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines, and make reservations of public lands in Alaska necessary for the purposes of the railroad. For the execution of the work a commission of three engineers was appointed by the President to make the required surveys. They are to report to the Secretary of the Interior, under whom the president has placed the general administration of the work.

Alaska's greatest resources are her minerals, and in the development of these the precious metals still hold the predominant place. The shipments of domestic gold to the States during 1914, amounted to $15,201,300, but slightly less than the importation of merchandise into Alaska from the States. The statistics of commerce have shown an increase in the value of the shipments other than gold and silver from Alaska to the States. Canned salmon and copper ore were the items which increased most. The coal used in Alaska for all purposes during the year was over 116,000 tons. The inadequate laws, the pending contests on private entries, and the general withdrawal of the coal lands have combined to prevent the development of Alaskan coal. The fishing industry stands second in its productiveness.

PORTO RICO

Porto Rico is 1,050 miles southeast of Key West, Florida. The Island was formally acquired by the United States, April 11, 1899. Its area is 3,435 square miles and its population as given in 1911 is 1,151,579, a density of nearly 340 to the sq. mile.

The governor is appointed by the President of the United States. The legislative department is made up of an Executive Council composed of eleven members, five of whom are native Porto Ricans, all appointed by the President, and a House of Delegates elected by the people. Porto Rico is principally known for its sugar, coffee and tobacco production, its sugar crop amounting to nearly $27,000,000 in 1913.

GUAM

The Island of Guam is located east of the Philippines, 5,200 miles from San Francisco. It was acquired April 11, 1899. Its area is 210 square miles and its population, as estimated in 1911, is 12,240. The island is used by the United States as a naval base. Guam is very fertile, its principal products being tropical fruits, rice, corn and sugar.

TUTUILA GROUP, SAMOA

This group of islands was acquired March 8, 1900; area 77 square miles and population (1912) 7,251. The islands are unimportant at present but Tutuila has one of the finest harbors in that part of the world.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE

The Panama Canal Zone is a strip of land 10 miles wide stretching across the Isthmus of Panama. This strip was acquired by the United States February 26, 1904. Its area is 448 square miles with a population, as estimated by the Isthmian Canal Commission, of 62,810.

Territorial Delegates at Washington

ALASKA - - - James Wickersham, D., Fairbanks
HAWAII - - - J. Kuhio Kalanianaole, R., Honolulu
PHILIPPINES - - - Manuel L. Quezon, D., Tayabas
RESIDENT COMMISSIONERS - Manuel Earnshaw, D., Manila
PORTO RICO - - - Luis Muñoz Rivera, D., San Juan
RESIDENT COMMISSIONER

PERIODICALS IN THE UNITED STATES

(From Ayer's American Newspaper Annual)

States	Daily	Weekly	Total all issues
Alabama	26	184	242
Arkansas	34	262	324
California	167	574	932
Colorado	44	213	401
Connecticut	38	91	156
Delaware	3	26	35
Florida	26	155	202
Georgia	26	258	358
Idaho	12	143	169
Illinois	171	1,062	1,826
Indiana	146	518	762
Iowa	65	756	944
Kansas	69	625	735
Kentucky	29	213	309
Louisiana	19	163	222
Maine	14	96	139
Maryland	17	112	171
Massachusetts	90	389	672
Michigan	78	521	720
Minnesota	47	634	763
Mississippi	17	187	233
Missouri	84	752	986
Montana	21	218	253
Nebraska	29	556	640
Nevada	11	27	41
New Hampshire	13	86	110
New Jersey	46	287	379
New York	211	1,117	2,115
No. Carolina	27	196	300
No. Dakota	10	343	362
Ohio	174	680	1,115
Oregon	34	218	299
Oklahoma	50	511	596
Pennsylvania	218	809	1,358
Rhode Island	14	25	55
So. Carolina	16	111	168
So. Dakota	19	371	412
Tennessee	16	111	168
Texas	109	857	1,081
Utah	6	84	115
Vermont	9	78	98
Virginia	30	171	255
Washington	37	321	414
West Virginia	32	166	217
Wisconsin	66	535	685
Wyoming	6	73	89

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES

State or Territory	Name of Institution	Location
Alabama	Alabama Polytechnic Institute	Auburn
	Agricultural School of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute	Tuskegee Institute
	Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes	Normal
Arizona	College of Agriculture of the University of Arizona	Tucson
Arkansas	College of Agriculture of the University of Arkansas	Fayetteville
	Branch Normal College	Pine Bluff
California	College of Agriculture of the University of California	Berkeley
Colorado	The State Agricultural College of Colorado	Fort Collins
Connecticut	Connecticut Agricultural College	Storrs
Delaware	Delaware College	Newark
	State College for Colored Students	Dover
Florida	College of Agriculture of the University of Florida	Gainesville
	Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes	Tallahassee
Georgia	Georgia State College of Agriculture	Athens
	Georgia State Industrial College	Savannah
Hawaii	College of Hawaii	Honolulu
Idaho	College of Agriculture of the University of Idaho	Moscow
Illinois	College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois	Urbana
Indiana	School of Agriculture of Purdue University	Lafayette
Iowa	Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts	Ames
Kansas	Kansas State Agricultural College	Manhattan
Kentucky	The College of Agriculture of the State University	Lexington
	The Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute for Colored Persons	Frankfort
Louisiana	Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College	Baton Rouge
	Southern University and Agricultural and Mechanical College of the State of Louisiana	Scot. Hts., Baton Rouge
Maine	College of Agriculture of the University of Maine	Orono
Maryland	Maryland Agricultural College	College Park
	Princess Anne Academy, Eastern Branch of the Maryland Agricultural College	Princess Anne
Massachusetts	Massachusetts Agricultural College	Amherst
	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Boston
Michigan	Michigan Agricultural College	East Lansing
Minnesota	College of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota	University Farm, St. Paul
Mississippi	Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College	Agricultural College
	Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College	Alcorn
Missouri	College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri	Columbia
	School of Mines and Metallurgy of the University of Missouri	Rolla
	Lincoln Institute	Jefferson City
Montana	Montana State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts	Bozeman
Nebraska	College of Agriculture of the University of Nebraska	Lincoln
Nevada	College of Agriculture of the University of Nevada	Reno
New Hampshire	New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts	Durham
New Jersey	Rutgers College (the New Jersey State College for the Benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts)	New Brunswick
New Mexico	New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts	State College
New York	New York State College of Agriculture	Ithaca
North Carolina	The North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts	West Raleigh
	The Agricultural and Mechanical College for the Colored Race	Greensboro
North Dakota	North Dakota Agricultural College	Agricultural College
Ohio	College of Agriculture of Ohio State University	Columbus
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College	Stillwater
	Agricultural and Normal University	Langston
Oregon	Oregon State Agricultural College	Corvallis
Pennsylvania	The School of Agriculture of the Pennsylvania State College	State College
Porto Rico	College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts of the University of Porto Rico	Mayaguez
Rhode Island	Rhode Island State College	Kingston
South Carolina	The Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina	Clemson College
	The Colored Normal, Industrial, Agricultural, and Mechanical College of South Carolina	Orangeburg
South Dakota	South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts	Brookings
Tennessee	College of Agriculture, University of Tennessee	Knoxville
Texas	Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas	College Station
	Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College	Prairie View
Utah	The Agricultural College of Utah	Logan
Vermont	College of Agriculture of the University of Vermont	Burlington
Virginia	The Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College and Polytechnic Institute	Blacksburg
	The Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute	Hampton
Washington	State College of Washington	Pullman
West Virginia	College of Agriculture of West Virginia University	Morgantown
	The West Virginia Colored Institute	Institute
Wisconsin	College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin	Madison
Wyoming	College of Agriculture, University of Wyoming	Laramie

STATE OFFICIALS IN CHARGE OF AGRICULTURE

State	Official	Location
Alabama	Commissioner of Agriculture	Montgomery
Alaska	Director of Experiment Stations	Sitka
Arizona	Director of Experiment Station	Tucson
Arkansas	Commissioner of Agriculture	Little Rock
California	Secretary of State Board of Agri.	Sacramento
Colorado	Secretary of State Board of Agri.	Fort Collins
Conn.	Secretary of State Board of Agri.	Hartford
Delaware	Secretary of State Board of Agri.	Dover
Florida	Commissioner of Agriculture	Tallahassee
Georgia	Commissioner of Agriculture	Atlanta
Guam	Director of Experiment Station	Guam
Hawaii	Sec. of Territorial Board of Agri.	Honolulu
Idaho	Comm. of Immigration, Labor, and Statistics	Boise
Illinois	Secretary of State Board of Agri.	Springfield
Indiana	Secretary of State Board of Agri.	Indianapolis
Iowa	Secretary of State Board of Agri.	Des Moines
Kansas	Secretary of State Board of Agri.	Topeka
Kentucky	Commissioner of Agriculture	Frankfort
Louisiana	Commissioner of Agriculture	Baton Rouge
Maine	Commissioner of Agriculture	Augusta
Maryland	Director of Experiment Station	College Park
Mass.	Secretary of State Board of Agri.	Boston
Michigan	Secretary of State Board of Agri.	East Lansing
Minnesota	Secretary of State Agricultural Soc.	St. Paul
Miss.	Commissioner of Agriculture	Jackson
Missouri	Secretary of State Board of Agri.	Columbia
Montana	Commissioner of Agriculture	Helena
Nebraska	Secretary of State Board of Agri.	Lincoln
Nevada	Secretary of State Board of Agri.	Carson City
New Hamp.	Secretary of State Board of Agri.	Concord
N. J.	Secretary of State Board of Agri.	Trenton
New M.	Director of Experiment Station	Agri. College
New York	Commissioner of Agriculture	Albany
N. Car.	Commissioner of Agriculture	Raleigh
N. Dak.	Commissioner of Agriculture	Bismarck
Ohio	Secretary of State Board of Agri.	Columbus
Oklahoma	President of State Board of Agri.	Oklahoma
Oregon	Secretary of State Board of Agri.	Salem
Penn.	Secretary of Agriculture	Harrisburg
Phil. Is.	Director of Agriculture	Manila
Porto Rico	Director of Experiment Station	Mayaguez
R. I.	Secretary of State Board of Agri.	Providence
S. Car.	Commissioner of Agriculture	Columbia
S. Dak.	Secretary of State Board of Agri.	Huron
Tennessee	Commissioner of Agriculture	Nashville
Texas	Commissioner of Agriculture	Austin
Utah	Director of Experiment Station	Logan
Vermont	Commissioner of Agriculture	St. Albans
Virginia	Commissioner of Agriculture	Richmond
Wash.	Commissioner of Agriculture	Olympia
W. Va.	Secretary of State Board of Agri.	Charleston
Wisconsin	Secretary of State Board of Agri.	Madison
Wyoming	Director of Experiment Station	Laramie

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

Alabama (College), Auburn.
Alabama (Canebrake), Uniontown.
Alabama (Tuskegee), Tuskegee Institute.
Alaska, Sitka (Rampart, Kodiak, and Fairbanks).
Arizona, Tucson.
Arkansas, Fayetteville.
California, Berkeley.
Colorado, Fort Collins.
Connecticut (State), New Haven.
Connecticut (Storrs), Storrs.
Delaware, Newark.
Florida, Gainesville.
Georgia, Experiment.
* Guam.
Hawaii (Federal), Honolulu.
Hawaii (Sugar Planters'), Honolulu.
Idaho, Moscow.
Illinois, Urbana.
Indiana, Lafayette.
Iowa, Ames.
Kansas, Manhattan.
Kentucky, Lexington.
Louisiana (Sugar), New Orleans.
Louisiana (State), Baton Rouge.
Louisiana (North), Calhoun.
Louisiana (Rice), Crowley.
Maine, Orono.
Maryland, College Park.
Massachusetts, Amherst.
Michigan, East Lansing.
Minnesota, University Farm, St. Paul.
Mississippi, Agricultural College.
Missouri (College), Columbia.
Missouri (Fruit), Mountain Grove.
Montana, Bozeman.
Nebraska, Lincoln.
Nevada, Reno.
New Hampshire, Durham.
New Jersey (State), New Brunswick.
New Jersey (College), New Brunswick.
New Mexico, State College.
New York (State), Geneva.
New York (Cornell), Ithaca.
North Carolina, Raleigh and West Raleigh.
North Dakota, Agricultural College.
Ohio, Wooster.
Oklahoma, Stillwater.
Oregon, Corvallis.
Pennsylvania, State College.
Pennsylvania (Institute of Animal Nutrition), State College.
Porto Rico (Federal), Mayaguez.
Porto Rico (Insular), Rio Piedras.
Rhode Island, Kingston.
South Carolina, Clemson College.
South Dakota, Brookings.
Tennessee, Knoxville.
Texas, College Station.
Utah, Logan.
Vermont, Burlington.
Virginia (College), Blacksburg.
Virginia (Truck), Norfolk.
Washington, Pullman.
West Virginia, Morgantown.
Wisconsin, Madison.
Wyoming, Laramie.

* Address: Island of Guam, via San Francisco.

Java is the only one of the Dutch East Indies that has been fully opened and developed. Sumatra is being gradually exploited, and the unfriendly tribes brought under control, but Borneo and New Guinea—part of each of which is owned by the Dutch—and minor islands are as yet but little developed. The total area of the Dutch possessions in the Malay Archipelago is 739,000 square miles, while the population is 37,000,000.

WHITE HOUSE RULES

The following rules have been arranged for the conduct of business at the Executive Offices:

The Cabinet will meet on Tuesdays and Fridays from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M.

Senators and Representatives having business to transact will be received from 10.30 A. M. to 12 M., excepting on Cabinet days. In view of the pressure of business at the Executive Offices during the Congressional session it would greatly facilitate matters if Senators and Members could telephone for an appointment before calling, as many will have first made appointments in this way, and those calling without appointments are therefore necessarily delayed in seeing the President.

The East Room will be open daily, Sundays excepted, for the inspection of visitors, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOSEPH P. TUMULTY, *Secretary to the President.*

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION AT U. S. WEATHER STATIONS

Station	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual	* Lowest record	*Highest record	Annual precipitation
	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	Ins.
Abilene, Tex.	43	45	55	64	72	78	82	81	74	64	53	45	63	— 6	110	24.7
Albany, N. Y.	22	24	32	46	59	68	72	70	62	50	38	28	48	—24	104	36.4
Amarillo, Tex.	34	37	45	55	64	72	76	75	68	56	44	36	55	—16	105	22.6
Atlanta, Ga.	42	45	52	61	70	76	78	76	72	62	52	45	61	— 8	100	49.4
Bismarck, N. Dak.	7	8	22	43	55	64	70	68	57	44	26	15	40	—44	107	17.6
Boise, Idaho	29	34	42	50	58	66	73	72	62	50	40	32	51	—28	111	12.7
Boston, Mass.	27	28	35	45	57	66	71	69	63	52	41	32	49	—13	104	43.4
Buffalo, N. Y.	25	24	31	42	54	65	70	69	63	52	39	30	47	—14	95	37.3
Charlotte, N. C.	40	44	51	59	68	76	79	77	71	61	50	43	60	— 5	102	49.2
Chicago, Ill.	24	25	34	46	56	66	72	71	65	53	39	29	48	—23	103	33.3
Cleveland, Ohio	26	27	34	46	58	68	72	70	64	53	40	31	49	—17	99	35.0
Denver, Colo.	29	31	39	48	57	66	72	70	63	51	39	32	50	—29	105	14.0
Des Moines, Iowa	20	24	36	51	62	70	76	73	65	52	37	26	49	—30	109	32.4
Dodge, Kas.	27	31	42	54	64	73	78	76	68	55	40	32	53	—26	108	20.8
Dubuque, Iowa	18	22	33	49	61	70	75	72	64	52	36	24	48	—32	106	34.0
Duluth, Minn.	10	14	24	38	49	58	66	65	57	45	29	18	39	—41	99	29.9
Eastport, Me.	20	21	29	38	47	54	60	60	55	47	37	25	41	—23	93	43.3
El Paso, Tex.	44	49	56	64	72	80	80	79	73	62	51	45	63	— 5	113	9.8
Fresno, Cal.	45	49	55	61	68	76	82	81	74	65	55	47	63	—17	115	9.7
Galveston, Tex.	53	56	62	69	75	81	83	83	79	72	63	56	69	8	99	47.1
Green Bay, Wis.	15	17	27	41	54	65	70	67	59	47	32	21	43	—36	100	31.1
Harrisburg, Pa.	29	30	38	51	62	70	74	72	65	54	42	33	52	—14	101	37.4
Havre, Mont.	14	15	27	43	54	62	68	67	58	44	31	21	42	—48	108	13.7
Helena, Mont.	20	22	31	42	52	61	67	66	56	44	33	25	43	—42	103	12.8
Huron, S. Dak.	10	13	27	45	57	67	72	69	60	45	27	16	42	—43	108	21.1
Indianapolis, Ind.	28	31	40	52	63	72	76	74	67	55	42	33	53	—25	106	41.5
Jacksonville, Fla.	54	57	62	68	74	79	81	80	77	70	61	55	68	10	104	53.2
Jupiter, Fla.	64	66	69	72	76	80	81	82	81	77	72	66	74	24	96	60.2
Kansas City, Mo.	26	30	41	54	64	73	78	76	68	56	42	32	53	—22	106	37.3
Knoxville, Tenn.	38	41	48	57	66	73	76	75	69	58	47	40	57	—16	100	49.4
Lander, Wyo.	17	22	31	42	52	61	68	66	55	42	29	19	42	—36	99	13.9
Little Rock, Ark.	41	44	53	63	70	77	81	79	73	63	52	44	62	—12	106	49.9
Los Angeles, Cal.	54	55	57	59	62	67	70	72	70	65	60	56	62	28	109	15.6
Louisville, Ky.	34	37	45	56	67	75	79	76	70	58	46	38	57	—20	107	44.3
Lynchburg, Va.	36	38	45	56	66	74	77	75	68	57	46	38	56	— 7	102	43.4
Montgomery, Ala.	48	51	58	65	74	79	81	80	76	66	56	49	65	— 5	107	51.2
New Orleans, La.	53	56	62	68	74	80	81	81	78	70	61	54	68	7	102	57.4
New York, N. Y.	30	31	38	48	59	68	74	72	66	56	44	34	52	— 6	100	44.6
Northfield, Vt.	15	17	26	40	54	63	67	63	55	44	32	20	41	—35	98	33.8
North Platte, Neb.	21	25	35	49	59	68	74	72	63	50	35	27	48	—35	107	18.9
Oklahoma, Okla.	35	38	49	60	68	76	80	78	72	61	48	39	59	—17	108	31.7
Omaha, Neb	20	24	36	50	62	72	76	74	66	54	38	27	50	—32	107	30.7
Oswego, N. Y.	24	24	31	43	55	64	70	69	63	51	39	29	47	—23	100	36.2
Palestine, Tex.	46	51	58	66	72	78	82	80	75	66	57	49	65	— 6	108	43.0
Parkersburg, W. Va.	31	34	42	53	63	72	76	73	66	55	43	35	54	—27	102	40.2
Phœnix, Ariz.	50	54	60	67	75	84	90	89	81	70	59	52	69	12	119	7.9
Port Huron, Mich.	22	22	30	42	54	64	69	67	61	50	37	27	45	—25	101	30.6
Portland, Ore.	39	41	46	51	57	61	66	66	61	53	46	41	52	— 2	102	45.1
Rapid City, S. Dak.	22	24	32	44	54	64	70	69	59	47	34	26	45	—40	106	18.7
Red Bluff, Cal.	45	49	54	59	66	76	82	81	74	64	53	46	62	18	115	25.0
St. Louis, Mo.	31	34	44	56	66	75	79	77	70	58	43	36	56	—22	107	37.2
St. Paul, Minn.	12	15	28	46	58	67	72	70	60	48	31	19	44	—41	104	28.7
Salt Lake City, Utah.	29	33	41	50	58	68	76	76	65	52	40	32	52	—20	102	16.0
San Antonio, Tex.	51	54	62	69	75	80	82	82	77	69	59	53	68	4	108	26.8
San Francisco, Cal.	50	51	53	54	56	57	57	58	59	58	56	51	55	29	101	22.3
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	28	32	39	48	57	66	69	67	61	50	38	30	49	—13	97	14.5
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	13	13	21	36	48	58	62	61	54	43	31	20	38	—37	97	31.4
Seattle, Wash.	39	40	44	49	55	60	64	63	58	51	44	41	51	11	96	36.6
Shreveport, La.	46	50	58	66	73	80	82	81	76	66	55	49	65	— 5	110	45.7
Spokane, Wash.	27	30	39	48	56	63	69	68	59	47	37	31	48	—30	104	18.8
Springfield, Ill.	26	29	39	52	64	72	76	74	66	55	41	31	52	—24	107	37.0
Springfield, Mo.	31	34	44	56	65	72	76	75	68	57	44	36	55	—29	106	44.6
Tampa, Fla.	57	61	66	71	76	79	80	80	78	73	65	60	70	19	96	53.1
Vicksburg, Miss.	47	51	58	65	73	78	80	80	75	65	56	49	65	— 1	101	53.7
Walla Walla, Wash.	33	36	44	53	61	68	74	74	65	54	43	36	53	—17	113	17.7
Washington, D. C.	33	34	42	53	64	73	77	74	68	57	45	36	55	—15	104	43.5
Williston, N. Dak.	6	8	22	40	54	64	69	68	60	43	25	14	39	—49	107	15.1
Wilmington, N. C.	46	48	54	60	69	76	79	78	73	63	54	47	62	5	103	51.0
Winnemucca, Nev.	29	33	40	47	54	63	72	71	60	49	38	31	49	—28	104	8.4

* Temperature extremes include 1914

DEVELOPED AND POTENTIAL WATER POWER IN THE UNITED STATES

Prior to the discovery of electrical transmission of power over long distances, water power could be utilized only at the power site. This limited its development in most cases to comparatively small units, and almost exclusively to manufacturing enterprises. The introduction of electric-power transmission not only provided a means of supplying distant manufacturing and domestic demands, but also opened up an entirely new power field, namely, the operation of street railways and lighting plants, and enormously increased the relative importance of water power. Thus the development of water power (based on installed wheel capacity) for railway and lighting purposes increased from 487,000 h.p. in 1902 to 1,441,000 h.p. in 1907 (the latest date for which statistics are available), or by nearly 200 per cent. In manufacturing industries, where transmission by electricity is infrequent, water-power development during the period 1900-1905 increased by only 11 per cent.

Developed Water Power in Various States*

State	Developed and under construction		Undeveloped	Total
	Commercial	Manufacturing		
	h.p.	*h.p.*	*h.p.*	*h.p.*
United States ...	2,961,549	1,054,578	2,638,528	6,654,655
No. Atlantic States:				
Maine	65,360	168,338	100,000	333,698
New Hampshire	16,450	103,658	13,500	133,608
Vermont	53,648	40,197	44,460	138, 305
Massachusetts	76,697	53,922	14,620	145,239
Connecticut	32,000	15,519	4,000	51,519
New York	398,058	315,313	193,093	906,464
New Jersey	7,200	.....	.....	7,200
Pennsylvania	169,632	.....	13,142	182,774
So. Atlantic States:				
Virginia	33,700	17,620	44,800	96,120
West Virginia	5,250	16,150	1,250	22,650
No. Carolina	82,960	14,050	61,425	158,435
So. Carolina	135,040	47,457	95,585	278,082
Georgia	126,927	12,350	286,350	425,627
Florida	5,000	.....	.....	5,000
No. Central States:				
Ohio	4,025	.....	6,675	10,700
Indiana	10,425	4,250	1,000	15,675
Illinois	38,460	12,751	62,100	113,311
Michigan	102,682	30,420	117,650	250,752
Wisconsin	96,799	106,153	91,400	294,352
Minnesota	95,815	72,200	101,600	269,615
Iowa	151,400	.....	151,000	302,400
So. Dakota	5,000	.....	3,167	8,167
Kansas	6,800	.....	200	7,000
So. Central States:				
Tennessee	62,000	.....	3,862	65,862
Alabama	6,000	10,450	.....	16,450
Western States:				
Montana	139,260	.....	105,700	244,960
Idaho	52,100	.....	42,300	94,400
Colorado	69,690	.....	59,000	128,690
Arizona	16,200	.....	.....	16,200
Utah	52,700	.....	2,600	55,300
Nevada	14,200	.....	24,000	38,200
Washington	300,510	.....	115,700	416,210
Oregon	95,777	.....	143,600	239,377
California	429,467	6,000	732,749	1,168,216
Other States, not enumerated†	4,317	7,780	2,000	14,097

*Ownership of less than 1,000 h.p. excluded. States omitted from this table had no concerns reporting developed water powers of 1,000 h.p. or over.

†Embracing one concern in Missouri and four each in Maryland and Rhode Island.

From the above table it is seen that the total horsepower owned by concerns reporting to the Bureau is 6,654 655, of which 4,016,127 h.p. is developed and 2,638,528 h.p. undeveloped. California leads with 14.5 per cent. of the "commercial power," developed and under construction, followed by New York with 13.4 per cent, Washington with 10.1 per cent, Pennsylvania with 5.7 per cent, Iowa with 5.1 per cent, Montana with 4.7 per cent, South Carolina with 4.6 per cent, Georgia with 4.3 per cent. Ohio has only about 4,000 h.p. developed.

The five states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut have 36 per cent of the developed manufacturing power and New York has 30 per cent, thus giving to these six States 66 per cent of the total. By far the greatest amount of undeveloped power is found in California. Georgia is second and New York third.

Potential Water Power in Various States*

	Potential horsepower on basis of 75 per cent efficiency	
	Minimum	Assumed maximum
United States	26,736,000	51,398,000
North Atlantic States:		
Maine	443,000	809,000
New Hampshire	135,000	246,000
Vermont	94,000	172,000
Massachusetts	118,000	228,000
Rhode Island	6,000	13,000
Connecticut	72,000	137,000
New York	1,037,000	1,698,000
New Jersey	44,000	106,000
Pennsylvania	276,000	684,000
South Atlantic States:		
Delaware	5,000	11,000
Maryland	43,000	122,000
District of Columbia	5,000	11,000
Virginia	492,000	870,000
West Virginia	381,000	1,051,000
North Carolina	578,000	875,000
South Carolina	460,000	677,000
Georgia	374,000	627,000
Florida	8,000	13,000
Western States:		
Montana	2,749,000	4,331,000
Idaho	1,162,000	2,567,000
Wyoming	773,000	1,305,000
Colorado	842,000	1,697,000
New Mexico	100,000	439,000
Arizona	893,000	1,698,000
Utah	743,000	1,318,000
Nevada	172,000	276,000
Washington	4,932,000	8,647,000
Oregon	3,148,000	6,613,000
California	3,424,000	7,818,000

* North and South Central States omitted.

Approximately 11,500,000 h.p. or 43 per cent of the total estimated minimum power of the country is found in the States of California, Oregon, and Washington alone. The great central basin of the United States has practically no water power, the only plant of any consequence being at Keokuk, Iowa, where a dam has been built across the Mississippi which is capable of developing 300,000 horsepower.

Water power is unlike most other natural resources in that it is not diminished by use, nor is it conserved by non-use. Coal which is not used to-day remains to be used hereafter, but the energy of water which is allowed to flow by unused neither increases nor decreases the future supply, but is irretrievably lost. Our supply of coal—the principal source of energy—while vast, is not unlimited. The utilization of water power results in the saving of coal for future use. In other words, the real waste of water power is its non-use, while its development effects a conservation, not only of water power, but of our fuel supply as well.

In some parts of the country the estimate of coal consumed per horse-power per year ranges from ten to fourteen tons, while the same unit of power elsewhere within the United States calls for the expenditure of 17½ tons. If we take a fair average and make the allowance nine tons annually for each horsepower, 6,000,000 h.p. developed by water would mean a yearly reduction of the tax upon our mines of 54,000,000 tons of coal, or one-tenth of the coal now dug from the earth within our boundaries.

DISTANCES BETWEEN THE LARGER CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

The distances are by the shortest usually traveled railroad routes. Compiled from the War Department's official table of distances.

From	New York	Chicago	Philadelphia	St. Louis	Boston	Baltimore	Cleveland	Buffalo	San Francisco	Pittsburg	Cincinnati	Milwaukee	New Orleans	Washington	Minneapolis
To	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.
Albany	145	832	236	1,028	202	333	480	297	3,106	567	724	917	1,517	1,142	1,252
Atlanta	876	733	785	611	1,106	688	736	919	2,805	805	492	818	496	648	1,153
Baltimore	188	802	97	934	418	....	474	398	3,076	334	593	887	1,184	40	1,222
Boston	217	1,034	321	1,230	.....	418	682	499	3,308	674	926	1,119	1,602	458	1,454
Buffalo	442	525	416	731	499	398	183	.....	2,799	270	427	610	1,256	438	945
Chicago	912	.....	821	284	1,034	802	357	525	2,274	468	298	85	912	790	420
Cincinnati	757	298	666	341	926	593	244	427	2,572	313	.....	383	829	553	718
Cleveland	584	357	493	548	682	474	.....	183	2,631	135	244	442	1,073	437	777
Columbus, O	637	314	546	428	820	511	138	321	2,588	193	116	399	935	471	734
Denver	1,934	1,022	1,843	916	2,056	1,850	1,379	1,537	1,371	1,490	1,257	1,107	1,347	1,810	884
Detroit	693	272	669	488	750	649	173	251	2,546	321	263	357	1,092	655	692
Duluth	1,391	479	1,300	728	1,513	1,281	701	1,004	2,238	947	777	422	1,447	1,269	162
El Paso	2,310	1,465	2,219	1,245	2,414	2,179	1,703	1,915	1,287	1,866	1,586	1,550	1,195	2,139	1,521
Galveston	1,792	1,144	1,691	860	2,012	1,594	1,408	1,591	2,157	1,481	1,157	1,229	410	1,554	1,340
GrandRapids,Mich.	821	178	815	462	878	796	332	379	2,452	462	308	263	1,090	764	598
Helena	2,452	1,540	2,361	1,549	2,574	2,342	1,897	2,065	1,250	2,008	1,838	1,455	2,152	2,320	1,119
Indianapolis	825	183	734	240	965	704	283	466	2,457	381	111	268	888	664	603
Jacksonville, Fla.	983	1,097	892	975	1,213	795	1,085	1,193	3,098	1,057	841	1,182	616	755	1,517
Kansas City	1,342	458	1,251	277	1,466	1,211	755	967	1,981	898	618	543	880	1,171	573
Los Angeles	3,149	2,265	3,058	2,084	3,273	3,018	2,562	2,774	475	2,705	2,425	2,350	2,007	2,978	2,301
Louisville	871	304	780	274	1,040	703	358	541	2,468	427	114	389	778	663	727
Memphis	1,157	527	1,066	311	1,387	969	738	921	2,439	807	494	612	396	929	894
Milwaukee	997	85	906	369	1,119	887	442	610	2,359	553	383	.....	997	875	335
Minneapolis	1,332	420	1,241	586	1,454	1,222	777	945	2,096	888	718	335	1,285	1,210	....
Mobile	1,231	929	1,140	647	1,461	1,043	1,029	1,212	2,623	1,098	785	1,014	141	1,003	1,233
Montreal	386	841	477	1,051	330	574	623	434	3,115	704	826	926	1,655	614	1,125
Newark, N. J	9	903	82	1,056	226	179	575	405	3,177	435	748	988	1,363	219	1,323
New Haven	76	980	167	1,141	140	264	628	445	3,254	520	833	1,065	1,448	304	1,400
New Orleans	1,372	912	1,281	699	1,602	1,184	1,073	1,256	2,482	1,142	829	997	.....	1,144	1,285
New York	.....	912	91	1,065	217	188	584	442	3,186	444	757	997	1,372	228	1,332
Ogden	2,496	1,494	2,315	1,414	2,528	2,296	1,851	2,019	780	1,962	1,792	1,579	1,891	2,284	1,316
Omaha	1,405	493	1,314	413	1,527	1,295	1,750	1,018	1,781	961	791	578	1,080	1,283	381
Philadelphia	91	821	.....	974	321	97	493	416	3,095	353	666	906	1,281	137	1,241
Pittsburg	444	468	353	621	674	334	135	270	2,742	.....	313	553	1,142	302	888
Portland, Me	332	1,149	436	1,345	115	533	797	614	3,423	789	1,041	1,234	1,717	573	1,569
Portland, Ore	3,204	2,292	3,113	2,212	3,326	3,094	2,649	2,817	772	2,760	2,590	2,378	2,746	3,082	2,042
Providence	190	1,034	281	1,230	45	378	682	499	3,308	634	926	1,119	1,562	418	1,454
Quebec	530	1,013	621	1,343	402	718	795	612	3,287	876	1,039	1,098	1,827	786	1,433
Richmond, Va	343	879	252	918	573	155	553	553	3,153	417	581	964	1,046	115	1,299
Rochester, N. Y	373	603	361	799	430	354	251	68	2,877	338	495	688	1,324	394	1,023
St. Joseph, Mo	1,392	470	1,301	327	1,474	1,261	875	1,058	1,867	948	668	555	941	1,221	485
St. Louis	1,065	284	974	.....	1,230	934	548	731	2,194	621	341	369	699	894	586
St. Paul	1,322	410	1,231	576	1,444	1,212	767	935	2,086	878	708	325	1,275	1,200	10
San Antonio	1,943	1,204	1,852	920	2,150	1,755	1,468	1,651	1,911	1,541	1,217	1,289	571	1,715	1,320
San Francisco	3,186	2,274	3,095	2,194	3,308	3,076	2,631	2,799	..	2,742	2,572	2,359	2,482	3,064	2,096
Seattle	3,151	2,239	3,060	2,332	3,273	2,941	2,596	2,764	957	2,707	2,537	2,154	2,931	3,029	1,818
Spokane	2,812	1,900	2,721	1,932	2,934	2,702	2,257	2,425	1,205	2,368	2,198	1,815	2,535	2 690	1,479
Springfield, Mass	139	935	230	1,131	99	327	583	400	3,209	583	827	1,020	1,511	367	1,355
Tampa, Fla	1,195	1,309	1,104	1,187	1,425	1,007	1,297	1,405	3,310	1,269	1,053	1,394	828	967	1,729
Toledo	705	244	615	437	795	595	113	296	2,518	261	203	329	1,032	595	664
Washington	228	790	137	894	458	40	437	438	3,064	302	553	875	1,144	.....	1,210

FINGER PRINTS

Twenty years have elapsed since the discovery of "finger prints" by Francis Galton. The average man does not realize that this mode of identification is absolutely unassailable, never having failed when fairly tried. Like ridges have never been found on the fingers of any two persons. To-day it is utilized in many odd but useful ways. Unlettered persons no longer need to sign documents with the mark of the cross; a finger print is far more positive and absolutely proof against forgery. Banks are already confirming signatures and corporations are beginning to identify employees in this way. Finger prints are taken as signatures to receipts for payment to the workmen constructing the Panama Canal.

Lieutenant Faurot of the New York Police Department has suggested also that "birth certificates be accompanied by the baby's and mother's finger prints," and it has been mooted even that all individuals establish a record of their identity by depositing their finger prints in the police or some other legally designated office, to be duplicated in a central office at the national capitol. Since the finger prints are reliable until decomposition has obliterated them, their value in establishing lost identity is obvious. Many suits for fraudulent insurance claims would be prevented if the insured were compelled to add a finger print to the usual signature, furnishing mute but unerring evidence

VALUE OF RARE UNITED STATES COINS

Gold

One Dollar

Date	Value	
1863	$5.00 to	$10.00
1864	6.00 to	12.00
1875	10.00 to	15.00
Other dates	1.50 to	6.00
Common	1.50 to	1.75

Quarter Eagles ($2.50)

1796, 1797, 1798	$10.00 to	$18.00
1826	12.00 to	20.00

1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1821, 1824, 1825, 1827, 1830, 1833, 1834 with "E Pluribus Unum," 1842, 1863, 1875, 1881 and 1885 command premium of from $3.00 to $6.00.

Three-Dollar

1873	$9.00 to	$18.00
1875	20.00 to	30.00
1876	18.00 to	25.00

Some other dates as high as $6.00.
Common dates, $3.25 to $3.75.

Four-Dollar

1879	$15.00 to	$25.00
1880	25.00 to	35.00

Half Eagles ($5)

1795, 1796, 1797, 1798	$6.50 to	$30.00
1815	75.00 to	100.00
1819	12.00 to	20.00
1821	12.50 to	20.00
1822	75.00 to	150.00
1823 to 1833	7.50 to	25.00
1834, with "E Pluribus Unum"	7.50 to	10.00
1875, without mint mark	7.50 to	10.00
1887, without mint mark	10.00 to	15.00

Eagles ($10)

1795 to 1798	$11.00 to	$30.00
1797 (small Eagle)	20.00 to	22.00
1799, 1800, 1801, 1834, 1838	10.50 to	12.00
1873, 1875, 1876, 1877, without mint marks	12.00 to	20.00

Double Eagles ($20)

1881 to 1887, without any mint mark	$21.00 to	$30.00
1907, Flying Eagle, date in Roman letters	22.00 to	30.00

Fifty-Dollar Gold Pieces

Round or octagon, any date	$75.00 to	$110.00

Silver

Three-Cent Pieces

1863	$0.25 to	$0.50
1864	.75 to	1.00
1865 to 1873	.20 to	.50

Half Dimes

1796	$2.00 to	$5.00
1802	20.00 to	40.00

1794, 1795, 1797, 1800, 1801, 1835, 1846 and 1864 command a fair premium.

Dimes

1797	$ .75 to	$1.00
1802	2.00 to	4.00
1804	5.00 to	15.00

Twenty-Cent Pieces

1874	$2.00 to	$4.00
1877 and 1878	.75 to	1.50

Quarters

1796	$2.00 to	$5.00
1804	1.50 to	5.00
1823	20.00 to	40.00
1827	30.00 to	50.00
1853, Liberty seated, without arrow heads at sides of date	2.00 to	4.00
1893, Columbian or Isabel	.30 to	.40

Half Dollars

1796, Fillet Head, 15 stars	$15.00 to	$30.00
1796, Fillet Head, 16 stars	20.00 to	35.00
1797, Fillet Head, 15 stars	20.00 to	35.00
1838, O between date and bust	15.00 to	30.00
1853, without arrow heads at date	20.00 to	30.00

Dollars

1794, Head, flowing hair	$25.00 to	$40.00
1804, Large Eagle	150.00 to	500.00
1836, Flying Eagle	15.00 to	25.00
1838, Flying Eagle	25.00 to	50.00
1839, Flying Eagle	25.00 to	35.00
1851, 1852, Liberty seated	15.00 to	25.00
1858, Liberty seated	12.00 to	25.00

Copper

Half Cents

1793	$1.00 to	$3.00
1796	10.00 to	25.00
1831	5.00 to	10.00
1836	7.00 to	12.00
1840 to 1849	5.00 to	10.00
1852	5.00 to	8.00

Any half cent commands a premium of from 3c. to 10c.

Cents (large)

1793, Chain, Ameri (instead of America)	$3.50 to	$10.00
1793, Chain America	2.50 to	7.00
1793, Liberty Cap	3.50 to	10.00
1799, Over 1798	5.00 to	25.00
1804	3.50 to	15.00

All other dates, if in good condition, command a premium, more or less.

Small Cents

1856 (Nickel), Flying Eagle	$3.00 to	$5.00
1877 (Bronze), Indian Head	.05 to	.25

Two-Cent (Bronze)

1873	$0.25 to	$1.50

Nickel

Three-Cent

1877	$1.00 to	$2.00

Five-Cent

1877	$.75 to	$2.00

TIME AT WHICH MONEY DOUBLES AT INTEREST

Rate per cent.	Simple interest	Compound interest
2	50 years	35 years, 1 day
2½	40 years	28 years, 26 days
3	33 years, 4 mos.	23 years, 164 days
3½	28 years, 208 days	20 years, 54 days
4	25 years	17 years, 246 days
4½	22 years, 81 days	15 years, 273 days
5	20 years	15 years, 75 days
6	16 years, 8 mos.	11 years, 327 days
7	14 years, 104 days	10 years, 89 days
8	12½ years	9 years, 2 days
9	11 years, 40 days	8 years, 16 days
10	10 years	7 years, 100 days

The foregoing table is a strong argument in favor of a savings bank account. The small interest earned in a year may not seem attractive, but when one considers that money at interest may be tripled in a life time the importance of this becomes apparent.

BIBLE IN ALIEN TONGUES

The Bible continues to break all records for translation into alien tongues. Another language has just been added to the long list by the completion of the Ibanag New Testament in the Philippines. The Old Testament is being brought out in the Panayan dialect, and the Pentateuch in Pampangan and Cebuan is ready for the printer. The Kurdish New Testament is well under way, and revisions are being made in Tagalog, Portuguese, the Wenli and Mandarin in China, Siamese and Zulu. The total issues for 1911, the ninety-sixth year of the existence of the American Bible Society, amounted to nearly 3,700,000 volumes, most of these being portions and not entire Bibles. Of the latter, however, there were more than 400,000. The total issues of the Society during its ninety-six years reach the gigantic figure of ninety-four million volumes.

CITIES AND TOWNS OF THE UNITED STATES

of five thousand or more inhabitants

LATEST CENSUS

Capitals of States are indicated by asterisk*
Population figures in heavy face type are official estimates of Bureau of Census of July 1st, 1914.
† Official State Census figures for 1915. ■ Population of Township.

Aberdeen, S. Dak†	11,846	Baker City, Ore.	6,742	Brainerd, Minn.	8,951	Chelsea, Mass.†	43,426
Aberdeen, Wash.	18,220	Bakersfield, Cal.	15,538	Braintree, Mass.†■	9,343	Chester, Pa.	40,474
Abilene, Tex.	12,806	Baltimore, Md.	579,590	Brattleboro, Vt.	6,517	Cheyenne, Wyo.*†	9,661
Abington, Mass.†■	5,646	Bangor, Me.	26,061	Brazil, Ind.	10,001	Chicago, Ill.	2,393,325
Ada, Okla.	5,000	Bangor, Pa.	5,369	Brewer, Me.	5,667	Chicago Heights, Ill.	19,560
Adams, Mass.†■	13,218	Baraboo, Wis.	6,324	Bridgeport, Conn.	115,289	Chickasha, Okla.	13,873
Adrian, Mich.	10,234	Barberton, Ohio.	12,092	Bridgeton N. J.†.	13,611	Chicopee, Mass.†.	30,138
Akron, Ohio.	80,291	Barre, Vt.	11,706	Bridgewater, Mass.†■	9,381	Chicopee Falls, Mass.	8,500
Alameda, Cal.	26,330	Bartlesville, Okla.	6,181	Bristol, Conn.	15,145	Chillicothe, Mo.	6,265
Albany, Ga.	8,190	Batavia, N. Y.†.	13,278	Bristol, Pa.	10,172	Chillicothe, Ohio.	15,160
Albany, N. Y.*†.	107,979	Bath, Me.	9,396	Bristol, R. I.†■	10,302	Chippewa Falls, Wis.	9,233
Albert Lea, Minn.	6,192	Bath, N. Y.†.	5,449	Bristol, Tenn.	7,148	Chisholm, Minn.	7,684
Albia, Iowa†.	5,138	Baton Rouge, La.*.	16,442	Bristol, Va.	6,247	Cicero, Ill.	18,230
Albion, Mich.	5,833	Battle Creek, Mich.	28,122	Brockton, Mass.†.	62,288	Cincinnati, Ohio.	402,175
Albion N. Y.†.	5,988	Bay City, Mich.	47,047	Brookfield, Mo.	5,749	Circleville, Ohio.	6,744
Albuquerque, N. M.	13,057	Bayonne, N. J.†.	64,461	Brookhaven, Miss.	5,293	Claremont, N. H.	6,800
Alexandria, Ind.	5,096	Beardstown, Ill.	6,107	Brookline, Mass†■	33,490	Clarksburg, W. Va.	11,394
Alexandria, La.	13,582	Beatrice, Neb.	9,987	Brownsville, Tex.	12,310	Clarksville, Tenn.	8,548
Alexandria, Va.	15,670	Beaumont, Tex.	25,433	Brownwood, Tex.	6,967	Clearfield, Pa.	6,851
Alhambra, Cal.	5,021	Beaverdam, Wis.	6,758	Brunswick, Ga.	10,649	Cleburne, Tex.	11,587
Allentown, Pa.	60,297	Beaver Falls, Pa.	13,100	Brunswick, Me.	5,341	Cleveland, Ohio.	639,431
Alliance, Ohio.	17,718	Beacon, N. Y.†.	10,825	Bucyrus, Ohio.	8,122	Cleveland, Tenn.	5,549
Alpena, Mich.	13,089	Bedford, Ind.	9,823	Buffalo, N. Y.†.	461,887	Clifton, N. J.†.	8,100
Alton, Ill.	22,092	Bellaire, Ohio.	13,896	Burlington, Iowa.†.	24,261	Clifton Forge, Va.	5,743
Altoona, Pa.	56,553	Bellefontaine, Ohio.	8,915	Burlington, N. J.†.	9,044	Clinton, Ill.	5,165
Amarillo, Tex.	13,585	Belleville, Ill.	21,139	Burlington, Vt.	21,247	Clinton, Ind.	6,229
Ambridge, Pa.	5,205	Belleville, N. J.†	11,996	Butler, Pa.	25,543	Clinton, Iowa.†.	26,091
Americus, Ga.	8,063	Bellevue, Ky.	6,683	Butte, Mont.	41,781	Clinton, Mass.†■	13,192
Amesbury, Mass.†■	8,543	Bellevue, Ohio.	5,209	Cadillac, Mich.	9,387	Cloquet, Minn.	7,031
Amherst, Mass.†■	5,558	Bellevue, Pa.	6,323	Cairo, Ill.	15,392	Coaldale, Pa.	5,154
Amsterdam, N. Y.†.	34,319	Bellingham, Wash.	29,937	Calais, Me.	6,116	Coalgate, Okla.	6,000
Anaconda, Mont.	10,424	Belmont, Mass.†■	8,081	Calumet, Mich.	30,000	Coatesville, Pa	13,369
Anderson, Ind.	23,453	Beloit, Wis.	17,122	Cambridge, Md.	6,407	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.	7,291
Anderson, S. C.	11,424	Belvidere, Ill.	7,253	Cambridge, Mass.†.	108,882	Coffeyville, Kan.†.	15,228
Andover, Mass†■	7,978	Bemidji, Minn.	5,099	Cambridge, Ohio.	12,640	Cohoes, N. Y.†.	23,433
Annapolis, Md*.	8,643	Bennington, Vt■	8,980	Camden, N. J.†.	102,215	Coldwater, Mich.	5,945
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,948	Benton Harbor, Mich.	10,301	Canal Dover, Ohio.	6,621	Collingswood, N. J.†.	6,600
Anniston, Ala.	13,686	Berkeley, Cal.	52,150	Canandaigua, N. Y.†.	7,501	Collinsville, Ill.	7,478
Ansonia, Conn.	16,204	Berkley, Va.	5,700	Canon City, Colo.	5,162	Colorado Sprs., Colo.	31,717
Antigo, Wis.	7,196	Berlin, N. H.	13,013	Canton, Ill.	12,438	Columbia, Mo.	11,371
Appleton, Wis.	17,492	Berwick, Pa.	5,357	Canton, Mass.†■	5,623	Columbia, Pa.	11,454
Archbald, Pa.	7,194	Berwyn, Ill.	5,841	Canton, Ohio.	57,426	Columbia, S. C.*.	33,506
Ardmore, Okla.	9,868	Bessemer, Ala.	15,360	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	10,033	Columbia, Tenn.	5,754
Argenta, Ark.	13,693	Bethlehem, Pa.	13,721	Carbondale, Ill.	5,411	Columbus, Ga.	21,805
Arkansas City, Kan.†.	7,775	Beverly, Mass.†.	22,959	Carbondale, Pa.	18,532	Columbus, Ind.	9,103
Arlington, Mass.†■	14,889	Biddeford, Me.	17,475	Carlisle, Pa.	10,589	Columbus, Miss.	10,053
Arlington, N. J.	6,000	Billings, Mont.	13,020	Carnegie, Pa.	11,150	Columbus, Neb.	5,014
Asbury Park, N. J.†.	10,910	Biloxi, Miss.	9,147	Carrick, Pa.	6,117	Columbus, Ohio.*.	204,567
Asheville, N. C.	20,157	Binghamton, N. Y.†.	53,668	Carson City, Nev.*.	2,466	Concord, Mass.†■	6,681
Ashland, Ky.	9,492	Birmingham, Ala.	168,154	Carthage, Mo.	9,510	Concord, N. H.*.	22,291
Ashland, Ohio.	6,795	Bisbee, Ariz.	9,019	Catasauqua, Pa.	5,250	Concord, N. C.	8,715
Ashland, Ore.	5,020	Bismarck, N. Dak.*†.	6,344	Catskill, N. Y.†.	5,371	Concordia, Kan.†.	5,229
Ashland, Pa.	6,855	Blackstone, Mass.†■.	5,689	Cedar Falls, Iowa.†.	6,284	Conneaut, Ohio.	8,824
Ashland, Wis.	11,594	Blakely, Pa.†.	5,345	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.†	40,667	Connellsville, Pa.	14,613
Ashley Pa.	5,601	Bloomfield, N. J.†.	17,306	Centerville, Iowa.†.	7,803	Connersville, Ind.	7,738
Ashtabula, Ohio.	20,478	Bloomington, Ill.	26,850	Central Falls, R. I.†.	23,708	Conshohocken, Pa.	7,480
Astoria, Ore.	10,117	Bloomington, Ind.	9,850	Centralia, Ill.	10,938	Coraopolis, Pa.	5,252
Atchison, Kan.†.	15,263	Bloomsburg, Pa.	7,413	Centralia, Wash.	7,311	Cordele, Ga.	5,883
Athens, Ga.	16,900	Bluefield, W. Va.	13,974	Chambersburg, Pa.	12,192	Corinth, Miss.	5,020
Athens, Ohio.	5,463	Blue Island, Ill.	8,864	Champaign, Ill.	13,835	Corning, N. Y.†.	13,459
Athol, Mass†■	9,783	Boise, Idaho*.	26,637	Chanute, Kan.†.	9,033	Corpus Christi, Tex.	9,720
Atlanta, Ga.*.	179,292	Boone, Iowa.†.	12,253	Charleroi, Pa.	11,185	Corry, Pa.	5,991
Atlantic City, N. J.†.	51,667	Boston, Mass.*†.	745,439	Charles City, Iowa†.	6,374	Corsicana, Tex.	9,934
Attleboro, Mass.†.	18,480	Boulder, Colo.	10,983	Charleston, Ill.	5,884	Cortland, N. Y.†.	12,367
Auburn, Me.	15,963	Boundbrook, N. J.†.	5,152	Charleston, S. C.	60,121	Coshocton, Ohio.	10,936
Auburn, N. Y.†.	32,468	Bowling Green, Ky.	9,597	Charleston, W. Va.*.	27,703	Council Bluffs, Iowa†	31,354
Augusta, Ga.	49,451	Bowling Green, Ohio.	5,222	Charlotte, N. C.	37,951	Coventry, R. I.†■.	5,669
Augusta, Me.*.	13,860	Boyne City, Mich.	5,218	Charlottesville, Va.	6,765	Covington, Ky.	55,898
Aurora, Ill.	33,022	Bozeman, Mont.	5,107	Chattanooga, Tenn.	57,077	Cranston, R. I.†.	26,940
Austin, Minn.	6,960	Braddock, Pa.	20,933	Cheboygan, Mich.	6,859	Crawfordsville, Ind.	10,606
Austin, Tex.*.	33,218	Bradford, Pa.	14,544	Chelmsford, Mass.†■.	5,182	Creston, Iowa†.	7,572

Cripple Creek, Colo.. 6,206
Crookston, Minn..... 7,559
Crowley, La..... 5,099
Cumberland, Md. ... 23,846
Cumberland, Mass. †■ 9,929
Dallas, Tex.....111,986
Dalton, Ga..... 5,324
Danbury, Conn..... 21,808
Danvers, Mass.†■ ... 11,177
Danville, Ill..... 30,847
Danville, Ky..... 5,420
Danville, Pa..... 7,517
Danville, Va..... 19,697
Darby, Pa..... 6,305
Dartmouth, Mass.†■. 5,330
Davenport, Iowa.†... 48,483
Dayton, Ky..... 6,979
Dayton, Ohio.....123,794
Decatur, Ill..... 37,525
Dedham, Mass.†■... 11,043
Defiance, Ohio..... 7,327
DeKalb, Ill..... 9,036
Delaware, Ohio..... 9,560
Delphos, Ohio..... 5,038
Denison, Tex..... 14,409
Denver, Colo.*. 245,523
Derby, Conn..... 9,441
Des Moines, Iowa*†.. 105,652
Detroit, Mich. 537,650
Devils Lake, N. Dak.† 4,525
Dickson City, Pa.... 11,198
Dixon Ill..... 7,216
Donora, Pa..... 8,174
Dothan, Ala..... 7,016
Douglas, Ariz..... 6,437
Dover, Del.*..... 3,720
Dover, N. H 13,264
Dover, N. J.†..... 8,971
Dowagiac, Mich..... 5,088
Dublin, Ga..... 5,795
Dubois, Pa..... 14,007
Dubuque, Iowa.†.... 41,795
Duluth, Minn..... 89,331
Dunkirk, N. Y.†..... 17,870
Dunmore, Pa..... 19,757
Duquesne, Pa..... 18,576
Duquoin, Ill..... 5,454
Durant, Okla..... 5,330
Durham, N. C..... 22,863
Duryea, Pa..... 7,487
East Chicago, Ind.... 25,781
East Cleveland, Ohio. 11,914
East Conemaugh, Pa.. 5,046
Easthampton, Mass.†■ 9,845
East Hartford, Conn.■ 8,875
East Liverpool, Ohio. 21,877
Easton, Pa..... 29,882
East Orange, N. J.†.. 40,961
East Pittsburg, Pa.... 5,615
East Providence, R.I.†18,584
East Saint Louis, Ill.. 69,502
Eau Claire, Wis..... 18,647
Edwardsville, Ill..... 5,014
Edwardsville, Pa..... 9,787
Elberton, Ga..... 6,483
Elgin, Ill..... 27,485
Elizabeth, N. J.†.... 82,036
Elizabeth City, N. C.. 9,292
Elkhart, Ind..... 21,028
Elkins, W. Va..... 5,260
Elmira, N. Y.†..... 40,073
El Paso, Tex..... 49,505
El Reno, Okla..... 7,872
Elwood, Ind..... 11,028
Elyria, Ohio..... 17,398
Emporia, Kan.†..... 10,664
Endicott, N. Y.†..... 5,581
Englewood, N. J.†... 11,071
Enid, Okla..... 18,209
Ennis, Tex..... 5,669
Erie, Pa..... 72,401

Escanaba, Mich. 14,747
Etna, Pa..... 5,830
Eugene, Ore 12,083
Eureka, Cal..... 13,768
Evanston, Ill..... 27,724
Evansville, Ind..... 71,284
Eveleth Minn 7,036
Everett, Mass.†..... 37,718
Everett, Wash..... 32,048
Fairbury, Neb..... 5,294
Fairfield, Iowa† 6,113
Fairhaven, Mass.†■.. 6,277
Fairmont, W. Va.... 11,934
Fall River, Mass.†.. 124,791
Fargo, N Dak.†..... 20,549
Faribault. Minn. 9,482
Farrell, Pa..... 10,190
Fayetteville, N. C.... 7,045
Fergus Falls, Minn ... 6,887
Findlay, Ohio..... 14,858
Fitchburg, Mass.†... 39,656
Fitzgerald, Ga..... 5,795
Flat River, Mo 5,112
Flint, Mich..... 49,546
Florence, Ala..... 6,689
Florence, S. C..... 7,057
Fond du Lac, Wis.... 20,367
Forest City, Pa. 5,749
Forest Park, Ill..... 6,594
Fort Collins, Colo.... 10,407
Fort Dodge, Iowa†... 19,372
Fort Lee, N. J.†..... 5,288
Fort Madison, Iowa†. 9,507
Fort Scott, Kan.†.... 11,422
Fort Smith, Ark..... 27,136
Fort Wayne, Ind..... 72,322
Fort Worth. Tex..... 94,494
Fostoria, Ohio..... 10,392
Framingham, Mass.†■ 15,860
Frankfort, Ind..... 9,286
Frankfort. Ky.*..... 10,882
Franklin, Mass.†■.. 6,440
Franklin, N. H. 6,132
Franklin, Pa. 10,811
Frederick, Md..... 10,866
Fredericksburg, Va... 5,874
Fredonia, N. Y.†.... 5,382
Freeland, Pa..... 6,197
Freeport. Ill..... 19,018
Freeport, N. Y.†..... 7,463
Fremont, Neb..... 9,345
Fremont, Ohio..... 10,578
Fresno, Cal. 29,908
Frostburg, Md..... 6,028
Fulton, Mo..... 5,228
Fulton, N. Y.†..... 11,138
Gadsden, Ala..... 13,326
Gainesville, Fla..... 6,183
Gainesville, Ga..... 5,925
Gainesville, Tex..... 7,624
Galena, Kan.†..... 5,926
Galesburg, Ill. 23,570
Galion, Ohio..... 7,214
Gallipolis, Ohio 5,560
Galveston, Tex..... 40,289
Gardiner, Me..... 5,311
Gardner, Mass.†■ ... 16,376
Garfield, N. J.†..... 15,455
Gary, Ind..... 16,802
Gastonia, N. C..... 5.759
Geneva, N. Y.†... . 13,232
Georgetown, S. C.... 5,530
Gilberton, Pa..... 5,401
Glassport, Pa..... 5,540
Glens Falls, N. Y†... 16,323
Globe, Ariz. 7,083
Gloucester, Mass.† .. 24 478
Gloucester City, N. J.† 10,554
Gloversville, N. Y †.. 21,178
Goldsboro, N. C..... 6,107
Goshen, Ind..... 8,813

Grafton, Mass.†■.... 6,250
Grafton, W. Va..... 7,563
Grand Forks, N. Dak†13,554
Grand Haven, Mich.. 5,856
Grand Island, Neb... 11,505
Grand Junction, Colo. 7,754
Grand Rapids, Mich.123,227
Grand Rapids, Wis... 6,521
Granite City, Ill. 13,647
Great Barrington, Mass†■ 6,627
Great Falls, Mont.... 13,948
Greeley, Colo..... 10,376
Greenbay, Wis. 28,028
Greenfield, Mass.†■.. 12,618
Greensboro, N. C.... 18,391
Greensburg, Ind..... 5,420
Greensburg, Pa..... 14,687
Greenville, Miss..... 10,448
Greenville, Ohio..... 17,395
Greenville, Pa..... 5,909
Greenville, S. C..... 17,395
Greenville, Tex..... 9,696
Greenwood, Miss..... 5,836
Greenwood, S. C..... 6,614
Griffin, Ga..... 7,478
Gulfport, Miss..... 6,386
Guthrie, Okla..... 11,911
Guttenberg, N. J.†.. 6,322
Hackensack, N. J.†. 14,050
Hagerstown, Md..... 17,749
Hamilton, Ohio..... 38,814
Hammond, Ind..... 24,481
Hammonton, N. J.†.. 5,896
Hampton, Va..... 5,505
Hancock, Mich..... 11,031
Hannibal, Mo..... 20,710
Hanover, Pa..... 7,057
Harrisburg, Ill..... 5,309
Harrisburg, Pa.*..... 69,493
Harrison, N. J.†..... 14,520
Hartford. Conn.*....107,038
Hartford City, Ind.... 6,187
Harvey, Ill..... 7,227
Hastings, Neb..... 10,252
Hastings on Hudson, N. Y.†..... 5,461
Hattiesburg, Miss..... 14,952
Haverhill, Mass.†. .. 49,450
Haverstraw, N. Y.†.. 5,418
Hazleton, Pa..... 27,511
Helena, Ark..... 10,144
Helena, Mont.*..... 13,258
Hempstead, N. Y.† .. 6,073
Henderson, Ky..... 11,953
Herkimer, N. Y.†.... 9,580
Herrin, Ill..... 6,861
Hibbing, Minn..... 12,211
Highpoint, N. C..... 11,810
Hillsboro, Tex..... 6,115
Hillsdale, Mich..... 5,001
Hingham, Mass.†■... 5,264
Hoboken, N. J.†.... 67,611
Holland, Mich..... 11,639
Holyoke, Mass.†..... 60,816
Homestead, Pa..... 21,256
Hoosick Falls, N. Y.†. 5,406
Hopkinsville, Ky..... 10,328
Hoquiam, Wash..... 10,540
Hornell, N. Y.†..... 14,352
Hot Springs, Ark..... 16,334
Houghton, Mich..... 5,113
Houlton, Me..... 5,700
Houma La..... 5,024
Houston, Tex... 93,122
Houston Heights, Tex. 6,984
Hudson, Mass.†■.... 6,758
Hudson, N. Y.†..... 11,544
Hudson Falls, N. Y.†. 5,585
Hugo, Okla..... 5,000
Huntingdon, Pa..... 6,861

Huntington, Ind..... 10,479
Huntington, W. Va... 41,515
Huntsville, Ala..... 7,611
Huron, S. Dak.†..... 6,012
Hutchinson, Kan.†... 19,200
Hyde Park, Mass.†■.. 15,507
Ilion, N. Y.†..... 8,900
Independence, Kan.†. 12,114
Independence, Mo... 11,033
Indiana, Pa..... 5,749
Indianapolis, Ind.*.. 259,413
Indian Orchard, Mass 6,200
Iola, Kan.†..... 7,855
Ionia, Mich..... 5,030
Iowa City, Iowa†.... 12,033
Ipswich, Mass.†■.... 6,272
Iron Mountain, Mich. 9,216
Ironton, Ohio..... 13,690
Ironwood, Mich..... 14,147
Irvington, N. J.†.... 20,342
Ishpeming, Mich.... 12,448
Ithaca, N. Y.†..... 16,750
Jackson, Mich..... 34,097
Jackson, Miss.*... 26,990
Jackson, Ohio..... 5,468
Jackson, Tenn..... 16,318
Jacksonville, Fla..... 70,173
Jacksonville, Ill..... 15,431
Jamestown, N Y.†....37,780
Jamestown, N. Dak.† 5,500
Janesville, Wis..... 14,195
Jeannette, Pa..... 9,020
Jefferson City, Mo.*.. 12,780
Jeffersonville, Ind.... 10,412
Jersey City, N. J.†...270,903
Jersey Shore, Pa..... 5,381
Johnson City, N.Y.† .. 5,400
Johnson City, Tenn.. 10,143
Johnstown, N. Y.†... 10,688
Johnstown, Pa..... 64,642
Joliet, Ill..... 38,934
Jonesboro, Ark..... 7,123
Joplin, Mo..... 32,848
Junction City, Kan.†. 5,798
Juniata, Pa..... 5,285
Kalamazoo, Mich.... 45,842
Kalispell, Mont..... 5,549
Kane, Pa..... 6,626
Kankakee, Ill..... 14,150
Kansas City, Kan.†.. 91,658
Kansas City, Mo.†...281,911
Kearney, Neb..... 6,202
Kearny, N. J.†..... 22,150
Keene, N. H. 10,451
Kenosha, Wis..... 26,082
Kenton, Ohio..... 7,185
Keokuk, Iowa†..... 15,239
Kewanee, Ill. 13,473
Key West, Fla..... 21,150
Kingston, N. Y.†.... 26,354
Kingston, Pa..... 6,449
Kinston, N. C..... 6,995
Kirksville, Mo..... 6,347
Knoxville, Pa..... 5,651
Knoxville, Tenn..... 37,924
Kokomo, Ind..... 19,694
Lackawanna, N. Y.†. 14,549
Laconia, N. H..... 11,094
La Crosse, Wis..... 31,367
Lafayette, Ind..... 20,896
Lafayette, La..... 6,392
Lagrange, Ga..... 5,587
Lagrange, Ill..... 5,282
Lake Charles, La.... 13,481
Lake City, Fla..... 5,032
Lakewood, Ohio..... 20,219
Lancaster, Ohio..... 14,840
Lancaster, Pa..... 49,685
Lansford, Pa..... 9,781
Lansing, Mich.*..... 37,512
Laporte, Ind..... 12,533

Laramie, Wyo..... 8,250
Laredo, Tex..... 15,461
Larksville, Pa..... 9,288
La Salle, Ill..... 12,000
Las Vegas, N. M..... 3,179
Latrobe, Pa..... 10,549
Laurel, Miss..... 10,711
Laurium, Mich..... 9,770
Lawrence, Kan.†..... 12,884
Lawrence, Mass.†... 90,259
Lawton, Okla..... 7,788
Lead, S. Dak.†..... 8,128
Leadville, Colo..... 7,508
Leavenworth, Kan.†. 22,090
Lebanon, Ind..... 5,474
Lebanon, N. H..... 5,718
Lebanon, Pa..... 19,926
Lehighton, Pa..... 5,316
Leominster, Mass.†■. 17,646
Lewiston, Idaho..... 6,043
Lewiston, Me..... 27,305
Lewistown, Pa..... 9,748
Lexington, Ky..... 38,819
Lexington, Mass.†■... 5,538
Lexington, Mo..... 5,242
Lima, Ohio..... 33,904
Lincoln, Ill..... 11,532
Lincoln, Neb.*..... 45,643
Linton, Ind..... 5,906
Litchfield Ill..... 5,971
Little Falls, Minn.... 6,078
Little Falls, N. Y.†... 13,022
Little Rock, Ark.*.... 53,811
Livingston, Mont..... 5,359
Lock Haven, Pa..... 7,772
Lockport, N. Y.†..... 18,693
Lodi, N. J.†..... 6,379
Logan, Utah..... 7,522
Logansport, Ind..... 20,262
Longbeach, Cal..... 24,437
Long Branch, N. J.†. 14,565
Longview, Tex..... 5,155
Lorain, Ohio..... 34,360
Los Angeles Cal.... 438,914
Louisville, Ky..... 235,114
Lowell, Mass.†..... 107,978
Ludington, Mich..... 9,969
Ludlow, Mass.†■..... 6,251
Luzerne, Pa..... 5,426
Lynchburg, Va..... 31,830
Lynn, Mass.†..... 95,803
Lyons, Iowa†..... 5,700
McAlester, Okla..... 16,716
McComb, Miss..... 6 237
McKeesport. Pa..... 45,965
McKees Rocks, Pa.... 18,358
Macomb, Ill..... 5,774
Macon, Ga..... 41,992
Madison, Ill..... 5,046
Madison, Ind..... 6 934
Madison, Wis.*..... 29,469
Madisonville, Ohio... 5 193
Mahanoy City, Pa.... 16.971
Malden, Mass.†..... 48,907
Malone, N. Y.†..... 7,404
Mamaroneck, N. Y.†. 7,290
Manchester, Conn.■. 14,935
Manchester, N. H.... 75,635
Manchester, Va..... 12,200
Manhattan, Kan.†... 6,816
Manistee, Mich..... 12,381
Manitowoc, Wis..... 13,553
Mankato, Minn..... 10,365
Mansfield, Mass.†■.. 5,772
Mansfield, Ohio..... 22,100
Marblehead, Mass.†■ 7,606
Marietta, Ga..... 5,949
Marietta, Ohio..... 12,923
Marinette, Wis..... 14,610
Marion, Ill..... 7,093
Marion, Ind..... 19,656

Marion, Ohio..... 22,032
Marlboro, Mass.†.... 15,250
Marquette, Mich..... 12,117
Marshall, Tex..... 12,984
Marshalltown, Iowa†. 16,065
Marshfield, Wis..... 5,783
Martinsburg, W. Va.. 12,032
Martins Ferry, Ohio.. 9,718
Marysville, Cal..... 5,430
Mason City, Iowa†... 17,152
Massillon, Ohio..... 14,912
Matteawan, N. Y..... 6,727
Mattoon, Ill..... .. 12,218
Mayfield, Ky..... 5,916
Maynard, Mass.†■... 6,770
Maysville, Ky..... 6,141
Maywood, Ill..... 9,783
Meadville, Pa..... 13,472
Mechanicsville, N. Y.† 8,208
Medford, Mass.†..... 30,509
Medford, Ore..... 12,490
Medina, N. Y.†..... 6,079
Melrose, Mass.†■..... 16,880
Memphis, Tenn.....143,231
Menasha, Wis..... 6,081
Menominee, Mich.... 10,507
Menomonie, Wis.... 5,036
Meriden, Conn..... 28,528
Meridian, Miss..... 21,806
Merrill, Wis..... 8,752
Methuen, Mass.†■.... 14,007
Mexico, Mo..... 5,939
Miami, Fla..... 5,471
Michigan City, Ind... 20,710
Middleboro, Mass.†■ 8,631
Middlesboro, Ky..... 7,305
Middletown, Conn... 12,815
Middletown, N. Y.†.. 17,381
Middletown, Ohio.... 14,827
Middletown, Pa..... 5,374
Milford, Mass.†■.... 13,684
Millbury, Mass.†■... 5,295
Millvale, Pa..... 7,861
Millville, N. J.†..... 13,307
Milton, Mass..†■..... 8,600
Milton, Pa..... 7,460
Milwaukee, Wis.....417,054
Minersville, Pa..... 7,240
Minneapolis, Minn...343,466
Minot, N. Dak.†..... 10,053
Mishawaka, Ind..... 14,579
Missoula, Mont..... 16,492
Mitchell, S. Dak.†... 7,785
Moberly, Mo..... 12,162
Mobile, Ala..... 55,573
Moline, Ill..... 26,403
Monessen, Pa..... 18,752
Monmouth. Ill..... 9.839
Monongahela, Pa.... 7,598
Monroe, La..... 12,246
Monroe, Mich..... 6,893
Montague, Mass.†■.. 7,925
Montclair, N. J.†.... 25,029
Montgomery, Ala.*... 41,777
Montpelier, Vt.*..... 7,856
Morenci, Ariz..... 5,010
Morgan City, La..... 5,477
Morgantown, W. Va.. 12,239
Morristown, N. J.†... 13,006
Moundsville, W. Va.. 10,433
Mt. Carmel, Ill..... . 6,934
Mt. Carmel, Pa..... 19,386
Mt. Clemens, Mich... 7,707
Mt. Pleasant. Pa..... 5,812
Mt. Vernon, Ill..... 9,194
Mt. Vernon, Ind..... 5.563
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.†.. 37.583
Mt. Vernon, Ohio.... 10,131
Muncie. Ind..... 24,569
Munhall, Pa..... 5,185
Murphysboro, Ill..... 7,485

Muscatine, Iowa†.... 15,785
Muskegon, Mich..... 25,442
Muskogee, Okla..... 33,309
Nanticoke, Pa..... 21,756
Napa. Cal..... 5,791
Nashua, N. H..... 26,901
Nashville, Tenn.*....114,899
Natchez, Miss..... 11,791
Natick, Mass.†■..... 11,119
Naugatuck, Conn.... 13,651
Nebraska City, Neb.. 5,488
Needham, Mass.†■.. 6,542
Neenah, Wis..... 5,734
Negaunee, Mich..... 9,103
Nelsonville, Ohio..... 6,082
Nevada, Mo..... 7,176
New Albany, Ind..... 20,629
Newark, N. J.†.....366,721
Newark, N. Y.†..... 6.468
Newark, Ohio..... 28,271
New Bedford, Mass† 109,568
Newbern, N. C..... 10,281
Newberry S. C..... 5,028
New Brighton, Pa.... 8,971
New Britain, Conn... 50,612
New Brunswick, N.J.†30,019
Newburgh, N. Y.†.... 27,876
Newburg, Ohio..... 5,813
Newburyport, Mass.† 15,311
Newcastle, Ind..... 12,017
New Castle, Pa..... 39,569
New Decatur, Ala.... 6,118
New Haven, Conn....144,505
New Iberia, La..... 7,499
New Kensington, Pa.. 7,707
New London, Conn... 20,557
Newnan, Ga..... 5,548
New Orleans, La.....361,221
New Philadelphia, Ohio
..... 9,470
Newport, Ky..... 31,517
Newport, R. I.†..... 30,472
Newport News, Va.... 20,446
New Rochelle, N. Y.† 31,758
Newton, Kan.†..... 7,620
Newton. Mass.†..... 43,113
Newtonville, Mass.... 5,700
New Ulm, Minn..... 5,648
New York. N. Y.†.5,585,772
Niagara Falls, N. Y.† 42,257
Niles, Mich..... 5,156
Niles, Ohio..... 8,740
Noblesville, Ind..... 5,073
Norfolk, Neb..... 6,025
Norfolk, Va..... 86,540
Norristown, Pa..... 30,265
North Adams, Mass.† 22,035
Northampton, Mass.† 21,654
Northampton, Pa.... 8,729
North Andover, Mass.†■
..... 5,956
North Attleboro, Mass.†■
..... 9,398
North Braddock, Pa.. 14.076
Northbridge, Mass.†■ 9,254
North Plainfield, N. J.† 6,037
North Tarrytown, N. Y.†
..... 5,421
North Tonawanda, N.Y.†
..... 13,498
North Yakima, Wash. 18,737
Norwalk, Conn.■... 26,033
Norwalk, Ohio..... 7.858
Norwich, Conn..... 20,982
Norwich, N. Y.†..... 8,342
Norwood, Mass.†■... 10,977
Norwood, Ohio..... 20,320
Nutley, N. J.†.. 7,987
Oakland, Cal..... 183,002
Oak Park, Ill..... 24,330
Oconto, Wis..... 5,629

Oelwein, Iowa.†..... 7,137
Ogden. Utah..... 29,528
Ogdensbug, N.Y.†.. 14,338
Oil City, Pa..... 18,645
Oklahoma, Okla.*.... 83,559
Oldforge, Pa..... 13,748
Oldtown, Me..... 6,317
Olean, N. Y.†..... 17,925
Olney, Ill..... 5,011
Olympia, Wash.*.... 6,996
Olyphant, Pa..... 9,494
Omaha, Neb.....133,274
Oneida, N. Y.†..... 9,461
Oneonta, N. Y.†..... 10,474
Orange, Conn.■..... 13,094
Orange, Mass.†■.... 5,379
Orange, N. J.†..... 29,805
Orange, Tex..... 5,527
Orangeburg, S. C.... 5,906
Oshkosh, Wis..... 35,097
Oskaloosa, Iowa.†...10,485
Ossining, N. Y.†.... 10,326
Oswego, N. Y.†..... 25,426
Ottawa, Ill..... 9,535
Ottawa, Kan.†..... 9,127
Ottumwa, Iowa†..... 22,438
Owatonna, Minn..... 5,658
Owensboro, Ky..... 16,011
O wosso, Mich..... 10,039
Paducah, Ky..... 24,170
Painesville, Ohio..... 5,501
Palestine, Tex..... 11,412
Palmer, Mass.†■..... 9,468
Pana, Ill..... 6,055
Paragould, Ark..... 5,248
Paris, Ill..... 7,664
Paris, Ky..... 5.859
Paris, Tex..... 12,081
Park, Tenn..... 5.126
Parkersburg, W. Va.. 19,719
Parsons, Kan.†..... 12,118
Pasadena, Cal..... 40,880
Passaic, N. J †..... 61,225
Paterson, N. J.†....124,815
Pawtucket, R. I.†... 55,335
Peabody, Mass.†■... 18,625
Peekskill, N. Y.†.... 15,502
Pekin, Ill..... 10,524
Pensacola, Fla..... 25,212
Peoria, Ill..... 70,006
Perth Amboy, N. J.†. 39,719
Perry, Iowa†..... 5.455
Peru, Ill..... 7,984
Peru, Ind..... 11,179
Petaluma, Cal..... 5,880
Petersburg, Va..... 25,112
Philadelphia, Pa...1,657,810
Phillipsburg, N. J.†. 15,430
Phoenix, Ariz.*..... 16,870
Phoenixville, Pa..... 11,400
Pierre, S. Dak.*†.... 3,010
Pinebluff, Ark..... 16,743
Piqua, Ohio..... 13,906
Pittsburg, Kan.†..... 17,685
Pittsburgh, Pa.....564,878
Pittsfield, Mass.†.... 39,607
Pittston, Pa..... 17,847
Plainfield, N. J.†.... 24,516
Plattsburg, N. Y.†.. 10,134
Plymouth, Mass.†■.. 12,926
Plymouth, Pa..... 18,422
Pocatello, Idaho..... 11,267
Pomona, Cal..... 12,202
Pontiac, Ill..... 6,090
Pontiac, Mich..... 13,560
Poplarbluff, Mo..... 6,916
Portage, Wis..... 5,440
Port Arthur, Tex..... 7,663
Port Chester, N. Y.†. 15,129
Port Huron, Mich.... 18,863
Port Jervis, N. Y.† .. 9,413

Portland, Ind.... 5,130
Portland, Me..... 62,161
Portland, Ore..... 260,601
Portsmouth, N. H.... 11,538
Portsmouth, Ohio.... 27,511
Portsmouth, Va..... 37,569
Pottstown, Pa..... 16,408
Pottsville, Pa..... 21,684
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.† 32,714
Prescott, Ariz..... 5,092
Princeton, Ind..... 6,448
Princeton, N. J.†.... 5,678
Providence, R. I.*†.. 247,660
Provo, Utah,..... 10,019
Pueblo, Colo..... 51,218
Punxsutawney, Pa... 10,043
Putnam, Conn..... 6,637
Quincy, Ill..... 36,730
Quincy, Mass.†..... 40,674
Racine, Wis..... 44,528
Rahway, N. J.†..... 9,586
Raleigh, N. C.* 19,833
Rankin Station, Pa.... 6,042
Ravenna, Ohio..... 5,310
Reading, Mass.†■.... 6,805
Reading, Pa..... 103,361
Red Bank, N. J.†.... 8,631
Redlands, Cal..... 12,856
Red Oak, Iowa †..... 5,601
Red Wing, Minn 9,696
Reno, Nev..... 13,579
Rensselaer, N. Y.† .. 11,210
Revere, Mass.†..... 25,178
Rhinelander, Wis.... 5,637
Richmond, Cal..... 6,802
Richmond, Ind..... 23,932
Richmond, Ky..... 5,340
Richmond, Va.*..... 134,917
Ridgewood, N. J.†... 6,729
Ridgway, Pa..... 5,408
Riverside, Cal..... 18,297
Roanoke, Va..... 40,574
Rochester, Minn..... 7,844
Rochester, N. H..... 9,037
Rochester, N. Y.†... 248,465
Rochester, Pa..... 5,903
Rockford, Ill..... 52,337
Rockhill, S. C..... 7,216
Rock Island, Ill..... 26,945
Rockland, Me..... 8,174
Rockland, Mass.†■.. 7,074
Rock Springs, Wyo.†. 5,699
Rockville, Conn 7,977
Rockymount, N. C.... 10,855
Rome, Ga..... 14,146
Rome, N. Y.†..... 21,426
Roosevelt, N. J.†.... 8,049
Rosedale, Kan.†..... 7,498
Roswell, N. M..... 6,172
Rumford Falls, Me... 5,427
Rutherford, N. J.†... 8,347
Rutland, Vt..... 14,417
Rye, N. Y.†..... 5,339
Saco, Me..... 6,583
Sacramento, Cal.*... 62,717
Saginaw, Mich..... 53,988
St. Albans, Vt..... 6,381
Saint Augustine, Fla.. 5,494
St. Bernard, Ohio.... 5,002
St. Charles, Mo..... 10,056
St. Clair, Pa. (Allegheny Co.)..... 5,640
St. Clair, Pa. (Schuylkill Co.)..... 6,455
St. Cloud, Minn..... 11,425
St. Johnsbury, Vt.■.. 8,561
St. Joseph, Mich..... 5,936
St. Joseph, Mo..... 82,712
St. Louis, Mo..... 734,667
St. Marys, Ohio..... 5,732
St. Marys, Pa..... 6,346
St. Paul, Minn.*..... 236,766
Salamanca, N. Y.†... 8,370
Salem, Mass.†..... 37,200
Salem, N. J.†. 6,953

Salem, Ohio..... 9,523
Salem, Ore.*..... 18,286
Salina, Kan.†..... 10,488
Salisbury, Md..... 6,690
Salisbury, N. C..... 7,153
Salt Lake City, Utah* 109,530
San Angelo, Tex.... 10,321
San Antonio, Tex.... 116,063
San Bernardino, Cal.. 15,603
San Diego, Cal..... 48,900
Sandusky, Ohio..... 20,127
Sanford, Me.■..... 10,314
San Francisco, Cal... 448,502
San Jose, Cal..... 37,088
San Luis Obispo, Cal. 5,157
San Rafael, Cal..... 5,934
Santa Ana, Cal..... 9,919
Santa Barbara, Cal... 13,818
Santa Cruz, Cal..... 13,482
Santa Fe, N. M.*.... 5,072
Santa Monica, Cal.... 7,847
Santa Rosa, Cal..... 7,817
Sapulpa, Okla..... 11,431
Saratoga Spr's., N. Y.† 12,864
Saugus, Mass.†■..... 10,226
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich 13,449
Savannah, Ga..... 67,917
Sayre, Pa..... 6,426
Schenectady, N. Y.†.. 80,381
Scottdale, Pa..... 5,456
Scranton, Pa..... 411,351
Seattle, Wash..... 313,029
Sedalia, Mo..... 18,925
Selma, Ala..... 14,889
Seneca Falls, N. Y.†.. 7,018
Seymour, Ind..... 6,305
Shamokin, Pa..... 10,841
Sharon, Pa..... 17,538
Sharpsburg, Pa..... 8,710
Shawnee, Okla..... 16,312
Sheboygan, Wis..... 27,863
Shelbyville, Ind..... 10,493
Shenandoah, Iowa †... 5,637
Shenandoah, Pa..... 28,097
Sheridan, Wyo.†..... 8,906
Sherman, Tex..... 13,157
Shreveport, La..... 32,906
Sidney, Ohio..... 6,607
Sioux City, Iowa.†... 61,774
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.†. 20,929
Skowhegan, Me..... 5,200
Solvay, N. Y.†..... 5,886
Somersworth, N. H... 6,704
Somerville, Mass.†... 86,854
Somerville, N. J.†.... 6,038
South Amboy, N. J.†. 7,482
South Bend, Ind..... 65,114
South Bethlehem, Pa. 22,840
Southbridge, Mass.†■ 14,217
South Hadley, Mass.†■ 5,179
South Milwaukee, Wis 6,092
South Norwalk, Conn.. 8,968
South Omaha, Neb... 26,368
South Orange, N. J.†. 5,866
South Portland, Me... 7,471
South River, N. J.†... 6,691
Spartanburg, S. C.... 20,125
Spencer, Mass.†■..... 5,994
Spokane, Wash..... 135,857
Springfield, Ill.*... 57,972
Springfield, Mass.†.. 102,971
Springfield, Mo..... 38,685
Springfield, Ohio..... 50,058
Spring Valley, Ill..... 7,035
Stamford, Conn..... 29,032
Staunton, Ill..... 5,048
Staunton, Va..... 11,316
Steelton, Pa..... 15,126
Sterling, Ill..... 7,467
Steubenville, Ohio.... 25,817
Stevens Point, Wis.... 8,692
Stillwater, Minn..... 10,198
Stockton, Cal..... 25,702
Stoneham, Mass.†■.. 7,489

Stonington, Conn.■.. 9,415
Stoughton, Mass.†■.. 6,982
Streator, Ill..... 14,287
Suffolk, Va..... 7,008
Sulphur Springs, Tex. 5,151
Summit, N. J.†..... 9,136
Sumter, S. C..... 9,145
Sunbury, Pa..... 15,458
Superior, Wis..... 44,344
Swampscott, Mass.†■. 7,345
Swissvale, Pa..... 7,381
Swoyersville, Pa..... 5,396
Syracuse, N. Y.†.... 145,237
Tacoma, Wash..... 103,418
Talladega, Ala..... 5,854
Tallahassee, Fla.*.... 5,018
Tamaqua, Pa..... 10,398
Tampa, Fla..... 49,158
Tarentum, Pa..... 7,414
Tarrytown, N. Y.†... 5,753
Taunton, Mass.†..... 36,161
Taylor, Pa..... 11,105
Taylor, Tex..... 5,314
Taylorville, Ill..... 5,446
Temple, Tex..... 12,704
Terre Haute, Ind..... 63,529
Terrell, Tex..... 7,050
Tewsbury, Mass.†■.. 5,265
Texarkana, Ark..... 5,655
Texarkana, Tex..... 11,722
Thomasville, Ga..... 6,727
Thompsonville, Conn.. 6,000
Three Rivers, Mich... 5,072
Throop, Pa..... 5,133
Tiffin, Ohio..... 12,278
Titusville, Pa..... 8,533
Toledo, Ohio..... 184,128
Tonawanda, N. Y. †.. 8,290
Topeka, Kan.*†..... 46,747
Torrington, Conn.■.. 18,709
Traverse City, Mich.. 13,268
Trenton, Mo..... 5,656
Trenton, N. J.*†..... 103,190
Trinidad, Colo..... 12,274
Troy, N. Y.†..... 73,302
Troy, Ohio..... 6,122
Tucson, Ariz..... 15,604
Tulsa, Okla..... 27,634
Turners Falls, Mass.. 5,200
Tuscaloosa, Ala..... 9,817
Twin Falls, Idaho..... 5,258
Tyler, Tex..... 11,393
Tyrone, Pa..... 7,176
Union, N. J.†..... 21,739
Union, S. C..... 5,623
Uniontown, Pa..... 19,140
Urbana, Ill..... 9,375
Urbana, Ohio..... 7,739
Utica, N. Y.† 80,589
Valdosta, Ga..... 7,656
Vallejo, Cal..... 12,777
Valley City, N. Dak.† 4,783
Valparaiso, Ind..... 6,987
Vancouver, Wash.... 11,930
Van Wert, Ohio..... 7,157
Vicksburg, Miss..... 22,090
Vincennes, Ind..... 16,759
Vineland, N. J.†..... 6,531
Virginia, Minn..... 13,671
Wabash, Ind..... 8,716
Waco, Tex..... 28,707
Wakefield, Mass.†■.. 12,781
Walla Walla, Wash... 23,275
Wallingford, Conn.■. 12,072
Walepole, Mass.†■.. 5,478
Waltham, Mass.†..... 30,154
Wapakoneta, Ohio... 5,349
Ware, Mass.†■..... 9,346
Wareham, Mass.†■.. 5,176
Warren, Ohio..... 12,074
Warren, Pa..... 14,045
Warren, R. I.†■..... 7,241
Warwick, R. I.†■.... 13,302
WASHINGTON, D. C.. 353,378
Washington, Ind..... 7,854

Washington, N. C.... 6,211
Washington, Pa..... 20,702
Washington C. H., Ohio..... 7,277
Waterbury, Conn.... 82,517
Waterloo, Iowa †.... 33,097
Watertown, Mass.†■. 16,515
Watertown, N. Y.†... 26,895
Watertown, S. Dak.†.. 8,313
Watertown, Wis..... 8,994
Waterville, Me.. 12,300
Watervliet, N. Y.†... 14,990
Waukegan, Ill..... 18,898
Waukesha, Wis..... 9,302
Wausau, Wis..... 18,352
Waxahachie, Tex.... 6,205
Waycross, Ga..... 18,134
Waynesboro, Pa..... 7,199
Weatherford, Tex.... 5,074
Webb City, Mo..... 13,299
Webster, Mass.†..... 12,565
Webster City, Iowa.†. 5,834
Webster Groves, Mo.. 7,080
Weehawken, N. J.†... 13,488
Wellesley, Mass.†■ .. 6,439
Wellington, Kan.† ... 5,642
Wellston, Mo..... 7,312
Wellston, Ohio..... 6,875
Wellsville, Ohio..... 7,769
West Allis, Wis..... 6,645
Westboro, Mass.†■.. 5,925
Westbrook, Me..... 8,708
West Chester, Pa.... 12,722
Westerly, R. I.†■.... 10,175
Westfield, Mass.†■... 18,411
Westfield, N. J.†..... 8,147
West Hoboken, N. J.† 38,776
West Newton, Mass.. 6,005
West New York, N. J.† 22,943
West Orange, N. J.†. 13,610
West Pittston, Pa.... 6,848
West Springfield, Mass.†■ 11,339
West Tampa, Fla.... 10,772
Weymouth, Mass.†■ 13,969
Wheeling, W. Va..... 42,817
White Plains, N. Y.†. 19,287
Whiting, Ind..... 6,587
Whitman, Mass.†■... 7,520
Wichita, Kan.†..... 53,582
Wichita Falls, Tex.... 10,760
Wilkes Barre, Pa..... 73,660
Wilkinsburg, Pa..... 21,701
Williamsport, Pa..... 33,181
Willimantic, Conn.. . 12,206
Wilmerding, Pa..... 6,133
Wilmington, Del..... 92,057
Wilmington, N. C.... 27,781
Wilson, N. C..... 6,717
Windber, Pa..... 8,013
Winchendon, Mass.†■ 5,908
Winchester, Ky..... 7,156
Winchester, Mass†■ .. 10,005
Winchester, Va..... 5,864
Winfield, Kan.†..... 6,138
Winona, Minn..... 18,583
Winsted, Conn..... 7,754
Winston Salem, N. C. 29,034
Winthrop, Mass.†■... 12,758
Winton, Pa..... 5,280
Woburn, Mass.†■.... 16,410
Woodbury, N. J.†.... 5,288
Woonsocket, R. I.†... 40,075
Wooster, Ohio..... 6,136
Worcester, Mass.†.. 162,697
Wyandotte, Mich.... 9,183
Xenia, Ohio..... 8,706
Yazoo City, Miss ... 6,799
Yonkers, N. Y.† 90,886
York, Neb..... 6,235
York, Pa.. 49,430
Youngstown, Ohio... 93,341
Ypsilanti, Mich..... 6,230
Zanesville, Ohio..... 29,949

CITIES AND TOWNS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

LATEST POPULATION FIGURES

The following list names in alphabetical order, all incorporated places and approximately all cities and towns in the Dominion of Canada having two hundred or more inhabitants. The numerals at extreme right of columns are the latest available census figures or recent estimates. Capitals of Provinces are in capital letters.

ALBERTA		ALBERTA Cont'd.		BR. COL. Cont'd.		BR. COL. Cont'd.		MANITOBA Cont'd.	
Acme	181	Lille	303	Comap ix	275	Trail	1,460	P erson	230
Airdrie	164	Lloydminster	222	Corbin	450	Trout Lake	325	Pilot Mound	457
Alix	267	Macleod	1,844	Cranbrook	3,090	Vancouver	100,401	Plumas	255
Athabaska Landing	227	Magrath	995	Creston	300	Vernon	2,671	Plum Coulee	380
Banff	937	Manville	169	Cumberland	1,237	VICTORIA	31,660	Portage la Prairie	5,892
Bankhead	694	Medicine Hat Est.	17,000	Duncans Station	600	Wardner	220	Rapid City	580
Barnwell	225	Millet	162	Earls Road	300	Wellington	370	Rathwell	230
Barons	75	Morinville	385	Eholt	325	Ymir	600	Reston	416
Bassano	540	Munson	200	Enderby	835			Rivers	950
Bawlf	270	Nanton	571	Erie	220	MANITOBA		Roblin	350
Bellevue	463	North Edmonton	404	Esquimalt	4,001			Roland	433
Bickerdike	150	North Red Deer	304	Fairview	330	Alexander	300	Rosenfeld	225
Blackfalds	150	Ogden	530	Ferguson	235	Altona	450	Russell	562
Blairmore	1,137	Okotoks	516	Fernie	3,146	Arden	225	St. Boniface	7,483
Bowden	178	Olds	917	Fort Steele	276	Austin	260	Ste. Anne des Chenes	325
Bow Island	307	Passburg	305	Go.den	932	Baldur	415	St. George	200
Brooks	486	Pincher	116	Grand Forks	1,577	Barrows	245	St. Jean Baptiste	1,174
Bruederheim	132	Pincher Creek	1 027	Greenwood	779	Beausejour	847	St. Laurent	581
Burdette	230	Ponoka	642	Hazelton	550	Belmont	350	St Norbert	1,448
Calgary Est.	84,000	Provost	329	Hedley	320	Benito	225	St. Pierre Jolys	473
Camrose	1,586	Queenstown	666	Hosmer	2,019	Binscarth	260	Selkirk	2,977
Canmore	754	Raymond	1,465	Kamloops	3,772	Birtle	437	Shoal Lake	591
Cardiff	246	Redcliffe	220	Kaslo	722	Boissevain	918	Somerset	275
Cardston	1,207	Red Deer	2 118	Kelowna	1,663	Brandon Est.	17,500	Souris	1,854
Carmangay	286	Riviere Qui Barre	190	Kitchener	235	Carberry	878	Stonewall	1,005
Carstairs	270	St. Albert	614	Kyuquot	350	Carman	1,271	Stony Mountain	200
Castor	1,659	Sedgewick	331	Ladner	800	Cartwright	300	Strathclair	230
Cayley	126	Stafford	985	Ladysmith	3 295	Crystal City	535	Swan Lake	250
Claresholm	809	Stavely	245	Langley Fort	250	Cypress River	305	Swan River	574
Coalhurst	450	Stettler	1,444	Langley Prairie	320	Dauphin	2,815	Teulon	200
Cochrane	395	Stirling	514	Lillooet	300	Deloraine	808	Transcona	300
Coleman	1,557	Stony Plain	505	Lulu Island	300	Dominion City	225	Treherne	600
Coronation	1,200	Strathcona	5,579	Lytton	200	Dunrea	200	Tyndall	235
Cowley	142	Strathmore	531	Marysville	300	Elgin	365	Virden	1,550
Crossfield	262	Strome	192	Merritt	703	Elkhorn	574	Waskada	350
Daysland	349	Taber	1,400	Michel	850	Em Creek	265	Wawanesa	375
Diamond City	510	Tofield	586	Midway	250	Emerson	1,043	Winkler	458
Didsbury	726	Trochu	353	Mission City	500	Garson	220	WINNIPEG Est.	225,000
EDMONTON Est	68,500	Vegreville	1,029	Moyie	560	Gilbert Plains	542	Winnipeg Beach	245
Edson	497	Vermilion	625	Nakusp	347	Gimli	496	Winnipegosis	518
Elm Park	140	Viking	153	Nanaimo	8,168	Gladstone	782	York Factory	291
Entwistle	140	Wainwright	788	Nelson	4,476	Glenboro	560		
Erskine	131	Wa sh	200	New Denver	300	Grandview	637	NEW BRUNSWICK	
Exshaw	250	Warner	321	New Michel	900	Gretna	519		
Fitzhugh	225	West Edmonton	181	New Westminister	13,199	Griswold	325	Albert	350
Ft. Saskatchewan	782	Wetaskiwin	2,411	No. Vancouver	8,196	Hamiota	565	Albert Mines	200
Frank	806			Peachland	300	Hartney	623	Alma	250
Gadsby	213	BR. COLUMBIA		Penticton	750	Holland	361	Andover	289
Gleichen	583			Phoenix	662	Inkster	225	Apohaqui	300
Granum	250	Abbotsford	300	Pilot Bay	200	Killarney	1,010	Armstrongs Brook	250
Grassy Lake	247	Agassiz	330	Point Grey	4,320	La Riviere	225	Aroostook Junction	500
Grouard	447	Ainsworth	320	Port Alberni	700	Lauder	225	Back Bay	200
Hardieville	330	Alberni	891	Port Essington	350	Le Pas	265	Baie Verte	300
Hardisty	351	Anaconda	350	Port Hammond	300	Letellier	284	Baillie	600
High River	1,182	Armstrong	810	Port Haney	230	Mac Gregor	550	Balmoral	600
Hillcrest Mines	481	Arrowhead	560	Port Moody	550	Manitou	639	Barachois	300
Hill Spring	275	Ashcroft	535	Prince Rupert	4,184	Melita	690	Barnaby River	200
Holden	111	Atlin	325	Princeton	400	Miami	375	Barnesville	300
Innisfail	601	Barkerville	320	Quatsino	200	Miniota	325	Bass River	300
Irricana	400	Barnet	300	Quatsino Sound	200	Minnedosa	1,483	Bath	500
Irvine	372	Beaconsfield	300	Revelstoke	3,017	Morden	1,130	Bathurst	960
Killam	197	Beaver Lake	300	Rossland	2,826	Morris	598	Bay du Vin	300
Kimball	265	Brechin	250	Salmon Arm	400	Napinka	326	Beaver Harbor	270
Lacombe	1,029	Camborne	300	Sechelt	400	Neepawa	1,864	Belledune	400
Lamont	192	Central Park	500	Slocan	189	Nelson House	468	Belledune River	200
Langdon	150	Chemainus	550	So. Vancouver	16,126	Newdale	225	Benton	200
Lavoy	127	Chilliwack	1,657	Steveston	1,100	Ninga	325	Berrys Mills	500
Leduc	523	Clayoquot	300	Stewart	800	Norway House	1,150	Berwick	200
Lethbridge Est.	11,000	Cloverdale	220	Summerland	835	Oak Lake	449	Black River	300
Lignite	330	Cobble Hill	285	Telegraph Creek	250	Oak River	225		

N. B. Cont'd.	
Blacks Harbor	300
Blackville	450
Blissfield	250
Blissville	300
Bloomfield	400
Bloomfield, Kings	200
Boisetown	250
Bonney River	200
Botsford Portage	250
Bristol	300
Buctouche	500
Butternut Ridge	500
Calhoun	200
Cambridge	200
Campbellton	3,817
Campo Bello	400
Canterbury Station	250
Cape Bald	300
Caraquet	2,800
Centreville	600
Chatham	4,666
Chipman	350
Clair	200
Clifton	200
Coates Mill	200
Cocagne	900
Coldstream	300
Coles Island	300
Collina	350
Cork	350
Cormierville	500
Corn Hill	300
Coverdale	250
Dalhousie	1,650
Dalhousie Juuction	200
Dawson Settlement	200
Debec	200
Deer Island	1,500
Derby	200
De Wolfe Corner	200
Doaktown	400
Dorchester	1,080
Douglas	200
Douglass Harbor	200
Douglastown	500
Dupeys Corner	400
East Florenceville	201
Edmundston	1,821
Eel River Crossing	400
Elgin	250
Escuminac	330
Fairville	2,000
Five Fingers	500
Florenceville	350
Foxcreek	500
Fredericton	7,208
Fredericton Junction	350
Gagetown	233
Gardners Creek	200
Gibson	800
Glassville	200
Grand Anse	700
Grand Falls	1,280
Grand Manan	3,000
Great Shemogue	300
Green River Station	200
Hammond Vale	200
Hampstead	250
Hampton	554
Harcourt	400
Hartland	844
Harvey	1,800
Harvey Station	200
Head of Millstream	600
Hillsborough	911
Hopewell Cape	300
Hopewell Hill	200
Inkerman	500
Irishtown	200

N. B. Cont'd.	
Jacquet River	400
Jolicure	250
Kingston	500
Kirkland	200
Kouchibouguac	600
Lameque	375
Lepreau	300
L'Etete	200
Lewisville	350
Little Shippegan	250
Loggieville	800
Lower Caraquet	1,500
Lower Newcastle	250
Lower Prince William	400
Lower Southhampton	200
Lower Woodstock	250
McAdam Junction	1,000
McLeods Mills	250
Markhamville	300
Marysville	1,837
Mascarene	300
Mechanics Settlement	250
Melrose	200
Memramcook	300
Middle Southampton	600
Milford	600
Millerton	400
Millidgeville	300
Millstream	400
Milltown	1,804
Millville	300
Miscou Harbour	250
Moncton	11,345
Moores Mills	300
Mt. Carmel	200
Musquash	250
Nashwaaksis	225
Nelson	200
Newcastle	2,945
New Denmark	500
New Jerusalem	250
New Mills	200
North Esk	500
Norton	500
Notre Dame	400
Oak Bay	150
Oak Point	200
Oromocto	250
Pelletiers Mills	200
Pennfield Centre	600
Penobsquis	300
Perth	200
PetersvilleChurch	200
Petitcodiac	750
Petit Rocher	250
Point de Bute	250
Port Elgin	800
Prince William	200
Quaco	900
Randolph	300
Red Rapids	200
Renous River	200
Rexton	600
Richibucto	871
Richibucto Village	300
Richmond Corner	275
River Charlo	350
Riverside	250
Robichaud	360
Rogersville	1,000
Rolling Dam	500
Rothesay	300
Round Hill	300
Rusagornis	200
Sackville	2,039
St. Andrews	987

N. B. Cont'd.	
St. Anthony	200
Ste. Croix	300
St. George	988
St. Jacques	200
St. John	42,511
St. Joseph	400
St. Josephs	200
St. Leonards	276
St. Louis	400
St. Martins	1,500
St. Marys Ferry	900
St. Paul	600
St. Stephen	2,836
Salisbury	300
Scoudouc	200
Second Falls	200
Shediac	1,442
Sheffield	350
Shippegan	500
Southampton	300
Springfield, Kings	300
Springfield, York	300
Springhill	250
Stonehaven	300
Sussex	1,906
Sussex Corner	300
Tabusintac	600
Tracadie	1,500
Tracey Station	250
Upham	200
UpperDorchester	200
Upper Gagetown	200
Upper Sackville	250
Village St. Jean	250
Waterford	1,450
Welsford	200
Westfield Beach	200
Whites Cove	200
Wickham	250
Windsor	200
Woodstock	3,856
Youngs Cove	300

NOVA SCOTIA

Advocate Harbor	850
Amherst	8,973
Annapolis Royal	1,019
Antigonish	1,787
Apple River	400
Arcadia	300
Arichat	800
Arisaig	200
Aspen	400
Atwoods Brook	200
Auburn	200
Avonport	220
Aylesford	350
Baccaro	250
Baddeck	1,650
Baileys Brook	250
Baker Settlement	200
Balmoral Mills	250
Barneys River	400
Barneys River Station	200
Barrington	700
Barrington Passage	500
Barss Corners	400
Barton	250
Bass River	300
Baxters Harbor	200
Bayfield	250
Bay St. Lawrence	400
Bear Point	200
Bear River	1,475
Beauly	300
Bedford	600
Belle Cote	250

NOVA SCOTIA Cont'd.	
Belle Marche	200
Belleville	300
Belliveau Cove	300
Belmont	300
Berwick	1,000
Big Bras d'Or	200
Big Tracadie	250
Billtown	200
Blandford	200
Blockhouse	200
Blue Mountain	300
Blue Rock	200
Boylston	300
Bridgeport	1,200
Bridgetown	996
Bridgeville	200
Bridgewater	2,775
Brighton	300
Broad Cove Chapel	300
Broad Cove Marsh	200
Brookfield	400
Brooklyn	300
Brook Village	250
Brookville	300
Brule	400
Burnside	250
Caledonia	300
Caledonia, Queens	500
Cannes	200
Canning	1,500
Canso	1,617
Cape Augnet	300
Cape Negro	250
Cape North	350
Cape Sable Island	200
Catalone	200
Central New Annan	300
Centre Burlington	350
Charlos Cove	200
Chaswood	200
Chelsea	300
Chester	900
Chester Basin	300
Cheverie	200
Chignecto	200
Christmas Island	300
Church Point	250
Clarkes Harbor	1,000
Clementsport	300
Clementsvale	250
Cleveland	200
Clyde River	300
Collingwood Corner	300
Comeauville	400
Conns Mills	200
Conquerall Banks	275
Dalhousie East	250
Dalhousie West	250
Dartmouth	5,058
Deep Brook	400
Denmark	200
Denver	200
Descouse	300
Digby	1,247
Diligent River	300
Doctors Cove	200
Dominion	2,589
Dominion No. 6	200
Dunvegan	200
Earltown	300
East Bay	250
E. Chezzetcook	600
Eastern Harbor	1,000
Eastern Passage	250
E. Port Medway	200

NOVA SCOTIA Cont'd.	
E. Pubnico	600
E. River	200
Eatonville	250
Economy	350
Ecum Secum	250
Eel Brook	200
Elmsdale	400
Enfield	250
English Town	200
Fairview Station	250
Falmouth Station	200
First South	250
Five Islands	625
Five Mile River	200
Fourchu	220
Fox River	250
Frankville	200
Freeport	500
French Village	200
Friars Head	300
Gabardus	400
Gabarouse	1,750
Gabarouse Lake	200
Gays River	300
Georgeville	200
Gilbert Cove	225
Gillies Point	200
Glace Bay	16,562
Glencoe	650
Glenholme	400
Goldboro	500
Grand Desert	530
Grand Etang	400
Grand Mira So	300
Grand Narrows	250
Grand Pre	250
Granville Centre	300
Granville Ferry	320
Great Village	800
Greenfield	200
Green Harbor	300
Green Hill	200
Grosses Coques	500
Guysborough	1,000
Guysborough, Intervale	300
Halifax	46,619
Hammonds Plains	300
Hantsport	686
Harmony Mills	200
Havre Boucher	700
Hays River	200
Hazel Hill	450
Head of Jordan River	600
Head of St. Margarets Bay	300
Heatherton	200
Hebron	500
Herring Cove	325
Hopewell	300
Hortonville	425
Hubbards	450
Ingonish	400
Inverness	2,719
Irish Cove	300
Iron Mines	200
Isaacs Harbor	500
Jeddore Oyster Ponds	300
Joggin Mines	500
Jordan Branch	250
Judique	300
Kemptville	200
Kennetcook Corner	250
Kentville	2,304
Kingsbury	225
Kinsmans Corners	300

NOVA SCOTIA Cont'd.

La Have	200
La Have Island	200
Lake Vale	350
L'Ardoise	750
Larrys River	600
Lawrencetown	280
Lingan	200
Linwood	200
Liscomb	500
Little Bras d'Or	200
Little Brook	400
Little Dover	300
Little Lorraine	500
Little Narrows	300
Little River	350
Little River Cheticamp	500
Little River Musquodoboit	550
Liverpool	2,109
Lochaber	200
Loch Lomond	250
Lockeport	784
Loganville	250
Londonderry	1,500
Londerry Station	200
Long Point	250
Louisburg	1,006
Louisdale	200
Lower Argyle	825
Lower Barneys River	200
Lower East Pubnico	300
Lower Economy	200
Lower l'Ardoise	300
Lower Onslow	500
Lower Sackville	300
Lower Sandy Point	250
Lower Selmah	200
Lower Ship Harbor	250
Lower Stewiacke	600
Lower West Pubnico	250
Lower Wood Harbor	600
Lunenburg	2,681
Lyons Brook	200
McKinnons Harbor	300
Mabou	600
Maccan	250
Mahone Bay	800
Main-a-Dieu	300
Maitland	600
Maitland, Hants	600
Maplewood	200
Marble Mountain	300
Margaree Harbor	500
Margaretsville	300
Marie Joseph	500
Marion Bridge	250
Marriotts Cove	250
Martins River	200
Mass Town	250
Mavillette	200
Meaghers Grant	250
Melvern Square	400
Merigomish	400
Meteghan	1,000
Meteghan River	400
Meteghan Station	250
Middle Lahave Ferry	300
Middle Musquodoboit	1,000
Middleton	827
Milford Station	500
Mill Cove	200
Millsville	200
Mill Village	721
Milton	1,100
Minudie	600
Mira Ferry	350
Mira Gut	350
Mochelle	200
Moose River Gold Mines	400
Morristown	200
Mosers River	250
Mount Hanly	200
Mulgrave	700
Musquodoboit Harbor	500
Necum Teuch	400
Neils Harbor	300
New Aberdeen	600
New Albany	200
New Germany	1,500
New Glasgow	6,383
New Harbor	250
Newport	400
Newport Landing	500
New Ross	200
New Waterford	3,000
Nictaux Falls	800
Nine Mile River	300
Noel	300
No. Brookfield	200
No. E. Harbor	250
Northfield	250
No. River	300
No. Salem	200
No. Sydney	5,418
Osborne	200
Owls Head Harbor	200
Oxford	1,392
Paradise	350
Parrsboro	2,856
Petite de Grat Bridge	350
Petite Riviere Bridge	600
Pictou	3,179
Pleasant Bay	275
Pleasant Harbor	200
Pleasant River	250
Pleasant Valley	400
Point Cross	200
Portapique	200
Port Dufferin	600
Port Felix	200
Port George	200
Port Greville	450
Port Hastings	600
Port Hawkesbury	684
Port Hillford	500
Port Hood	1,078
Port Joli	200
Port La Tour	200
Port Lorne	300
Port Maitland	975
Port Malcolm	350
Port Medway	600
Port Morien	1,000
Portuguese Cove	600
Port Wade	200
Port Williams	550
Poulamond	200
Princeport	200
Prospect	700
Pubnico Head	500
Pugwash	700
Quinan	300
Rawdon	250
Reserve Mines	1,200
River Bourgeois	950
River Dennis	300
River Dennis Centre	300
River Hebert	400
River John	500
River Philip	200
Riverport	200
Riverside Corner	200
Rockingham Station	200
Rocklin	200
Rockville	200
Rose Bay	250
Round Hill	200
Sable River	200
St. Bernard	200
St. Peters	1,000
Salmon River	250
Salt Springs	400
Sambro	400
Sandford	250
Sandy Cove	400
Sandy Point	500
Saulnierville	400
Scotch Village	200
Scotts Bay	250
Seabright	300
Selma	250
Sheet Harbor	375
Shelburne	1,435
Sherbrooke	500
Shinimecas Bridge	250
Shubenacadie	1,475
Shunacadie	200
Sluice Point	250
Somerset	240
Sonora	300
South Alton	300
Southampton	225
South Bay	250
So. Farmington	250
So. Maitland	300
So. Ohio	300
Springfield	200
Springhaven	200
Spring Hill	5,713
Springville	350
Spry Bay	200
Stellarton	3,910
Stewartdale	350
Stewiacke	633
Summerville	300
Sunnybrae	200
Sydney	17,723
Sydney Mines	7,470
Sydney River	200
Tancook Island	700
Tangier	300
Tatamagouche	500
The Falls	300
Thompsons Station	250
Thorburn	500
Tidnish	300
Tiverton	250
Tomkinsville	200
Toney Mills	200
Torbay	300
Torbrook	300
Torbrook Mines	200
Trenton	1,749
Truro	6,107
Tusket	450
Two Rivers	200
Upper Kennetcook	200
Upper Middleboro	200
Upper Musquodoboit	300
Upper New Harbor	200
Upper Newport	200
Upper Port La Tour	300
Upper Rawdon	350
Upper Stewiacke	250
Victoria Beach	300
Victoria Mines	350
Walkerville	200
Wallace	400
Walton	600
Waterville	300
Waverley	600
Wedgeport	1,392
Wentworth Station	700
Wentzells Lake	200
West Bay	200
Westche ter	200
West New Annan	300
West Newdy Quoddy	250
Westport	600
West Pubnico	1,150
West River	200
West River Station	200
Westville	4,417
Weymouth	1,000
Weymouth North	500
White Rock Mills	200
Whycocomagh	400
Wilmot	200
Windsor	3,452
Windsor Junction	200
Wine Harbor	200
Wolfville	1,458
Yarmouth	6,600

ONTARIO

Aberdeen	275
Acton	1,720
Admaston	300
Agincourt	325
Ahmic Harbor	200
Ailsa Craig	568
Alexandria	2,323
Alfred	700
Algoma Mills	200
Allenford	375
Alliston	1,279
Alma	250
Almonte	2,452
Alton	675
Alvinston	806
Ameliasburg	275
Amherstburg	2,560
Amigari	150
Ancaster	400
Angus	275
Appin	200
Apple Hill	360
Appleton	280
Arden	900
Arkona	424
Arnprior	4,405
Arthur	1,102
Ashton	250
Athens	802
Atwood	500
Auburn	240
Aultsville	1,900
Aurora	1,901
Avening	220
Avonmore	470
Aylmer	2,102
Ayr	823
Ayton	500
Baden	900
Bailieboro	150
Ballinafad	180
Baltimore	300
Bancroft	625
Barrie	6,420
Barriefield	520
Barrys Bay	300
Bartonville	275
Barwick	200
Bath	347
Battersea	325
Bayfield	477
Baysville	235
Beachburg	500
Beachville	550
Beamsville	1,096
Bearbrook	200
Beaverton	1,015
Beeton	564
Belgrave	225
Belle River	520
Belleville	9,876
Belmont	620
Belmore	200
Belwood	350
Berkeley	220
Berlin	15,196
Berwick	230
Bethany	500
Billings Bridge	250
Biscotasing	500
Blackburn	218
Blair	220
Blandford	350
Blenheim	1,387
Blind River	2,558
Bloomfield	610
Bloomsburg	218
Bluevale	330
Blyth	704
Bobcaygeon	1,000
Bolton	712
Bondhead	500
Bonfield	484
Bookton	185
Boston	270
Bothwell	690
Bourget	560
Bowmanville	2,814
Bracebridge	2,776
Bradford	946
Braeside	600
Brampton	3,412
Brantford	23,132
Brechin	340
Breslau	225
Bridgeburg	1,770
Bridgenorth	220
Bridgeport	325
Brigden	650
Bright	480
Brighton	1,320
Britannia Bay	275
Brockville	9,374
Bronte	350
Brooklin	550
Brougham	300
Brownsville	425
Brucefield	240
Bruce Mines	689
Brussels	902
Burford	850
Burgessville	325
Burks Falls	976
Burlington	1,831
Burritts Rapids	200
Byng Inlet	500
Cache Bay	889
Cainsville	375
Caintown	190
Calabogie	400
Caledon	210
Caledon East	315
Caledonia	952
Callender	700
Camden East	400

ONTARIO Cont'd.		ONTARIO Cont'd.		ONTARIO Cont'd.		ONTARIO Cont'd.		ONTARIO Cont'd.	
Camlachie	200	Curran	325	Fort Frances	1,611	Islington	215	Martintown	400
Campbellford	3,051	Cutler	400	Fort William	16,499	Jarvis	510	Massey	864
Campbellville	260	Dashwood	450	Fournier	325	Jerseyville	260	Matheson	400
Cannamore	230	Deer Park	950	Foxboro	335	Jordan Station	190	Mattawa	1,524
Cannifton	275	Delaware	340	Frankford	720	Kakabeka Falls	200	Maxville	759
Cannington	948	Delhi	825	Frankville	230	Kearney	812	Meadowvale	220
Cape Croker	500	Delta	520	Freelton	200	Keene	430	Meaford	2,811
Cardinal	1,111	Denbigh	200	Fullarton	180	Keewatin	1,242	Melbourne	350
Cargill	450	Depot Harbor	657	Galt	10,299	Kelvin	230	Merlin	340
Carleton Place	3,621	Deseronto	2,013	Gananoque	3,804	Kemptville	1,192	Merrickville	993
Carlisle	200	Dickinsons Landing	275	Garden Hill	200	Kenmore	220	Merritton	1,670
Carp	300	Dominionville	200	Garden Island	150	Kenora	6,158	Metcalfe	435
Casselman	956	Donald	350	Garden River	500	Kerwood	270	Micaville	150
Castleton	400	Doon	400	Garson Mine	300	Killaloe	435	Micksburg	200
Cataraqui	275	Dorchester Station	540	Georgetown	1,583	Killaloe Station	450	Middlemiss	135
Cavan	215	Dorion	200	Glammis	230	Killarney	200	Middleport	210
Cayuga	736	Douglas	500	Glen Allan	280	Kinburn	215	Middleville	215
Cedar Dale	200	Drayton	706	Glencoe	841	Kincardine	1,956	Midland	4,663
Cedar Grove	200	Dresden	1,551	Glen Morris	175	King	480	Mildmay	1,050
Centralia	275	Drumbo	580	Glen Robertson	285	Kingston	18,874	Milford	265
Centreville	250	Dryden	715	Glen Williams	430	Kingston Mills	210	Millbank	420
Chantry	200	Duart	175	Goderich	4,522	Kingsville	1,427	Millbridge	230
Chapleau	1,500	Dublin	385	Goodwood	310	Kinmount	600	Mill Brook	793
Charlton	250	Dunchurch	300	Gore Bay	703	Kirkfield	325	Mille Roches	625
Chatham	10,770	Dundalk	687	Gorrie	580	Kirkton	200	Milton West	1,654
Chatsworth	357	Dundas	4,299	Gowganda	150	Kleinburg	370	Milverton	826
Chelmsford	550	Dundela	200	Grafton	435	Komoka	275	Mimico	1,373
Cheltenham	250	Dungannon	270	Grand Valley	775	Lakefield	1,397	Minden	200
Chepstow	220	Dunnville	2,861	Grand View	900	Lakeport	210	Missanabie	200
Cherry Valley	175	Dunvegan	220	Granton	440	Lambeth	300	Mitchell	1,766
Chesley	1,734	Durham	1,581	Gravenhurst	1,624	Lambton Mills	525	Mond	200
Chesterville	883	Dutton	836	Greenwood	200	Lanark	737	Monkton	370
Chippawa	707	Earlscourt	430	Grimsby	1,669	Lancaster	624	Moorefield	335
Christian Island	200	Eastons Corner	230	Guelph	15,175	Langton	225	Mooretown	260
Chute a Blondeau	350	E. Toronto	3,000	Haddo	150	Lansdowne	420	Moose Creek	415
Clandeboye	230	Eastview	3,169	Hagersville	1,106	Larder Lake	200	Morewood	300
Claremont	550	Echo Place	300	Haileybury	3,874	Latchford	428	Morpeth	270
Clarence Creek	300	Eganville	1,189	Haliburton	482	Laurentian View	450	Morrisburg	1,696
Clarksburg	740	Egmondville	740	Hamilton	81,969	Leamington	2,652	Morriston	320
Clarkstown	325	Elgin	325	Hampton	270	Lefaivre	240	Morton	265
Clifford	595	Elginburg	180	Hanover	2,342	Lefroy	230	Moulinette	320
Clinton	2,254	Elk Lake	1,000	Harbord	160	Lindsay	6,964	Mount Albert	530
Cobalt	5,638	Elmira	1,782	Harrisburg	150	Linwood	475	Mount Brydges	435
Cobden	762	Elmvale	950	Harriston	1,491	Lions Head	520	Mount Dennis	500
Coboconk	520	Elmwood	535	Harrow	450	Lisle	215	Mount Forest	1,839
Cobourg	5,074	Elora	1,197	Harrowsmith	430	Listowel	2,289	Mount Hope	220
Cochrane	1,715	Embro	477	Harwood	330	Little Britain	300	Mount Pleasant, Brant	450
Cockburn Island	275	Embrun	530	Hastings	883	Little Current	1,208	Mount Pleasant, Durham	240
Colborne	999	Emo	300	Havelock	1,436	Lombardy	280	Nairn Centre	450
Coldwater	649	Emsdale	250	Hawkesbury	4,400	Londesborough	240	Nanticoke	225
Colebrook	218	Englehart	670	Hawkestone	365	London	46,300	Napanee	2,807
Collingwood	7,090	Enterprise	460	Hawkesville	230	London Junction	320	Napier	270
Collins Bay	220	Erin	511	Hawthorne	150	Longford Mills	320	Navan	310
Comber	630	Erindale	210	Head Lake	700	L'Orignal	1,347	Neustadt	466
Conestogo	430	Ernestown Station	210	Helen Mine	300	Loring	500	Newboro	469
Connaught	270	Essex	1,353	Hensall	792	Lotus	215	Newburgh	465
Consecon	450	Ethel	200	Hepworth	309	Lucan	709	Newbury	377
Conway	150	Everett	175	Hespeler	2,368	Lucknow	967	Newcastle	655
Cookstown	625	Everton	170	Hickson	220	Lunenburg	225	New Dundee	340
Cooksville	340	Excelsior	350	Highgate	480	Lyn	540	New Hamburg	1,484
Copetown	230	Exeter	1,555	Highland Creek	220	Lynden	480	Newington	360
Copper Cliff	3,082	Fairfield East	180	Hillsburgh	520	Lyndhurst	275	New Liskeard	2,108
Corbetton	200	Falls View	215	Hillsdale	435	Lynedoch	230	New Lowell	270
Cordova Mines	200	Farrans Point	270	Hilton	250	McGregor	270	Newmarket	2,996
Cornwall	6,598	Fenelon Falls	1,053	Holland Landing	502	McMillans Corners	330	Newton	230
Corunna	230	Fergus	1,534	Holstein	400	Madoc	1,058	Newton Brook	280
Cottam	200	Finch	411	Hornby	175	Magnetawan	300	New Toronto	350
Courtland	320	Fingal	360	Hornings Mills	365	Maitland	210	Niagara on the Lake	1,318
Courtright	375	Fitzroy Harbor	270	Humber Bay	370	Mallorytown	440	Niagara Falls	9,248
Credit Forks	240	Flesherton	500	Humberstone	450	Malton	315	Nilestown	200
Crediton	450	Fletcher	170	Huntley	310	Malvern	220	Nipigon	500
Creemore	643	Floradale	230	Huntsville	2,358	Manchester	120	Nobleton	215
Creighton	250	Florence	360	Ilderton	225	Manilla	270	Norham	200
Crysler	550	Fonthill	300	Ingersoll	4,763	Manitowaning	450	Norman	300
Culloden	215	Fordwich	600	Inglewood	360	Manotick	465	North Augusta	530
Cumberland	330	Forest	1,445	Inkerman	320	Maple	450	North Bay	7,737
Cummings Bridge	1,700	Foresters Falls	250	Innerkip	330	Markdale	925	North Cobalt	200
Cundles	200	Formosa	400	Innisville	200	Markham	909		
		Fort Erie	1,146	Inwood	380	Marlbank	630		
				Iroquois	849	Marmora	866		

ONTARIO Cont'd.		ONTARIO Cont'd.		ONTARIO Cont'd.		ONTARIO Cont'd.		P. E. I. Cont'd.	
North Gower	320	Rainy River	1,578	Springford	300	Wallaceburg	3,438	Hunter River	250
North Lancaster	275	Rankin	200	Spruce Dale	250	Wallacetown	300	Kensington	500
North Port	200	Renfrew	3,846	Stamford	310	Walsingham Centre	350	Mill River	200
North Toronto	5,362	Richards Landing	300	Staples	300	Wardsville	240	Montague	1,100
Norval	375	Richmond	428	Stayner	1,039	Warkworth	700	Montrose	200
Norwich	1,112	Richmond Hill	652	Steelton	3,936	Warren	500	Mount Stewart	300
Norwood	811	Ridgetown	1,954	Stella	200	Washago	200	Murray Harbor	200
Nottawa	260	Ridgeway	870	Stevensville	350	Waterdown	756	O'Leary Station	300
Novar	350	Ripley	700	Stewart Town	900	Waterford	1,083	Orwell	250
Oakland	200	Roblin	160	Stirling	848	Waterloo	4,360	Pinette	400
Oakville	2,372	Rockland	3,397	Stittville	250	Watford	1,092	Pisquid	230
Oakwood	280	Rockport	310	Stony Creek	530	Waubaushene	800	St. Eleanors	200
Odessa	740	Rockton	100	Stony Point	370	Webbwood	657	St. Louis	200
Oil City	275	Rockwood	620	Stouffville	1,034	Welland	5,318	Souris	1,089
Oil Springs	646	Rodney	676	Straffordville	270	Wellandport	225	Stanley Bridge	350
Omemee	505	Rosemont	165	Stratford	12,946	Wellesley	650	Suffolk	200
Orangeville	2,340	Rosseau	250	Strathcona	370	Wellington	785	Summerside	2,678
Orillia	6,828	Rothsay	175	Strathroy	2,823	Wendover	220	Tignish	450
Orland	170	Routhier	250	Streetsville	543	Westboro	550	Tryon	250
Orleans	200	Russell	650	Stroud	200	W. Flamboro	325	Tyne Valley	200
Orono	830	St. Amour	200	Sturgeon Bay	200	W. Lorne	740	Valleyfield	200
Orwell	315	St. Andrews W	200	Sturgeon Falls	2,199	Westmeath	250	Victoria	400
Osceola	200	St. Anne de Prescott	300	Sudbury	4,150	Weston	1,875		
Oshawa	7,436	St. Catharines	12,484	Summerstown	200	Westport	803	QUEBEC	
Osnabruck Centre	420	St. Clements	300	Summerstown Station	260	W. Toronto	12,000		
OTTAWA	87,062	St. Davids	225	Sunderland	650	Wheatley	650	Abbotsford	1,000
Otterville	780	St. Eugene	400	Sundridge	420	Whitby	2,248	Abenakis Springs	200
Owen Sound	12,558	St. George	900	Sutton West	753	Whitechurch	225	Abercorn	250
Oxford Mills	450	St. Isidore de Prescott	550	Swansea	500	White River	250	Acton Vale	1,402
Paisley	830	St. Jacobs	520	Swastika	300	Whitevale	200	Adamsville	375
Pakenham	600	St. Marys	3,388	Sydenham	630	Whitney	800	Adstock	350
Palmerston	1,665	St. Onge	200	Tagona	350	Wiarton	2,266	Agnes	417
Paris	4,098	St. Paschal Baylon	250	Tamworth	850	Wicklow	350	Amqui	1,070
Park Hill	1,289	St. Thomas	14,054	Tara	551	Wikwemikong	400	Andreville	428
Parry Sound	3,429	St. Williams	215	Tavistock	981	Wilkesport	215	Ange Gardien	1,450
Pelee Island	620	Salem	470	Tecumseh	300	Williamsburgh	350	Ange Gardien de Rouville	400
Pembroke	5,626	Sand Point	350	Teeswater	854	Williamsford	275	Angers	450
Pendleton	225	Sandwich	2,302	Teeterville	200	Williamstown	640	Anjou	200
Penetanguishene	3,588	Sarnia	9,947	Thamesford	500	Wilton	200	Armagh	1,000
Perth	3,578	Sault Ste. Marie	10,984	Thamesville	807	Winchester	1,143	Arthabaska	1,458
Peterboro	18,360	Scarboro Junction	220	Thedford	559	Winchester Springs	360	Arthurville	300
Petrolia	3,518	Schomberg	400	Thessalon	1,945	Windham Centre	265	Arundel	250
Phelpston	220	Schreiber	600	Thornbury	793	Windsor	17,829	Asbestos	2,224
Phillipsville	330	Scotland	450	Thorndale	550	Wingham	2,238	Ascot Corner	770
Pickering	850	Seaforth	1,983	Thornhill	900	Winona	500	Athelstan	200
Picton	3,564	Sebringville	535	Thornloe	300	Wolfe Island	550	Avignon	1,000
Plainfield	225	Seeleys Bay	230	Thornton	250	Wolverton	200	Ayers Cliff	316
Plantagenet	475	Selby	200	Thorold	2,273	Woodbridge	607	Aylmer	3,109
Plattsville	650	Selkirk	350	Tilbury, Essex	406	Woodstock	9,320	Aylwin	200
Plevna	205	Severn Bridge	275	Tilbury, Kent	1,368	Woodville	394	Bagotville	1,011
Point Anne	230	Shakespeare	400	Tilsonburg	2,758	Wooler	325	Ba e St. Paul	1,857
Point Edward	874	Shallow Lake	509	Tiverton	340	Worthington	200	Baillargeon	350
Pontypool	370	Shannonville	350	Todmorden	400	Wroxeter	366	Barachois de Malbaie	1,000
Port Arthur	11,220	Sharbo Lake	430	Toledo	450	Wychwood	700	Barnston	200
Port Burwell	750	Sharpton	200	Tomstown	200	Wyebridge	275	Bas du Sault	250
Port Carling	378	Shedden	300	TORONTO	376,538	Wyoming	569	Batiscan	1,100
Port Colborne	1,624	Shelburne	1,113	Tottenham	517	Yarker	475	Beaconsfield	375
Port Credit	575	Sherkston	225	Trenton	3,988	York	375	Beauce Junction	300
Port Dalhousie	1,152	Simcoe	3,227	Trout Creek	400	Zurich	700	Beauceville, E	1,677
Port Dover	1,138	Singhampton	200	Tweed	1,368			Beauceville, W	500
Port Elgin	1,235	Smithfield	225	Uffington	100	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND		Beauharnois	2,015
Port Elmsley	210	Smiths Falls	6,370	Union	250			Beaulac	431
Port Hope	5,092	Smithville	650	Unionville	470			Beaulieu	200
Port Lambton	320	Sombra	500	Uxbridge	1,433	Abrams Village	350	Beaumont	350
Portland	350	Southampton	1,685	Vanessa	220	Alberton	700	Beauport	3,000
Port McNicoll	430	So. Gower	80	Vankleek Hill	1,577	Bedeque	300	Beaupre	500
Port Perry	1,148	So. Indian	275	Vars	375	Belfast	300	Beaurivage	300
Port Robinson	520	So. Mountain	420	Verner	500	Breadalbane	200	Becancour	311
Port Rowan	721	So. River	593	Vernon	225	Caledonia	200	Bedford	1,432
Portsmouth	1,786	So. Woodslee	350	Verona	270	Cape Traverse	250	Beebe	808
Port Stanley	891	Spanish Mills	200	Victoria Harbor	1,616	Cardigan	250	Beebe Junction	200
Powassan	644	Spanish River	200	Victoria Mines	300	Carleton	200	Belisles Mills	250
Prescott	2,801	Sparta	425	Victoria Road	260	Cavendish	200	Belle Riviere	400
Preston	3,883	Spencerville	500	Vienna	332	CHARLOTTE-TOWN	11,203	Beloeil	1,501
Priceville	320	Spragge	400	Vineland	230	Coleman	300	Beloeil Station	800
Prince Albert	250	Springbrook	225	Vittoria	500	Crapaud	400	Beranger	200
Princeton	450	Springfield	454	Waldemar	175	Ellerslie	300	Bergerville	300
Quadville	250	Stamford	310	Wales	250	Flat River	250	Bernier	628
Queensville	210	Staples	300	Walkerton	2,601	Georgetown	1,010		
Rainham Centre	200	Stayner	1,039	Walkerville	3,302				

QUEBEC Cont'd.		QUEBEC Cont'd.		QUEBEC Cont'd.		QUEBEC Cont'd.		QUEBEC Cont'd.	
Bersimis	700	Clarenceville	450	Grande Baie	1,300	Laprairie	2,388	Montmorency	1,717
Berthier	1,335	Coaticook	3,165	Grande Freniere	200	La Presentation	600	Montpellier	200
Berthi r (en bas)	500	Coleraine Station	350	Grandes Piles	500	Larochelle	391	Montreal	470,480
Berthier Junction	225	Como	898	Grand Ligne	200	L'Assomption	1,747	Montreal So	790
Bic	2,500	Compton	382	Grand Mere	4,783	La Tuque	2,934	Montreal W	703
Bienville	1,004	Cont ecoeur	624	Grand Metis	250	Laurentides	1,128	Mont Rolland	500
Bishops Crossing	600	Cookshire	996	Grand Pabos	600	Laurierville	399	Mont St. Hilaire	475
Black Lake	2,645	Corner of the Beach	300	Grand River	500	Lauzon	3,978	Morin Heights	330
Blanche	200	Coteau du Lac	428	Grand Saint Esprit	200	Laval	323	Moulin Charette	220
Boileau	500	Coteau Landing	385	Grand Vallee	325	Lavaltrie	500	Mount Carmel	1,075
Bolduc	750	Coteau Station	643	Greenfield Park	200	L'Avenir	750	Mount Johnson	450
Bolton Centre	200	Cote St. Luc	303	Green River	200	La Visitation	250	Mt. Royal Vale	400
Bonaventure River	1,200	Cote St. Michel	500	Grenville	1,383	Lawrenceville	226	Murray Bay	1,449
Bord a Plouffe	200	Cote St. Vincent	150	Grondines	1,100	Leclercville	530	Namur	300
Bordeaux	994	Courcelles	900	Hatley	498	Leeds Village	200	Napierville	691
Boucherville	1,097	Cowansville	881	Hebertville	2,800	Lennoxville	1,211	Neuville	800
Bouchette	350	Cross Point	700	Helena	200	L'Epiphanie	1,400	Newbois	200
Breakeyville	700	Cushing	280	Hemmingford	313	Les Eboulements	2,000	New Carlisle	1,000
Bridgeville	200	Dalhousie Station	400	Henryville	1,000	Les Ecureuils	400	New Liverpool	200
Brigham	300	Dalibaire	1,500	Hebertville	655	Les Escoumains	800	Newport	850
Broadlands	200	Danville	1,331	Howick	450	Levis	7,452	New Richmond Station	400
Brome	548	Daveluyville	294	Hubei deau	350	Liniere	600	New Rockland	176
Bromptonville	1,239	Deschaillons	1,161	Hudson	650	L'Islet	2,000	Nicolet	2,593
Brookdale	600	Deschambault	1,200	Hull	18,222	Little Cascapedia	400	Nominingue	548
Broughton Station	250	Deschenes Mills	300	Hunterstown	600	Little Metis	500	No. Clarendon	200
Brownsburgh	525	Dewittville	200	Huntingdon	1,265	Little Metis Station	300	No. Ham	400
Bryson	477	D'Israeli	1,606	Huntingville	250	Little Pabos	400	No. Hatley	500
Buckingham	3,854	Dixville	404	Huron	368	Little River E	200	No. Nation Mills	200
Buckland	500	Dorion	631	Iberville	1,905	Little River W	250	No. Onslow	1,200
Bury	600	Dorval	1,005	Ile aux Noix	400	Longueuil	3,972	No. Stanbridge	250
Cabano	400	Douglastown	1,100	Inverness	194	Lorette	1,588	No. Stukely	400
Cacouna	500	Douville	250	Island Brook	200	Lorne	200	No. Wakefield	250
Calumet	650	Drummondville	1,725	Isle aux Coudres	600	Lorraineville	300	Notre Dame de Graces W	5,217
Calumet Island	400	Dunham	296	Isle aux Grues	400	Lotbiniere	850	Notre Dame de Rimouski	400
Campbells Bay	447	Dunkin	200	Isle Bizard	200	Louiseville	1,675	Notre-Dame de La Salette	200
Canrobert	229	E. Angus	1,400	Isle Dupas	375	Lourdes	300	Notre-Dame de Bois	500
Cap a la Baleine	300	E. Broughton	850	Isle Verte	2,250	Lower Ireland	200	Notre Dame de Stanbridge	768
Cap Chatte	930	E. Clifton	250	Johnville	300	Lyster Station	350	Notre Dame du Lac	1,250
Cap des Rosier	500	E. Farnham	250	Joliette	6,346	Magdalen Islands	3,700	Notre Dame du Laus	300
Cape Cove	2,000	Eastman	607	Jonquiere	2,354	Magog	3,978	Notre Dame du Portage	400
Cape Despair	200	E. Templeton	500	Kamouraska	519	Maisonneuve	18,684	Notre Dame de Rosaire	200
Capelton	600	Eaton	150	Kazubazua Sta	250	Malbaie	1,449	Nouvelle	200
Caplin River	475	Echo Vale	200	Kelso	200	Manche d'Epee	200	Noyan	200
Cap Magdeleine	1,750	Egypte	200	Kiamika	160	Mandville	400	O'Donnells Siding	900
Cap Rouge	600	Emileville	200	Kildare	800	Maniwaki	1,461	Oka	584
Cap St. Ignace	2,650	Escuminac	200	Kingsbury	263	Manseau	400	Ormstown	782
Cap St. Martin	250	Eustis	300	Kingsey Falls	300	Mansonville	420	Otter Lake	200
Cap Sante	700	Fabre	200	Knowlton	865	Maple Grove	250	Outremont	4,820
Capucins	350	Farnham	3,560	La Baie	1,500	Marbleton	681	Papineauville	1,015
Cariboo Islands	200	Farrelton	300	La Baie Shawenegan	1,024	Maria	4,000	Paquette	350
Carillon	188	Fassett	800	Labelle	826	Maria Capes	600	Pare	200
Carleton	1,500	Father Point	250	Lacadie	1,500	Maria E	200	Parisville	400
Cartierville	905	Ferme Neuve	280	Lac a la Tortue	350	Marieville	1,587	Paspebiac	1,500
Cascades Point	200	Ferntville	200	Lac au Saumon	1,171	Martinville	404	Pentacost River	320
Caughnawaga	2,000	Fitch Bay	500	Lac aux Sables	400	Mascouche	650	Perce	1,500
Causapscal	1,000	Fort Coulonge	811	Lac Bellemarre	300	Mascouche Rapids	200	Perkins	350
Cazaville	250	Foster	200	La Chapelle	200	Masham Mills	400	Petit Bois	300
Cedars	500	Fox River	1,000	Lachenaie	650	Maskinonge	775	Petite Mascouche	200
Chambly Basin	900	Frampton	400	La Chevrotiere	250	Massawippi	200	Petite Matane	450
Chambly Canton	857	Franklin Centre	280	Lachine	10,699	Masson	1,034	Petit Metis	285
Champlain	1,400	Fraserville	6,733	Lachute	2,407	Massueville	776	Phillipsburg E	347
Chapeau	277	Frelighsburg	282	Lachute Mills	850	Mastai	200	Piapolis	536
Charette	220	Frost Village	225	Lacolle	1,000	Matane	1,850	Piedmont	200
Charlemagne	776	Fulford	200	La Conception	200	Matapedia	600	Pierreville	1,363
Charlesbourg	2,000	Gagne	250	Lake Alymer	200	Mawcook	350	Peirreville Mills	250
Chartierville	800	Garthby	300	Lake Etchemin	400	Melbourne	314	Pigeon Hill	260
Chateauguay	400	Gascon	500	Lakefield	200	Melocheville	250	Pike River	220
Chateauguay Basin	250	Gaspe	606	Lake Megantic	2,399	Milton E	200	Piopolis	250
Chateau Richer	1,350	Gaspe Bay So	400	Lambton	1,650	Mingan	250	Plaisance	300
Chaudiere Station	250	Gentilly	430	Landreville	200	Mistassini	750	Plesssisville	1,559
Chelsea	200	Georgeville	250	Langevin	1,000	Moisie	351		
Cheneville	505	Girard	250	L'Annonciation	622	Montcalm	500		
Chemin Gouin	200	Glen Murray	200	Lanoraie	600	Montebello	954		
Chesterville	263	Glen Sutton	200	L'Anse a Giles	300	Montfort	400		
Chicot	250	Gould	250	L'Anse au Beaufils	200	Mont Joli	2,141		
Chicoutimi	5,880	Gracefield	300	L'Anse au Foin	500	Mont Laurier	752		
Christieville	200	Granby	4,750	La Patrie	700	Mont Louis	300		
Clairvaux de Bagot	200	Grand Cascapedia	450	La Petite Riviere	200	Montmagny	2,617		
				La Plaine	200				

QUEBEC Cont'd.

Pointe a Calumet 250
Pointe au Pic 617
Pointe aux Trembles 1,167
Pointe Bleue 400
Pointe Claire 793
Pointe du Lac 875
Pointe Gatineau 1,751
Point Fortune 311
Pont Briand 250
Pont Chateau 425
Pont de Maskinonge 900
Pont Rouge 1,200
Pont Viau 500
Portage du Fort 365
Port Daniel Centre 800
Portneuf 1,450
Portneuf Station 200
Powers Court 220
Precieux Sang 525
QUEBEC 78,067
Quyon 806
Racine 200
Radnor Forges 350
Radstock 650
Rapide de l'Orignal 350
Rawdon 600
Restigouche 525
Richardville 300
Richelieu 332
Richmond 2,175
Rigaud 856
Rimouski 3,097
Ripon 1,000
River Beaudette 368
Riviere a Claude 250
Riviere a la Martre 200
Riviere a Pierre 850
Riviere aux Chiens 200
Riviere Bois Clair 1,275
Riviere Desert 500
Riviere des Prairies 350
Riviere du Loup 6,774
Riviere Gentilly 250
Riviere Ouelle 1,600
Riviere St. Jean 250
Riviere Trois Pistoles 500
Robertsonville 603
Roberval 1,737
Robitaille 400
Rochon 200
Rock Forest 200
Rock Island 861
Rougemont Station 300
Roxton Falls 873
Roxton Pond 500
Ruisseau le Blanc 325
Sabrevois 200
Sacre-Cœur de Jesus 996
Sacre-Cœur de Marie 300
St. Adelphe de Champlain 800
St. Adrien 200
St. Agapit 1,000
St. Aime 800
St. Alban 1,200
St. Alexandre, Iberville 1,000
St. Alexandre 1,760
St. Alexis de Montcalm 1,000
St. Alexis des Monts 1,150
St. Alphonse 930
St. Alphonse de Granby 500
St. Andre 1,300

QUEBEC Cont'd.

St. Andre Avelin 1,500
St. Andrews E 1,000
St. Anne de Beaupre 1,326
St. Anselme 2,000
St. Antoine 800
St. Antoine de Tilly 500
St. Antonin 400
St. Apollinaire 600
St. Armand Station 350
St. Arsene 500
St. Augustin, Portneuf 800
St. Augustin 300
St. Barnabe, N 2,100
St. Barnabe Sud 980
St. Barthelemi 1,000
St. Bazile 1,500
St. Bazile de Grand 500
St. Benjamin 300
St. Benoit 345
St. Benoit Labre 800
St. Bernard 500
St. Blaise 400
St. Bonaventure 900
St. Boniface de Shawinigan 500
St. Bruno, Chicoutimi 373
St. Bruno 725
St. Calixte de Kilkenny 300
St. Camille 500
St. Camille de Bellechasse 200
St. Canute 250
St. Casimir 2,000
St Celestin 1,200
St. Cesaire 941
St. Charles 800
St. Charles, St. Hyacinthe 650
St. Charles de Caplin 230
St. Christine 600
St. Chrysostome 600
St. Claude 220
St. Clet 475
St Come 500
St. Constant 500
St. Cunegonde 11,177
St. Cuthbert 1,000
St. Cuthbert Sta 275
St. Cyrille 711
St. Cyrille de Wendover 711
St. Damase. St. Hyacinthe 1,075
St. Damase 800
St. Damase des Aulnais 1,000
St. Damien de Brandon 300
St. Damien de Buckland 350
St. David d'Yamaska 800
St. Denis 200
St. Denis, St. Hyacinthe 733
St. Didace 600
St. Dominique de Bagot 450
St. Dominique Sta. 200
St. Donat 800
St. Donat de Montcalm 325
Ste. Adelaide de Pabos 600
Ste. Agathe de Lotbiniere 375

QUEBEC Cont'd.

Ste. Adele 300
Ste. Agathe des Monts 2,020
Ste. Agnes de Charlevoix 200
Ste. Anastasie 300
Ste. Angele 400
Ste. Angele de Laval 900
Ste. Angele de Monnoir 350
Ste. Anne de Beaupre 1,326
Ste. Anne de Bellevue 1,416
Ste. Anne de la Perade 1,200
Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere 1,000
Ste. Anne des Monts 1,300
Ste. Anne des Plaines 300
Ste. Beatrix 350
Ste. Brigide d'Iberville 230
Ste. Brigitte des Saults 250
Ste. Catherine 300
Ste. Cecile de Levrard 500
Ste. Cecile de Masham 200
Ste. Cecile de Whitton 250
Ste. Christine 200
Ste. Claire 800
Ste. Clothilde 375
Ste. Clothilde de Chateauguay 250
Ste. Croix 1,000
Ste. Dorothee 850
St. Edouard 300
Ste. Edwidge 200
St. Eleuthere 800
St. Elie 300
Ste. Elizabeth, Joliette 490
Ste. Emilie de l'Energie 500
Ste. Eulalie 250
Ste. Famille 200
Ste. Felicite 2,000
Ste. Flavie 1,000
Ste. Flavie Station 800
Ste. Flore 350
Ste. Genevieve 300
Ste. Genevieve de Batiscan 350
Ste. Gertrude 300
Ste. Helene, Bagot 250
Ste. Helene de Chester 200
Ste. Henedine 300
Ste. Julie 250
Ste. Julienne 300
Ste. Julie Station 350
Ste. Justine de Newton 500
St. Eleuthere 1,200
St. Elie 1,300
St. Eloi 1,300
Ste. Luce 700
Ste. Luce Station 500
Ste. Lucie de Doncaster 1,350
St. Elzear 300
St. Elzear de Laval 200
Ste. Madeleine 1,050

QUEBEC Cont'd.

Ste. Malachi 2,000
Ste. Marguerite, Dorchester 300
Ste. Marguerite 350
Ste. Marie 2,000
Ste. Marie de Blandford 450
Ste. Marthe 350
Ste. Martine 400
Ste. Melanie 300
St. Emile de Montcalm 275
St. Emile de Suffolk 300
Ste. Monique, Nicolet 600
Ste. Monique 250
Ste. Perpetue 350
Ste. Perpetue, L'Islet 1,175
Ste. Philomene 250
Ste. Philomene de Fortierville 300
St. Ephrem 509
St. Epiphane 1,200
Ste. Rosalie 250
Ste. Rose, Laval 1,480
Ste. Rose de Watford 350
Ste. Sabine de Bellechasse 300
Ste. Scholastique 757
Ste. Sophie 500
St. Esprit 1,000
Ste. Thecle 1,000
Ste. Theodosie 200
Ste. Therese 2,120
St. Etienne de Beauharnois 200
St. Etienne des Gres 300
St. Eugene 250
Ste. Ursule 800
St. Eustache 996
St. Evariste de Forsyth 200
St. Evariste Station 300
Ste. Victoire 350
St Fabien 1,000
St. Faustin 300
St. Felicien 700
St. Felix de Kingsey 500
St. Felix de Valois 1,200
St. Ferdinand 1,000
St. Flavien 300
St. Fortunat 230
St. Foy 250
St. Francois de Sales Sta 500
St. Francois d'Orleans 300
St. Francois du Lac 600
St. Francois Xavier de Brompton 200
St. Frederic 375
St. Gabriel de Brandon 1,602
St. Gedeon 1,000
St. George Beauce 1,410
St. George de Windsor 350
St. Germain de Grantham 800
St. Germain de Kamouraska 700
St. Gervais 300
St. Giles 300

QUEBEC Cont'd.

St. Gregoire 800
St. Guillaume 300
St. Guillaume d'Upton 905
St. Henri, Levis 700
St. Hermas 300
St. Hermenegilde 200
St. Hilaire 650
St. Hippolyte de Kilkenny 400
St. Hugues 470
St. Hyacinthe 9,797
St. Ignace de Loyola 250
St. Irenee 600
St. Isidore 250
St. Isidore, La Prairie 200
St. Jacques 1,500
St. Jacques le Mineur 200
St. Janvier 300
St. Jean 5,903
St. Jean Baptiste de Rouville 500
St. Jean de Matha 1,000
St. Jean d'Orleans 800
St. Jean l'Evangeliste 500
St. Jean Port Joli 1,000
St. Jerome, Chicoutimi 719
St. Jerome de Matane 2,056
St. Joachim de Montmorency 250
St. Johns 6,500
St. Joseph, Beauce 1,440
St. Joseph, Richelieu 1,416
St. Joseph d'Alma 600
St. Joseph de Sorel 400
St. Joseph du Lac 250
St. Jovite 1,200
St. Jude 600
St. Justin 350
St. Lambert 3,344
St. Laurent 1,860
St. Laurent d'Orleans 300
St. Lazare 350
St. Lazare de Vaudreuil 400
St. Leon 380
St. Leonard d'Aston 1,050
St. Liboire 550
St. Liguori 325
St. Louis de Bonsecours 230
St. Louis de Gonzague 700
St. Louis de Ha Ha 450
St. Luc 250
St. Ludger 400
St. Malachie 600
St. Malo 500
St. Marc 400
St. Marc des Carriers 800
St. Marcel, L'Islet 300
St. Marcel de Richelieu 250
St. Martin 450
St. Mathias 300
St. Mathieu 350
St. Maurice 400
St. Michel 800
St. Michel, Napierville 300
St. Michel de Rougemont 400

QUEBEC Cont'd.

St. Michel des Saints 200
St. Michel de Wentworth 375
St. Modiste 250
St. Moise 500
St. Narcisse 600
St. Nazaire, Bagot 400
St. Nazaire, Dor. 500
St. Nicholas 400
St. Norbert 275
St. Norbert, Berthier 375
St. Octave 1,300
St. Odilon 300
St. Omer 500
St. Onesime 250
St. Ours 622
St. Pacome 1,500
St. Pamphile 1,800
St. Paschal 1,500
St. Paul de Chester 650
St. Paul de la Croix 250
St. Paul d'Industrie 300
St. Paul du Buton 300
St. Paulin 800
St. Paul l'Hermite 400
St. Pauls Bay 1,857
St. Philemon 400
St. Philippe d'Argenteuil 375
St. Philippe de Laprairie 500
St. Philomene de Fortierville 1,600
St. Pie 768
St. Pie de Guire 200
St. Pierre aux Liens 2,201
St. Pierre Baptiste 300
St. Pierre les Becquets 600
St. Pierre Montmagny 300
St. Placide 575
St. Polycarpe 467
St. Polycarpe Jct. 200
St. Prosper 600
St. Prosper de Dorchester 250
St. Prudentienne 510
St. Raphael East 900
St. Raymond 1,653
St. Remi 1,021
St. Remi d'Amherst 1,000
St. Remi de Tingwick 250
St. Robert 350
St. Roch 900
St. Roch des Aulnais 850
St. Roch l'Achigan 900
St. Romain 250
St. Romuald 1,800
St. Rosaire 250
St. Samuel de Gayhurst 300
Saints Anges 320
St. Sauveur des Montagnes 300
St. Sebastien de Beauce 600
St. Sebastien 300
St. Severe 250
St. Severin de Beaurivage 500
St. Simeon 512
St. Simon 400

QUEBEC Cont'd.

St. Simon de Yamaska 500
St. Sixte 250
St. Stanislas de Champlain 600
St. Stanislas de Kostka 200
St. Sulpice 300
St. Sylvestre 3,000
St. Telesphore 250
St. Theodore d'Acton 250
St. Theodore de Chertsey 1,425
St. Theophile 250
St. Thomas de Joliette 250
St. Thuribe 300
St. Timothee 450
St. Tite 1,438
St. Tite des Caps 400
St. Ubalde 400
St. Urbain du Chateauguay 300
St. Valentin 300
St. Valere de Bulstrode 250
St. Valerien 300
St. Valier 400
St. Victor de Tring 900
St. Vincent de Paul 1,492
St. Wenceslas 400
St. Zacharie 300
St. Zephirin 500
Sandy Bay 500
Sandy Beach Centre 500
Saraguayville 275
Sault au Recollet 300
Sawyerville 432
Scotstown 933
Scott Junction 800
Seal Cove 100
Senneville 418
Seven Islands 800
Shawbridge 255
Shawenegan Falls 4,265
Shawville 745
Sherbrooke 16,405
Sherrington 450
Shigawake 500
Sillery Cove 300
Sorel 8,420
So. Durham 400
So. Ham 500
So. Stukely 360
Stanbridge E 600
Stanbridge Station 300
Standon 600
Stanfold 900
Stanstead 837
Stoke Centre 300
Stonefield 285
Sutton 986
Sweetsburg 305
Tadousac 611
Terrebonne 1,990
Thetford Mines 7,261
Three Rivers 13,691
Thurso 601
Tingwick 350
Tremblay 1,000
Trenholm 250
Trois Pistoles 3,000
Trois Saumons 400
Trout River 300
Upton 746
Valcourt 850
Valleyfield 9,449
Varennes 820
Vaudreuil 444

QUEBEC Cont'd.

Vaudreuil Station 300
Vercheres 725
Verdun 11,629
Victoriaville 3,028
Village des Aulnais 500
Village Richelieu 300
Ville Marie 850
Ville St. Pierre 800
Vincennes 500
Wakefield 350
Warden 250
Warwick 928
Waterloo 1,886
Waterville 1,054
Ways Mills 250
Weedon 850
Weedon Centre 836
Weedon Station 800
W. Broughton 500
W. Shefford 363
Wickham West 500
Windsor Mills 2,233
Woburn 350
Wolfstown 250
Wotton 600
Yamachiche 965
Yamaska 695
Yamaska East 750

SASKATCHEWAN

Aberdeen 240
Abernethy 273
Adanac 73
Alameda 282
Allan 139
Alsask 175
Antler 138
Arcola 794
Asquith 199
Assiniboia 1130
Avonlea 190
Balcarres 348
Balgonie 368
Battleford 1,335
Belle Plaine 82
Bengough 325
Bethune 135
Biggar 315
Big River 516
Birch Hills 145
Bladworth 164
Blaine Lake 120
Borden 96
Bradwell Station 118
Bredenbury 165
Briercrest 165
Broderick 130
Broadview 702
Brock 117
Brownlee 171
Buchanan 228
Bulyea 117
Cabri 350
Canora 435
Carievale 188
Carlyle 358
Carnduff 469
Caron 222
Churchbridge 90
Coblenz 93
Colgate 95
Colonsay 95
Craik 435
Craven 77
Creelman 100
Cupar 223
Dana 78
Davidson 389
Delisle 234

SASK. Cont'd.

Delmas 68
Disley 99
Drinkwater 203
Dubuc 161
Duck Lake 379
Dundurn 239
Earl Grey 154
Elbow 221
Elfros 103
Elstow 114
Esterhazy 258
Estevan 1,981
Expanse 250
Eyebrow 182
Fairlight 96
Fillmore 187
Fleming 270
Foam Lake 185
Forget 267
Fort Qu'Appelle 285
Forward 141
Francis 263
Frobisher 120
Gainsboro 247
Glenavon 130
Glen Erwen 168
Goodeve 71
Govan 390
Grayson 124
Grenfell 709
Griffin 109
Guernsey 175
Gull Lake 606
Hague 300
Halbrite 239
Hanley 381
Harris 106
Hawarden 126
Herbert 559
Heward 132
Howell 112
Hudson Bay Junction 215
Humboldt 859
Indian Head 1,285
Ituna 95
Jasmin 130
Kamsack 473
Keeler 74
Kelliher 220
Kenaston 185
Kennedy 164
Kerr Robert 320
Kindersley 456
Kinistino 166
Kipling 237
Kisbey 269
Kronau 102
Lampman 96
Laird 195
Landis 127
Lang 301
Langenburg 220
Langham 389
Lanigan 392
Lashburn 232
Lemberg 303
Leross 114
Leslie 126
Lipton 273
Lloydminster 441
Lockwood 101
Loreburn 135
Lumsden 695
Luseland 104
McTaggart 134
Macklin 322
Macoun 208
Maidstone 92
Manor 289
Maple Creek 936

SASK. Cont'd.

Maryfield 209
Maymont 121
Melfort 599
Melville 1,816
Midale 156
Milestone 436
Montmartre 201
Moosejaw Est. 30,000
Moosomin 1,143
Morse 290
Mortlach 219
Neudorf 326
Nokomis 374
No. Battleford Est. 5,500
No. Portal 176
Ogema 171
Outlook 685
Oxbow 630
Paynton 121
Pense 236
Perdue 155
Plenty 128
Preeceville 235
Prince Albert Est. 11,000
Qu'Appelle 851
Quill Lake 163
Radisson 305
Radville 233
Raymore 126
Redvers 200
REGINA Est. 40,000
Rocanville 266
Roche Percee 162
Rosetown 317
Rosthern 1,172
Rouleau 679
Saltcoats 432
Saskatoon Est. 28,000
Scott 420
Sedley 221
Semans 194
Sheho 107
Shell Brook 198
Smtaluta 391
Southey 157
Stockholm 100
Stoughton 311
Strassburg 811
Sutherland 421
Swift Current Est. 5,000
Tantallon 115
Theodore 193
Tisdale 250
Togo 111
Tompkins 90
Tugaske 204
Tuxford 151
Tyvan 184
Unity 149
Vanguard 300
Viceroy 325
Vonda 268
Wadena 255
Waldron 114
Wapella 485
Warman 149
Watrous 781
Watson 211
Wauchope 127
Wawota 200
Weyburn 2,210
Whitewood 447
Wilcox 262
Wilkie 537
Windthorst 203
Wolseley 961
Wynyard 515
Yellow Grass 45
Yorkton 2,306
Zealandia 264

UNITED STATES SHIPPING LAW

In a law, approved September 7, 1916, Congress established a United States Shipping Board, for the purpose of creating a naval auxiliary and naval reserve and a merchant marine, to meet the requirements of the commerce of the United States, with its Territories and possessions and with foreign countries. This Shipping Board shall regulate carriers by water, engaged in foreign and interstate commerce of the United States.

The board is composed of five commissioners, appointed by the President for two, three, four, five and six years respectively, from the date of their appointment. Their successors shall be appointed for a term of six years. Each member's salary is $7,500 per annum. The secretary receives $5,000.

Function

The board, with the approval of the President, is authorized to have constructed and equipped in American shipyards and navy yards or to purchase, lease, or charter, vessels suitable, as far as the commercial requirements of the marine trade of the United States may permit, for use as naval auxiliaries or Army transports, or for other naval or military purposes, and to make necessary repairs on and alterations of such vessels. Vessels engaged in foreign or domestic commerce or vessels under a flag of a foreign country at war shall not be taken.

The board may charter, lease or sell to any citizen of the United States, any vessel which they have acquired. This vessel may be registered as a vessel of the United States and entitled to the benefits and privileges appertaining thereto.

No vessel registered under the laws of the United States shall, in time of national emergency, be sold, leased, or chartered to any person not a citizen of the United States, or transferred to a foreign flag, without the approval of the board.

No vessel registered under the laws of the United States, or owned by any citizen, except one which the board is prohibited from purchasing, shall be sold to any person not a citizen of the United States or transferred to a foreign flag, unless first tendered to the board at the price, in good faith, offered by others. Whoever violates any provision of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not more than $5,000 or to imprisonment of not more than five years, or both.

If, in the judgment of the President, an emergency exists he may take possession of any vessel purchased, leased or chartered from the board without notice. The board may form, under the laws of the District of Columbia, one or more corporations for the purchase, construction, equipment, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of merchant vessels in the commerce of the United States. The total capital stock thereof shall not exceed $50,000,000. The board may subscribe to not less than a majority of the capital stock of any such corporation, and do all other things in regard thereto necessary to protect the interests of the United States and to carry out the purposes of this Act. The board, with the approval of the President, may sell any or all of the stock of the United States in such corporation, but at no time shall it be a minority stockholder therein. No corporation in which the United States is a stockholder shall engage in the operation of any vessel acquired, unless the board shall be unable, after a bona fide effort, to contract with any person a citizen of the United States for the purchase, lease, or charter of such vessel.

At the expiration of five years from the conclusion of the present European war, the operation of vessels on the part of any corporation in which the United States is then a stockholder, shall cease and the said corporation stand dissolved. The vessels and other property of any such corporation shall revert to the board. The board may sell, lease, or charter such vessels and shall dispose of the other property on the best available terms and, after payment of all debts and obligations, deposit the proceeds in the Treasury to its credit. All stock in such corporations owned by others, at the time of dissolution shall be taken over by the board at a fair and reasonable value and paid for, with funds to the credit of the board.

The board shall investigate the relative cost of building merchant vessels in the United States and in foreign countries, and the cost and advantages of operating in the foreign trade vessels under the United States registry and under foreign registry. It shall examine the rules under which vessels are constructed abroad and in the United States, and the methods of classifying and rating same, and it shall examine into the subject of marine insurance, and ascertain what steps may be necessary to develop an ample marine insurance system as an aid in the development of an American merchant marine. It shall examine the navigation laws of the United States and make such recommendations to Congress as it deems proper for the amendment and improvement of such laws, and for the development of the American merchant marine.

No common carrier by water, shall directly or indirectly—

1st. Return or allow any portion of the freight money by a carrier to any shipper as a consideration for the giving of all or any portion of his shipments to the same or any other carrier, or for any other purpose, the payment of which is deferred beyond the completion of the service for which it is paid, and is made only if, during both the period for which computed and the period of deferment, the shipper has complied with the terms of the rebate agreement or arrangement.

2d. Use either separately or in conjunction with any other carrier, a vessel, in a particular trade, for the purpose of preventing, or reducing competition by driving another carrier out of said trade.

3d. Retaliate against any shipper by refusing, or threatening to refuse, space accommodations when such are available, or resort to other discriminating or unfair methods, because such shipper has patronized any other carrier or has filed a complaint charging unfair treatment, or for any other reason.

4th. Make any unfair discriminatory contract with any shipper based on the volume of freight offered, or unfairly treat or unjustly discriminate against any shipper in the matter of (a) cargo space accommodations or other facilities, due regard being had for the proper loading of the vessel and the available tonnage; (b) the loading and landing of freight in proper condition; or (c) the adjustment and settlement of claims.

Any carrier who violates any of these provisions shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than $25,000 for each offense.

It shall be unlawful for any common carrier by water, or other person subject to this Act—

1st. To make or give any undue preference to any particular person, locality, or description of traffic in any respect whatsoever, or to subject same to any undue prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatsoever.

2d. To allow any person to obtain transportation for property at less than the regular rates then established on the line of such carrier, by means of false billing, false report of weight, or by any other unjust or unfair device or means.

3d. To influence any marine insurance company or underwriter, or agent thereof, not to give a competing carrier by water as favorable a rate of insurance on vessel or cargo, having due regard to the class, as is granted to such carrier or other person subject to this Act.

No common carrier by water in foreign commerce shall demand, charge, or collect any rate, fare, or charge which is unjustly discriminatory between shippers or ports, or unjustly prejudicial to exporters of the United States as compared with their foreign competitors.

Every common carrier by water, in interstate commerce, shall file with the board and keep open to public inspection, the maximum rates, fares, and charges for or in connection with transportation between points on its own route; and if a through route has been established, points on its own route and points on the route of any other carrier by water. Whenever such carrier reduces its rates on the carriage of any species of freight to or from competitive points below a fair and remunerative basis with the intent of driving out or otherwise injuring a competitive carrier by water, it shall not increase such rates unless after hearing the board finds that such proposed increase rests upon changed conditions other than the elimination of said competition.

It shall be unlawful for any common carrier by water or other person subject to this Act, or for any person authorized by such carrier or person to receive information, knowingly to disclose or to permit to be acquired by any person other than the shipper or consignee, without his consent, any information concerning the kind, destination, consignee, or routing of any property tendered or delivered to such common carrier or other person subject to this Act for transportation in interstate or foreign commerce, which information may be used to the detriment or prejudice of such shipper or consignee, or which may improperly disclose his business transactions to a competitor, or which may be used to the detriment or prejudice of any carrier; and it shall also be unlawful for any person to solicit or knowingly receive any such information which may be so used.

The board may require any common carrier by water, or other person subject to this Act, to file with it any periodical or special report, or any account, record, rate, or charge, or any memorandum of any facts and transactions appertaining to the business of such carrier or other person subject to this Act. Such report, account, record, rate, charge, or memorandum shall be under oath whenever the board so requires, and shall be furnished in the form and within the time prescribed by the board. Whoever fails to file same, shall forfeit to the United States the sum of $100 for each day of such default.

Any person may file with the board a sworn complaint setting forth any violation of this Act, and asking reparation for the injury, if any, caused thereby. The board shall furnish a copy of the complaint to common carrier or other person, who shall, within a reasonable time specified by the board satisfy the complaint or answer it in writing. If the complaint is not satisfied, the board shall investigate it and make such order as it deems proper.

The board may reverse, suspend, or modify, in such manner as it deems proper, any order made by it. Upon application of any party to a decision or order it may grant a rehearing of the same, but no such application for or allowance of a hearing shall operate as a stay of such order.

The board shall enter on record, a written report of every investigation and hearing and may publish such reports in the form best adapted for public information and use, and such authorized publications shall, without further proof or authentication, be competent evidence of such reports in all courts of the United States and possessions.

It shall be the duty of the board, whenever complaint shall be made to it, to investigate the action of any foreign Government, with respect to the burdens imposed upon vessels of the United States engaged in foreign commerce, whenever it shall appear that the laws or practices of any foreign Government, operate in such a manner, that United States vessels are not accorded equal privileges with vessels of other foreign countries.

It shall be the duty of the board to report the results of its investigation to the President, with its recommendations, and the President is authorized and empowered to secure by diplomatic action, equal privileges for vessels of the United States engaged in such foreign trade. If by such action the President shall be unable to secure equal privileges, then he shall advise Congress as to the facts and his conclusions, by special message, if deemed important in the public interest, in order that proper action may be taken thereon.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to refuse a clearance to any vessel laden with merchandise destined for a foreign or domestic port whenever he shall have satisfactory reason to believe that the master, owner, or other officer of such vessel refuses or declines to accept or receive freight or cargo in good condition tendered for such port of destination or for some intermediate port of call, together with the proper freight or transportation charges therefor, by any citizen of the United States, unless the same is fully laden and has no space accommodations for the freight or cargo so tendered, due regard being had for the proper loading of such vessel or vehicle, or unless such freight or cargo consists of merchandise for which such vessel or vehicle is not adaptable.

LEGAL REGULATION OF LENGTH OF WORKING-DAY

Eight Hours

Public employees and employees on public works (*30 States and Territories*).—District of Columbia, Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the United States. The 8-hour day for public employees is fixed by the constitutions of Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Utah, and Wyoming.

Mines (*14 States*).—Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Smelters, reduction works, etc. (*9 States*).—Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Missouri, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming.

Electric light and power plants (*1 State*).—Arizona.

Coke ovens (*3 States*).—Alaska, Arizona, and Colorado.

Blast furnaces (*2 States*).—Arizona and Colorado.

Cement and plaster mills (*2 States*).—Arizona and Nevada.

Plate-glass works (*1 State*).—Missouri.

Rolling, rod, and stamp mills (*5 States*).—Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, and Wyoming.

Tunnels (*3 States.*)—Arizona, California, and Montana.

High-air pressure (*2 States*).—New Jersey and New York.

Irrigation works (*1 State*).—Montana.

Railroad telegraphers (*6 States*).—Arkansas, Connecticut, Maryland, Nevada, Texas, and West Virginia.

Day's work unless otherwise stipulated (*9 states*).—California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

Nine Hours

Railroad telegraphers (*5 States*).—District of Columbia, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oregon, and the United States.

Telephone operators (*1 State*).—Montana.

Street railways (*1 State*).—Massachusetts.

Interlocking-tower operators, railroad (*1 State*).—Missouri.

Ten Hours

Saw and planing mills (*1 State*).—Arkansas.

Bakeries (*1 State*).—New Jersey.

Brickyards (*corporation*) (*1 State*).—New York.

Drug stores (*2 States*).—California and New York.[1]

Cotton and woolen mills (*2 States*).—Georgia and Maryland.

Manufacturing establishments (*1 State*).—Mississippi.

Street railways (*5 States*).—Louisiana, New York, Rhode Island, and Washington.

[1] Seventy hours per week, 6 hours overtime allowed to make shorter succeeding week; not over 132 hours in any two consecutive weeks.

Day's work unless otherwise stipulated (*7 States*).—Florida, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.

Eleven Hours

Grocery stores (*1 State*).—New York.

Twelve Hours

Railroad telegraphers.—Island of Porto Rico.

Railroad trainmen.—Island of Porto Rico.

Street railways (*5 States*).—California, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina.

These States have no provision in law for the limit of a day's work: Alabama, Delaware, Iowa, North Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, and Virginia.

Thirteen Hours

Railroad trainmen (*2 States*).—Florida and Georgia.

Fourteen Hours

Railroad trainmen (*1 State*).—Oregon.

Fifteen Hours

Railroad trainmen (*1 State*).—Ohio.

Railroad telegraphers (*1 State*).—Ohio.

Street railways (*1 State*).—Ohio.

Sixteen Hours

Railroad trainmen (*21 States*).—Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, Wisconsin, and the United States.

Railroad telegraphers (*7 States*).—Arizona, California, Colorado, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, and Montana.

Twenty-Four Hours

Railroad trainmen (*1 State*).—Michigan.

NOTE.—A Federal statute fixes the hours of labor of railroad trainmen at 16 per day, and of train dispatchers and railroad telegraph operators at 9 per day (13 hours in offices, etc., operated only in the daytime). Decisions of the United States Supreme Court and of the State courts hold State laws fixing a different standard to be void and unconstitutional in so far as interstate commerce is concerned; some courts also hold that a distinction between interstate and intrastate operations is impracticable, so that no law fixing a different standard is valid. Laws thus held void are those of Missouri, New York, Washington, and Wisconsin. The Federal statute enacted at the session of 64th Congress, "to establish an eight-hour day," does not restrict employment to eight hours, but makes the eight-hour day the measure for the payment of wages.

THE NATIONAL PURE FOOD LAW

The Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, as Amended August 23, 1912

The National Pure Food Law, which was approved June 30, 1906, and which became effective January 1, 1907, is entitled: "An Act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes."

SEC. 1 makes it unlawful for any person to manufacture within any Territory or the District of Columbia any article of food or drug which is adulterated or misbranded, within the meaning of this Act; and any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each offense shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not to exceed five hundred dollars or shall be sentenced to one year's imprisonment, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, and for each subsequent offense and conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars or sentenced to one year's imprisonment, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2 makes the Act applicable to all drugs introduced into any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, from any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or from or to any foreign country.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall make uniform rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this Act, including the collection and examination of specimens of foods and drugs manufactured or offered for sale in the District of Columbia, or in any Territory of the United States, or which shall be offered for sale in unbroken packages in any State other than that in which they shall have been respectively manufactured or produced, or which shall be received from any foreign country, or intended for shipment to any foreign country, or which may be submitted for examination by the chief health, food, or drug officer of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or at any domestic or foreign port through which such produce is offered for interstate commerce, or for export or import between the United States and any foreign port or country.

SEC. 4. That the examinations of specimens of foods and drugs shall be made in the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, or under the direction and supervision of such Bureau, for the purpose of determining from such examinations whether such articles are adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act; and if it shall appear from any such examination that any of such specimens is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause notice thereof to be given to the party from whom such sample was obtained. Any party so notified shall be given an opportunity to be heard, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed as aforesaid, and if it appears that any of the provisions of this Act have been violated by such party, then the Secretary of Agriculture shall at once certify the facts to the proper United States district attorney, with a copy of the results of the analysis or the examination of such article duly authenticated by the analyst or officer making such examination, under the oath of such officer. After judgment of the court, notice shall be given by publication in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules and regulations aforesaid.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of each district attorney to whom the Secretary of Agriculture shall report any violation of this Act, or to whom any health or food or drug officer or agent of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia shall present satisfactory evidence of any such violation, to cause appropriate proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted in the proper courts of the United States, without delay, for the enforcement of the penalties as in such case herein provided.

SEC. 6. That the term "drug" as used in this Act, shall include all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary for internal or external use, and any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for the cure, mitigation, or prevention of disease of either man or other animals. The term "food," as used herein, shall include all articles used for food, drink, confectionery, or condiment by man or other animals, whether simple, mixed, or compound.

SEC. 7. That for the purposes of this Act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated:

In case of drugs:

First. If, when a drug is sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity, as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary official at the time of investigation: *Provided*, That no drug defined in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary shall be deemed to be adulterated under this provision if the standard of strength, quality, or purity be plainly stated upon the bottle, box, or other container thereof although the standard may differ from that determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary.

Second. If its strength or purity fall below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold.

In the case of confectionery:

If it contain terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, or other mineral substance or poisonous color or flavor, or other ingredient deleterious or detrimental to health, or any vinous, malt, or spirituous liquor or compound or narcotic drug.

In the case of food:

First. If any substance has been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

Second. If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

Third. If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted.

Fourth. If it be mixed, colored, powdered, coated, or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed.

Fifth. If it contain any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health; *Provided*, That when in the preparation of food products for shipment they are preserved by any external application applied in such manner that the preservative is necessarily removed mechanically, or by maceration in water, or otherwise, and directions for the removal of said preservative shall be printed on the covering or the package, the provisions of this Act shall be construed as applying only when said products are ready for consumption.

Sixth. If it consists in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable substance, or any portion of an animal unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is the product of a diseased animal, or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter.

SEC. 8. That the term "misbranded," as used herein, shall apply to all drugs or articles of food, or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular, and to any food or drug product which is falsely branded as to the State, Territory, or country in which it is manufactured or produced.

That for the purposes of this Act an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded:

In case of drugs:

First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article.

Second. If the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed, in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if the package fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein.

Third. If its package or label shall bear or contain any statement, design, or device regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of such article or any of the ingredients or substances contained therein, which is false and fraudulent.

In the case of food:

First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

Second. If it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or purport to be a foreign product when not so, or if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part and other contents

shall have been placed in such package, or if it fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any of such substances contained therein.

Third.* If in package form, the quantity of the contents be not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count; *Provided, however*, That reasonable variations shall be permitted, and tolerances and also exemptions as to small packages shall be established by rules and regulations made in accordance with the provisions of section three of this Act.

Fourth. If the package containing it or its label shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding the ingredients or the substances contained therein, which statement, design, or device shall be false or misleading in any particular: *Provided*, That an article of food which does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredients shall not be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded in the following cases:

First. In the case of mixtures or compounds which may be now or from time to time hereafter known as articles of food, under their own distinctive names, and not an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, if the name be accompanied on the same label or brand with a statement of the place where said article has been manufactured or produced.

Second. In the case of articles labeled, branded, or tagged so as to plainly indicate that they are compounds, imitations, or blends, and the word "compound," "imitation," or "blend," as the case may be, is plainly stated on the package in which it is offered for sale: *Provided*, That the term blend as used herein shall be construed to mean a mixture of like substances, not excluding harmless coloring or flavoring ingredients used for the purpose of coloring and flavoring only: *And provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed as requiring or compelling proprietors or manufacturers of proprietary foods which contain no unwholesome added ingredient to disclose their trade formulas, except in so far as the provisions of this act may require to secure freedom from adulteration or misbranding.

SEC. 9. That no dealer shall be prosecuted under the provisions of this Act when he can establish a guaranty signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer, or other party residing in the United States, from whom he purchases such articles, to the effect that the same is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, designating it.

SEC. 10 provides the methods of prosecuting offenders and destroying goods imported or offered for import which are falsely labeled or adulterated.

SEC. 11 provides for the examination of samples of foods and drugs which are being imported into the United States and offered for import.

SEC. 12 provides that the term "Territory" as used in this Act shall include the insular possessions of the United States. The word "person" as used in this Act shall be construed to import both the plural and the singular, as the case demands, and shall include corporations, companies, societies and associations.

*The act of March 3, 1913, provides that no penalty of fine, imprisonment, or confiscation shall be enforced for any violation of its provisions as to domestic products prepared or foreign products imported prior to eighteen months after its passage.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW

The original act to regulate commerce, approved February 4, 1887, provided for a commission of five members. By various subsequent enactments the powers of the commission have been increased, and the scope of the regulating statute widened. Among the more important of these enactments are the acts of March 2, 1889; the Elkins Act, approved February 19, 1903; the Hepburn Act, approved February 29, 1906; the Mann-Elkins Act of June 18, 1910; and the act of August 24, 1912. Under the act of June 29, 1906, the commission is now composed of seven members.

The act to regulate commerce applies to all common carriers engaged in the transportation of oil or other commodities, except water, and except natural or artificial gas, by means of pipe lines, or partly by pipe lines and partly by railroad, or partly by pipe lines and partly by water, and to telegraph, telephone, and cable companies (whether wire or wireless) engaged in sending messages from one State, Territory, or District of the United States to any other State, Territory, or District of the United States, or to any foreign country, and to common carriers engaged in interstate transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad (or partly by railroad and partly by water when both are used under a common control, management, or arrangement for a continuous carriage or shipment); also to express companies and sleeping-car companies; and to bridges or ferries used or operated in connection with any railroad engaged in interstate transportation.

The act to regulate commerce requires all rates to be reasonable and just; prohibits preferential rates for transportation service performed under like circumstances and conditions; prohibits undue or unreasonable preferences or advantages in rates or facilities and the charging of a higher rate for a shorter than for a longer haul, over the same line, in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer haul. It is provided, however, that the commission may, in special cases, after investigation, authorize carriers to charge less for longer than for shorter distances. The commission is authorized to require carriers to establish through routes and joint rates. The commission is also authorized to require carriers subject to the act to construct switch connections with lateral branch lines of railroads and private sidetracks. The act provides that where two or more through routes and through rates shall have been established shippers shall have the right to designate in writing via which of such through routes the property shall be transported to destination.

The commission has jurisdiction, upon complaint or in a proceeding instituted upon its own initiative, and after full hearing, to determine and prescribe reasonable rates, regulations, and practices; to award reparation to injured shippers; and to require carriers to cease and desist from unjust discrimination or undue or unreasonable preferences.

Carriers are required to publish and file all rates, rules, and regulations applying to interstate traffic, and are prohibited from engaging in interstate transportation unless such rates, rules, and regulations are published and filed. Severe penalties are provided in the statute for failure to observe the rates and regulations shown in the published tariffs.

The commission may inquire into the management of the business of all common carriers subject to the provisions of the act to regulate commerce, and may prescribe the accounts, records, and memoranda which shall be kept by the carriers, which shall be open to examination by the commission through its authorized agents or examiners. Carriers are required to file annual reports with the commission, and such other reports as may from time to time be required.

The commission appoints a secretary, assistant secretary, and clerks, whose duties are not specifically defined by the act; and also appoints attorneys, examiners, inspectors, and special agents.

By the act of June 18, 1910 (Mann-Elkins law), the jurisdiction of the commission was increased as to through routes and joint rates, freight classification, switch connections, long and short hauls, filing or rejection of rate schedules, investigations on own motion, making reasonable rates, suspension of proposed rates, and other matters. This act also authorized the President to appoint a special commission to investigate questions pertaining to the issuance of railroad stocks and bonds.

By act approved August 24, 1912 (sec. 11), a new paragraph was added to section 5 of the act to regulate commerce, by which it is made unlawful after July 1, 1914, for any common carrier subject to the act to regulate commerce to own, lease, operate, control, or have any interest in any competing carrier by water. Jurisdiction is conferred upon the commission to determine questions of fact as to competition, after full hearing, on the application of any railroad company or other carrier, and to extend beyond July 1, 1914, the time during which such ownership or operation of vessels plying elsewhere than through the Panama Canal may continue, when it is found to be in the interest of the public and is of advantage to the convenience and commerce of the people, and not in restraint of competition.

At the same time section 6 of the act was amended by adding

a new paragraph conferring upon the commission jurisdiction over transportation of property from point to point in the United States by rail and water, whether through the Panama Canal or otherwise, and not entirely within the limits of a single State, this jurisdiction, under certain conditions, including power to establish physical connection between lines of the rail carrier and the dock of the water carrier by directing the rail carrier to make such connection; to establish through routes and maximum joint rates over such rail and water lines, and to determine the conditions thereof; to establish proportional rates by rail to and from ports, and to determine to what traffic and in connection with what vessels and upon what terms and conditions such rates shall apply; and to require rail carriers entering into through routing arrangements with any water carrier to extend the privileges of such arrangements to other water carriers.

By the act approved March 1, 1913, amending the act to regulate commerce, the commission is directed to investigate, ascertain, and report the value of all the property owned or used by every common carrier subject to the provisions of the act.

The Commission has jurisdiction to enforce certain provisions of the act approved October 15, 1914, to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies in so far as such provisions relate to carriers subject to the act to regulate commerce. With certain exceptions, the act prohibits carriers from discriminating between purchasers in sales of commodities and from making leases or sales of commodities and from acquiring stock or capital of other corporations engaged in commerce, tending to substantially lessen competition or create a monopoly; makes it a felony for a president or other specified officers to misappropriate a carrier's funds; provides that after two years from the approval of the act no carrier shall have dealings in supplies or securities, or contract for construction or maintenance to the amount of more than $50,000 in the aggregate in any one year, with another corporation or organization, when by reason of common officers or otherwise there exists a community of interest between the carrier and such other corporation or organization, except as a result of free competitive bidding under regulations to be prescribed by the commission. The commission is authorized to investigate violations of the act by carriers, and to require the guilty parties to cease therefrom; and its findings of fact in such investigations shall be conclusive when supported by testimony.

The act of February 11, 1903, provides that suits in equity brought under the act to regulate commerce, wherein the United States is complainant, may be expedited and given precedence over other suits, and that appeals from the circuit court lie only to the Supreme Court. The act of February 19, 1903, commonly called the Elkins law, prohibits rebating, allows proceedings in the courts by injunction to restrain departures from published rates, and provides that cases prosecuted under the direction of the Attorney General in the name of the commission shall be included within the expediting act of February 11, 1903.

Under the act of August 7, 1888, all Government-aided railroad and telegraph companies are required to file certain reports and contracts with the commission, and it is the commission's duty to decide questions relating to the interchange of business between such Government-aided telegraph company and any connecting telegraph company. The act provides penalties for failure to comply with the act or the orders of the commission.

The act of March 2, 1893, known as the "Safety Appliance Act," provides that railroad cars used in interstate commerce must be equipped with automatic couplers, and drawbars of a standard height for freight cars, and have grab irons or handholds in the ends and sides of each car; and that locomotive engines used in moving interstate traffic shall be equipped with a power driving-wheel brake and appliances for operating the train-brake system. The act directs the commission to lodge with the proper district attorneys information of such violations as may come to its knowledge. The act of March 2, 1903, amended this act so as to make its provisions apply to Territories and the District of Columbia, to all cases when couplers of whatever design are brought together, and to all locomotives, cars, and other equipment of any railroad engaged in interstate traffic, except logging cars and cars used upon street railways; and provides for a minimum number of air-braked cars in trains.

By act of April 14, 1910, the safety-appliance acts were supplemented so as to require railroads to equip their cars with sill steps, hand brakes, ladders, running boards, and roof handholds, and the commission was authorized to designate the number, dimensions, location, and manner of application of appliances.

By act of May 6, 1910, the prior accident-reports law was repealed and a new statute passed giving more power to the commission as to investigating accidents, which is more comprehensive than the former law.

The act of March 4, 1907, makes it the duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce the provisions of the act wherein it is made unlawful to require or permit employees engaged in or connected with the movement of trains to be on duty more than a specified number of hours in any 24.

The act of May 30, 1908, directs the Interstate Commerce Commission to make regulations for the safe transportation of explosives by common carriers engaged in interstate commerce. A penalty is provided for violations of such regulations.

The act of May 30, 1908, makes it the duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce the provisions of the act wherein it is provided that after a certain date no locomotive shall be used in moving interstate or foreign traffic, etc., not equipped with an ash pan which can be emptied without requiring a man to go under such locomotive. A penalty is provided for violations of this act.

The act of February 17, 1911, confers jurisdiction upon the commission to enforce certain provisions compelling railroad companies to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto.

The urgent deficiency appropriation act, approved October 22, 1913, contains an appropriation of $25,000 to enable the commission to investigate and report in regard to block signals and appliances for the automatic control of railway trains and appliances or systems intended to promote the safety of railway operation, including experimental tests of such systems and appliances as shall be furnished, in completed shape, to the commission for investigation and test, free of cost to the Government, in accordance with the provisions of joint resolution approved June 30, 1906, and sundry civil appropriation act approved May 27, 1908. Provision is made in the sundry civil appropriation act approved August 1, 1914, for continuing the investigation and testing of these systems and appliances. The act of October 22, 1913, also provided that the Commerce Court should be abolished after December 31, 1913, and that the jurisdiction vested in said court under act approved June 18, 1910, be transferred to and vested in the several district courts of the United States.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America was organized at the National Commercial Conference called by the President of the United States and held at Washington, D. C., April 22–23, 1912.

PURPOSES.—To encourage and promote the organization of associations of business men in all parts of the country. To study the work of existing organizations and their value to their representative trades and communities, and to clear the information thus acquired for the benefit of all organizations desiring to increase their efficiency. To advocate the standardization of association methods and of association effort, and to urge the adoption of those standards which have been found most effective in so far as they may be applicable to local or trade conditions. To study the work performed by all government bureaus in any way related to the commerce of the country, to encourage and support appropriation measures for their further development and to utilize the data which they gather by directing it into the channels to which it is immediately applicable. To carefully analyze all statistics with regard to the production and distribution of our manufactures at home and abroad; to be watchful of every influence calculated to retard our commercial development, and to become a source of information with respect to new opportunities for trade expansion, especially in foreign markets.

When debatable policies affecting our national commerce are advocated by the federal authorities, there should be a recognized organization capable of expressing the business opinion of the entire country available for conference, alike

to the executive and legislative branches of the government.

It is the purpose of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America to act in this capacity—not to originate legislation, nor to be unnecessarily critical of legislation proposed by others, but rather to assume that the national government desires to act in harmony with the commercial interests of the country, and will accept our co-operation in an endeavor to make all business legislation constructive.

ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP.—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America is a federation of the commercial organizations. Every commercial or manufacturers' association not organized for private purposes shall be eligible for membership in the Chamber. Such associations shall be of two classes: first, local and state commercial or business organizations whose chief purpose is the development of the commercial and industrial interests of a single state, city, or locality; second, local, state, interstate or national organizations, whose membership is confined to one trade or group of trades.

REPRESENTATION.—Each organization member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, shall be entitled to one delegate and one vote for the first twenty-five members, and one delegate and one vote for each additional two hundred members in excess of twenty-five, but no member shall be entitled to more than ten delegates and ten votes. Organizations having less than twenty-five members may be admitted to membership, if in the judgment of the Board of Directors their importance would justify their admission, and these shall be entitled to one delegate and one vote.

The organization membership at the present time consists of over 650 commercial and trade organizations representing over 275,000 corporations, firms, and individuals, among which every state in the Union is represented, as well as Hawaii, Alaska, Porto Rico, the Philippines, and the American Chambers of Commerce in foreign countries.

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP.—Persons, firms, or corporations who are members in good standing of any organization admitted to the Chamber are eligible for election as individual members. Individual members receive the regular publications of the Chamber and they may avail themselves of the facilities of the National Headquarters; may attend all regular and special meetings of the Chamber, and subject to the rules of such meetings, may have the privilege of the floor, but they are not entitled to vote except as duly accredited delegates of organization members.

The individual membership is limited to 5,000 and at the present time consists of more than 4,300 individuals, firms, or corporations representing merchants, manufacturers, lawyers, bankers, engineers, railroad officials, and other business men in all parts of the country.

SERVICE.—Among the service features may be noted a division of information, the publication of weekly legislative bulletins during sessions of Congress in which are given the digests of current and national legislation, business bulletins giving members notice of all government activities affecting the business of the country, announcements regarding such matters as the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Income Tax, the Federal Reserve Board, etc. Another feature is the publication of a monthly organ entitled "The Nation's Business," containing information regarding national questions affecting commerce and industry. The national headquarters are at Washington, D. C.

THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

The Boy Scouts of America was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia Feb. 8, 1910. There are now Boy Scouts in every state in the Union, and in nearly every town with a population of over 4,000. The organization has a membership of over 300,000 boys. New York has the largest enrolment, Pennsylvania and New Jersey ranking next. National headquarters are at 200 Fifth Avenue, New York. President Wilson is honorary president of the Boy Scouts of America, and William H. Taft and Theodore Roosevelt are honorary vice-presidents. Colin H. Livingstone, Washington, D. C., is president of the National Council and Executive Board.

The Boy Scouts provide teaching and guidance for boys from 12 to 18 years of age. Not military in character, the organization aims at teaching loyalty, patriotism, and chivalry, and advocates universal peace. Service, not warfare, is the underlying principle. The motto is, "Be prepared." On becoming a member a boy promises to do his best to do his duty to God and his country, to obey the scout law, to help other people at all times, to keep physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight. The scout law requires that a boy be trustworthy, loyal, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, brave, clean, and reverent. The scout cannot accept tips for aiding those in need of help. There are three classes of scouts, the "tenderfoot," second-class scout, and first-class scout. To enter each class a boy must know how to do certain things, among which are tying knots, giving first aid, signalling, building a fire in the open, cooking, swimming, using the hatchet and axe, earning and depositing money in the bank; and he must know the composition and history of the flag and the customary form of showing the respect due to it. A group of eight or more boys may organize by application to the local or national scout headquarters. Eight boys make a patrol, one being the patrol leader and another the assistant patrol leader. Three or more patrols make a troop, and each troop must have a man at least 21 years old as scout master. The annual membership and registration fee is 25c. A uniform is not necessary, but a scout usually wants one, and is advised by the organization to earn it, together with any other equipment he may desire.

The movement was started originally in England, by General Sir Robert Baden-Powell. It has spread to twenty-seven countries, and has a membership of about 2,000,000. In the five years since the organization was incorporated here, the Boy Scouts have made a record of valued service.

During the summer Columbia University provides in Teachers College two courses in scouting, one for teachers and social workers, the other for scout masters and scout executives; and a model camp is maintained by the New York organization near Van Cortlandt Park. Training courses have also been given at Harvard University, Amherst Agricultural College, Carnegie Institute, and at the Universities of Chicago, Virginia, Texas, Wisconsin, California, Minnesota, Pittsburg, Cornell, Iowa State and Boston.

UNITED STATES BOY SCOUTS

The United States Boy Scouts were formerly the American Boy Scouts, organized April 8, 1909. It is a national organization, governed along the same lines as the United States Army and Navy, and aims to build up a moral and national defense. Boys from 8 to 12 years of age may become Junior Scouts, and boys from 12 to 18 may become Senior Scouts. A patrol consists of seven scouts, under command of a patrol leader or corporal. Three patrols make a troop, commanded by an assistant scout master with the rank of captain. Two or more troops make a battalion, commanded by a scout master with the rank of major. The organization is non-sectarian, and there are no dues, fees or charges. The national headquarters are at 68 William Street, New York.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS

An organization of girls under twelve, each group being under the guardianship of an older woman. There is also an auxiliary organization of girls over six, called the Camp Fire Blue Birds.

Camp Fire is a society with the object of doing for girls what the Boy Scouts organization does for boys. The idea is to get together the ablest girls and women, and train them in team work, which will enable and incline them to give woman's service to the community, and promote happy social life. It is an army of girls, rather than a mission to them. "To make the spirit of the home dominate the entire community" is the object. Hence, the ranks are recruited from those who have the ability to do and to help, rather than from those who need help. Members of the Camp Fire desire to seek beauty, give service, pursue knowledge, be trustworthy, hold on to health, glorify work, and be happy. Camp Fire uses beautiful ceremonies, bases rank and honors on personal attainment, has attractive ceremonial customs, honor beads and decorations. There are more than three hundred "honors", grouped under the heads: Health Craft, Camp Craft, Nature Lore, Home Craft, Hand Craft, Business, and Patriotism.

Camp Fire was first publicly announced March 17th, 1912, although the spring of 1911 saw the real beginning of the society. The total membership is now over 40,565 girls and over 4,000 guardians. Headquarters are at 461-4th Avenue, New York, and the president is Luther H. Gulick, M.D.

FEDERAL CHILD LABOR LAW

An Act To prevent interstate commerce in the products of child labor, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no producer, manufacturer, or dealer shall ship or deliver for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce any article or commodity the product of any mine or quarry, situated in the United States, in which within thirty days prior to the time of the removal of such product therefrom children under the age of sixteen years have been employed or permitted to work, or any article or commodity the product of any mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment, situated in the United States, in which within thirty days prior to the removal of such product therefrom children under the age of fourteen years have been employed or permitted to work, or children between the ages of fourteen years and sixteen years have been employed or permitted to work more than eight hours in any day, or more than six days in any week, or after the hour of seven o'clock postmeridian, or before the hour of six o'clock antemeridian: *Provided*, That a prosecution and conviction of a defendant for the shipment or delivery for shipment of any article or commodity under the conditions herein prohibited shall be a bar to any further prosecution against the same defendant for shipments or deliveries for shipment of any such article or commodity before the beginning of said prosecution.

SEC. 2. That the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor shall constitute a board to make and publish from time to time uniform rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of securing proper enforcement of this Act the Secretary of Labor, or any person duly authorized by him, shall have authority to enter and inspect at any time mines, quarries, mills, canneries, workshops, factories, manufacturing establishments, and other places in which goods are produced or held for interstate commerce; and the Secretary of Labor shall have authority to employ such assistance for the purposes of this Act as may from time to time be authorized by appropriation or other law.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of each district attorney to whom the Secretary of Labor shall report any violation of this Act, or to whom any State factory or mining or quarry inspector, commissioner of labor, State medical inspector, or school-attendance officer, or any other person shall present satisfactory evidence of any such violation to cause appropriate proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted in the proper courts of the United States without delay for the enforcement of the penalties in such cases herein provided: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to bona fide boys' and girls' canning clubs recognized by the Agricultural Department of the several States and of the United States.

SEC. 5. That any person who violates any of the provisions of section one of this Act, or who refuses or obstructs entry or inspection authorized by section three of this Act, shall for each offense prior to the first conviction of such person under the provisions of this Act, be punished by a fine of not more than $200, and shall for each offense subsequent to such conviction be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000, nor less than $100, or by imprisonment for not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That no dealer shall be prosecuted under the provisions of this Act for a shipment, delivery for shipment, or transportation who establishes a guaranty issued by the person by whom the goods shipped or delivered for shipment or transportation were manufactured or produced, resident in the United States, to the effect that such goods were produced or manufactured in a mine or quarry in which within thirty days prior to their removal therefrom no children under the age of sixteen years were employed or permitted to work, or in a mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment, in which within thirty days prior to the removal of such goods therefrom no children under the age of fourteen years were employed or permitted to work, nor children between the ages of fourteen years and sixteen years employed or permitted to work more than eight hours in any day or more than six days in any week or after the hour of seven o'clock postmeridian or before the hour of six o'clock antemeridian; and in such event, if the guaranty contains any false statement of a material fact, the guarantor shall be amenable to prosecution and to the fine or imprisonment provided by this section for violation of the provisions of this Act. Said guaranty, to afford the protection above provided, shall contain the name and address of the person giving the same: *And provided further*, That no producer, manufacturer, or dealer shall be prosecuted under this Act for the shipment, delivery for shipment, or transportation of a product of any mine, quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment, if the only employment therein, within thirty days prior to the removal of such product therefrom, of a child under the age of sixteen years has been that of a child as to whom the producer or manufacturer has in good faith procured, at the time of employing such child, and has since in good faith relied upon and kept on file a certificate, issued in such form, under such conditions, and by such persons as may be prescribed by the board, showing the child to be of such an age that the shipment, delivery for shipment, or transportation was not prohibited by this Act. Any person who knowingly makes a false statement or presents false evidence in or in relation to any such certificate or application therefor shall be amenable to prosecution and to the fine or imprisonment provided by this section for violations of this Act. In any State designated by the board, an employment certificate or other similar paper as to the age of the child, issued under the laws of that State and not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, shall have the same force and effect as a certificate herein provided for.

SEC. 6. That the word "person" as used in this Act shall be construed to include any individual or corporation or the members of any partnership or other unincorporated association. The term "ship or deliver for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce" as used in this Act means to transport or to ship or deliver for shipment from any State or Territory or the District of Columbia to or through any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia or to any foreign country; and in the case of a dealer means only to transport or to ship or deliver for shipment from the State, Territory, or district of manufacture or production.

SEC. 7. That this Act shall take effect from and after one year from the date of its passage.

Approved, September 1, 1916.

RHONE CANAL

The new canal connecting the Rhone River with the sea of Marseilles, which was completed during the war, was opened May 7, 1916. The canal is seventy-seven kilometers long (48.10 miles). The cost of the canal was 90,000,000 francs ($18,000,000), 35,000,000 francs ($7,000,000) of which was given by the state and the remainder by the local government and the Chamber of Commerce. The most difficult work in the construction was the building of the tunnel, which is 7 kilometers (4.3 miles) long. The canal will accommodate 600-ton barges drawing 8 feet. It opens up the connection by way of the Rhone and the Saone to 540 kilometers (333 miles) inland with the main line waterways. The waterway will also give Marseilles a direct connection with Havre and the North Sea and form a part of the canal system connecting centers of France's productive resources in oil, coal and iron.

The canal and its tunnel had been under discussion for nearly one hundred years, but the actual work on them was not begun until 1904. Most of the work on the canal was done since 1910, but much has been added to it since the outbreak of the war. The total length of the canal is sixty miles, and the five mile section under the mountain is seventy-five feet wide and seventy feet high, constituting what is declared to be the largest tunnel interior in the world.

SYNTHETIC DIAMONDS

It is reported that in research work being carried out at the Laboratory of Inorganic Chemistry at Geneva, Switzerland, a residue was obtained which, besides free carbons of varying weight, contained "very hard and very heavy white tetrahedral and octohedral crystals which burned without leaving ashes and were insoluble in aqua regia, possessing, as far as the analysis made up to the present show, all the properties of the diamond." Synthetic diamonds have been produced before, but the stones are too small and the process too costly for the discovery to be of much practical value.

THE FEDERAL FARM LOAN LAW

The Federal Farm Loan law was passed by Congress and approved July 17, 1916. Its purpose is "to provide capital for agricultural development, to create standard forms of investment based upon farm mortgage, to equalize rates of interest upon farm loans, to furnish a market for United States bonds, to create Government depositaries and financial agents for the United States." Its administration is under the direction and control of the Federal Farm Loan Board.

THE FARM LOAN BOARD

The board consists of the following members, appointed by the President and approved by the Senate:

George W. Norris, Philadelphia, Pa., two years.
Charles E. Lobdell, Great Bend, Ind., four years.
Herbert Quick, Berkeley Springs, W. Va., six years.
W. S. A. Smith, Sioux City, Iowa, eight years.

The Secretary of the Treasury is Chairman ex officio. William W. Flannagan is secretary of the board. Mr. Norris is commissioner and chief executive officer. Each member's salary is $10,000 per year and necessary traveling expenses.

FEDERAL LAND BANKS

Continental United States is divided into 12 Federal land bank districts, each district having a Federal land bank. Each bank before beginning business must have a capital of not less than $750,000 which is to be divided into shares of $5 each and may be subscribed for by anybody. The United States subscribes for all remaining shares of the $750,000 that are untaken after thirty days.

Each share is entitled to dividends except those held by the United States Government.

The Federal land banks are depositaries of public money. They may also be employed as financial agents of the Government.

NATIONAL FARM LOAN ASSOCIATION

Corporations, to be known as National Farm Loan Associations, may be organized by persons desiring to borrow money on farm mortgage securities. Ten or more persons, who are owners or about to become owners of farm land qualified as security for a mortgage loan, may unite to form such an association. The aggregate of the desired loan of the members must not be less than $20,000.

Whenever any farm loan association shall desire to secure for any member, a loan on first mortgage, from the Federal land bank of its district, it shall subscribe for capital stock of the land bank to the amount of 5 per cent. of such loan, subscription to be paid in cash upon granting of the loan.

Capital Stock

Shares in the national farm loan association shall be of the par value of $5 each. Every shareholder shall be entitled to one vote on each of his shares. The maximum number of votes which may be cast by any one shareholder shall be twenty.

No person other than a borrower shall be a member or shareholder. Any person desiring to borrow on farm land mortgage through a national farm loan association shall make application for membership and shall subscribe for shares of stock to an amount equal to 5 per cent. of the face of the desired loan, the subscription to be paid in cash upon granting of the loan.

Restrictions on Loans Based on First Mortgages

No Federal land bank shall make loans except upon the following terms and conditions:

1st. Loans shall be secured by duly recorded first mortgages on farm land within the land bank district in which the bank is situated.

2nd. Every such mortgage shall contain an agreement providing for the repayment of the loan on an amortization plan by means of a fixed number of annual or semiannual installments sufficient to cover, first, a charge on the loan, second, a charge for administration and profits at a rate not exceeding one per cent. per annum on the unpaid principal. These two rates combined shall constitute the interest rate on the mortgage; and, third, such amounts to be applied on the principal as will extinguish the debt within an agreed period, not less than five years nor more than forty years. After five years from the date upon which a loan is made, additional payments in sums of $25 or any multiple thereof, for the reduction of the principal, may be made on any regular installment date.

3rd. No loan on mortgage shall be made at a rate of interest exceeding six per cent. per annum, exclusive of amortization payments.

4th. Such loans may be made for the following purposes and no other:

(a) To provide for the purchase of land for agricultural uses.

(b) To provide for the purchase of equipment, fertilizers and live stock necessary for the proper and reasonable operation of the mortgaged farm.

(c) To provide buildings and for improvements of farm lands.

(d) To liquidate indebtedness of the owner of the land mortgaged, existing at the time of the organization of the first national farm loan association established in or for the county in which the land mortgaged is situated, or indebtedness subsequently incurred for purposes mentioned in this section.

5th. No such loan shall exceed 50 per cent. of the value of the permanent, insured improvements thereon, said value to be ascertained by appraisal. In making appraisal, the value of the land for agricultural purposes shall be the basis and the earning power of the land shall be a principal factor.

6th. No such loan shall be made to any person who is not at the time, or shortly to become, engaged in the cultivation of the farm mortgaged. In case of the sale of the mortgaged land, the Federal land bank may permit said mortgage and the stock interests of the vendor to be assumed by the purchaser. In case of the death of the mortgager, his heir or heirs, or his legal representative shall have the option, within sixty days of such death, to assume the mortgage and stock interests of the deceased.

7th. The amount of loans to any one borrower shall in no case exceed a maximum of $10,000, nor shall any loan be for a less sum than $100.

8th. Every applicant for a loan under the terms of this Act shall make application on a form to be prescribed for that purpose by the Federal Farm Loan Board, and such applicant shall state the objects to which the proceeds of said loan are to be applied, and shall afford such other information as may be required.

9th. Every borrower shall pay simple interest on defaulted payments at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, and by express covenant in his mortgage deed shall undertake to pay when due all taxes, liens, judgments, or assessments which may be lawfully assessed against the land mortgaged. Taxes, etc., not paid when due, and paid by the mortgagee, shall become a part of the mortgage debt and shall bear simple interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum. Every borrower shall undertake to keep insured to the satisfaction of the Federal Farm Loan Board all buildings the value of which was a factor in determining the amount of the loan. Insurance shall be made payable to the mortgagee as its interest may appear at time of loss, and, at the option of the mortgagor and subject to general regulations of the Federal Farm Loan Board, sums so received may be used to pay for reconstruction of the buildings destroyed.

10th. Every borrower who shall be granted a loan under the provisions of this Act shall enter into an agreement, in form and under conditions to be prescribed by the Federal Farm Loan Board, that if the whole or any portion of his loan shall be expended for purposes other than those specified in his original application, or if the borrower shall be in default in respect to any condition or covenant of the mortgage, the whole of said loan shall, at the option of the mortgagee, become due and payable forthwith. The borrower may use part of said loan to pay for his stock in the farm loan association, and the land bank holding such mortgage may permit said loan to be used for any purpose specified.

11th. That no loan or the mortgage securing the same shall be impaired or invalidated by reason of the exercise of any power by any Federal land bank or national farm loan association in excess of the powers herein granted or any limitations thereon.

Funds transmitted to farm loan associations by Federal land banks to be loaned to its members shall be in current funds, or farm loan bonds, at the option of the borrower.

The Federal land bank shall charge applicants for loans, rea-

sonable fees not exceeding the actual cost of appraisal and determination of title. Legal fees and recording charges imposed by law in the State where the land to be mortgaged is located, may also be included in the preliminary costs of negotiating loans. The borrower may pay such fees, making the loan to advance same, in which case the expenses shall be made a part of the face of the loan and paid off in amortization payments. Such addition shall not be permitted to increase said loan above the limitations.

AGENTS OF FEDERAL LAND BANKS

Whenever, after this Act shall have been in effect one year, it shall appear to the Federal Farm Loan Board that national farm loan associations have not been formed, and are not likely to be formed, in any locality, because of peculiar local conditions, said board may, in its discretion, authorize Federal land banks to make loans on farm lands through agents approved by said board.

Such loans shall be subject to the same conditions and restrictions as if the same were made through national farm loan associations.

No agent other than a duly incorporated bank, trust company, mortgage company, or savings institution, chartered by the State in which it has its principal office, shall be employed under the provisions of this section.

Federal land banks may pay to such agents the actual expense of appraising the land offered as security for a loan, examining and certifying the title thereof, and making, and recording the mortgage papers; and in addition may allow said agents not to exceed one-half of one per cent. per annum upon the unpaid principal of said loan, such commission to be deducted from dividends payable to the borrower on his stock in the Federal land bank.

Actual expenses paid to agents under the provisions of this section shall be added to the face of the loan and paid off in amortization payments.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, in his discretion, upon the request of the Federal Farm Loan Board, to make deposits for the temporary use of any Federal land bank, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. Such Federal land bank shall issue to the Secretary of the Treasury a certificate of indebtedness for any such deposit, bearing a rate of interest not to exceed the current rate charged for other Government deposits, to be secured by farm loan bonds or other collateral, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury. Any such certificate shall be redeemed and paid by such land bank at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. The aggregate of all sums so deposited by the Secretary of the Treasury shall not exceed the sum of $6,000,000 at any one time.

PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT LAW

Congress passed a law, on August 18, 1916, declaring "the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the Philippine Islands, and providing a more autonomous government for those islands." The law was approved by President Wilson on August 29, 1916.

The interesting features of the law are as follows:

No law shall be enacted in the Philippine Islands which shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, or deny to any person therein, the equal protection of the laws. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation.

No law, granting a title of nobility shall be enacted, and no person holding any office of profit or trust in said islands shall, without the consent of the Congress of the United States, accept any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, queen, prince, or foreign State.

Statutory laws of the United States hereafter enacted, shall not apply to the Philippine Islands, except when they specifically so provide.

All property and rights, which may have been acquired in the islands by the United States, except such property as has been or shall be designated by the President of the United States for military or other reservations of the United States Government, are placed under the control of the government of the islands, to be administered or disposed of, for the benefit of the inhabitants thereof, and the Philippine Legislature shall have power to legislate with respect to all such matters as it may deem advisable. Acts of the Legislature, with reference to land of the public domain, timber, and mining, hereafter enacted, shall not have the force of law until approved by the President of the United States. Upon the approval of such an act by the Governor General, it shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, and he shall approve or disapprove the same within six months after its submission for his approval, and if not disapproved within such time it shall become a law the same as if it had been specifically approved. Lands in the Philippine Islands which have been or may be reserved for any public purpose of the United States, and, being no longer required for the purpose for which reserved, may be, by order of the President, placed under the control of the government of said islands. This order shall be regarded as effectual to give the government of said islands full control and power to administer and dispose of such lands for the benefit of the inhabitants.

While this Act provides that the Philippine government shall have the authority to enact a tariff law the trade relations between the islands and the United States shall continue to be governed exclusively by laws of the Congress of the United States. Tariff acts or acts amendatory to the tariff of the Philippine Islands or any act of the Philippine Legislature affecting immigration or the currency or coinage laws shall not become laws until they shall receive the approval of the President of the United States.

No export duties shall be levied or collected on exports from the Philippine Islands, but taxes and assessments on property and license fees for franchises and internal taxes may be imposed for the purposes of the Philippine government, to protect the public credit.

The entire indebtedness of the Philippine government, shall not exceed at any one time the sum of $15,000,000; exclusive of those obligations known as friar land bonds, nor that of any Province or municipality a sum in excess of seven per cent. of the aggregate tax valuation of its property at any one time.

General legislative powers shall be vested in a Legislature which shall consist of the senate and the house of representatives. The two houses shall be designated "The Philippine Legislature." Until the Philippine Legislature shall have been organized the existing Philippine Legislature shall have all legislative authority herein granted to the government of the Philippine Islands, except such as may now be within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Philippine Commission, which is so continued until the organization of the Legislature. When the Philippine Legislature shall have been organized, the exclusive legislative jurisdiction and authority exercised by the Philippine Commission shall thereafter be exercised by the Philippine Legislature.

The members of the Senate of the Philippines, shall be elected for terms of six and three years, by the qualified electors of the Philippines. Each of the senatorial districts shall have the right to elect two senators.

The members of the house of representatives shall be elected triennially. Each of the representative districts shall have the right to elect one representative. The members of the present assembly elected on the first Tuesday in June, 1916, shall be the members of the house of representatives from their respective districts for the term expiring in 1919.

At the first election held, pursuant to this act, the qualified electors shall be those having the qualifications of voters under the present law, and all officers elected by the people shall be as follows:

Every male person who is not a citizen or subject of a foreign power twenty-one years of age or over (except insane and feeble-minded persons and those convicted of an infamous offense since August 13, 1898), who shall have been a resident of the Philippines for one year and of the municipality in which he shall offer to vote for six months next preceding the day of voting, and who is comprised within one of the following classes:

(a) Those who under existing law are legal voters and have exercised the right of suffrage.

(b) Those who own real property to the value of 500 pesos, or who annually pay 30 pesos or more of the established taxes.

(c) Those who are able to read and write either Spanish, English, or a native language.

The Philippine Islands shall be divided into twelve senate, and ninety representative districts. At the first meeting of the Philippine Legislature there shall be chosen by the Legislature two Resident Commissioners to the United States, who shall hold their office for a term of three years beginning with the fourth day of March following their election. No person shall be eligible to election as Resident Commissioner who is not a bona fide elector of said islands and who does not owe allegiance to the United States and who is not more than thirty years of age and who does not read and write the English language.

The supreme executive power shall be vested in an executive officer, whose official title shall be "The Governor General of the Philippine Islands." He shall be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate of the United States and hold his office at the pleasure of the President. He shall reside in the Philippines during his official incumbency and maintain his office at the seat of government.

He shall have general supervision and control of all of the departments and bureaus of the Philippines, and shall be commander in chief of all locally created armed forces and militia. He is hereby vested with the exclusive power to grant pardons and reprieves and remit fines, and may veto any legislation enacted. He shall submit, within ten days of the opening of each regular session of the Philippine Legislature, a budget of receipts and expenditures, which shall be the basis of the annual appropriation bill. He shall be responsible for the faithful execution of the laws of the Philippine Islands and of the United States within the islands, and whenever it becomes necessary he may call upon the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States in the islands, or call out the militia or other locally created armed forces, to prevent or suppress lawless violence, invasion, or rebellion; and he may, when the public safety requires it, suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, or place the islands, or any part thereof, under martial law. Whenever the Governor General shall exercise this authority, he shall at once notify the President of the United States thereof, together with the attending facts and circumstances, and the President shall have power to modify or vacate the action of the Governor General. He shall annually and at such other times as he may be required make such official report of the transactions of the government of the Philippine Islands to an executive department of the United States to be designated by the President, and his said annual report shall be transmitted to the Congress of the United States; and he shall perform such additional duties and functions as may in pursuance of law be delegated or assigned to him by the President.

The executive departments of the Philippine government shall continue as now authorized by law until otherwise provided by the Philippine Legislature. When the Philippine Legislature shall convene and organize, the Philippine Commission, as such, shall cease and determine, and the members thereof shall vacate their offices as members of said commission. The heads of executive departments shall continue to exercise their executive functions until the heads of departments provided by the Philippine Legislature. are appointed and qualified.

All executive functions of the government must be directly under the Governor General or within one of the executive departments under the supervision and control of the Governor General. There is to be established a bureau, to be known as the Bureau of Non-Christian tribes, which shall be embraced in one of the executive departments to be designated by the Governor General, and shall have general supervision over the public affairs of the inhabitants of the territory represented in the Legislature by appointive senators and representatives.

There shall be appointed by the President, with the consent of the United States Senate, a vice governor of the Philippine Islands, who shall have all of the powers of the Governor General in the case of a vacancy or temporary removal or absence or disability of the Governor General, and the said vice governor shall be the head of the executive department, known as the department of public instruction, which shall include the bureau of education and the bureau of health, and he may be assigned such other executive duties as the Governor General may designate.

The President may designate the head of an executive department to act as Governor General and perform all his duties, in case of a vacancy or absence of the Governor General and the vice governor.

An auditor shall be appointed by the President, who shall audit and settle all accounts pertaining to receipts of all branches of the Philippine government.

At the close of each fiscal year his accounts shall be examined by several auditors of the United States and the Comptroller of the United States Treasury. The auditor shall then submit to the Governor General and the Secretary of War an annual report.

The chief justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the President, with consent of the Senate of the United States. The judges of the court of first instance shall be appointed by the Governor General, with the consent of the Philippine Senate. The admiralty jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and courts of first instance shall not be changed except by Act of Congress.

The Supreme Court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to review, reverse, modify, or affirm the final judgments and decrees of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands in all actions, and proceedings now pending therein or hereafter determined thereby in which the Constitution or any statute, treaty or privilege of the United States is involved, or in causes in which the value in controversy exceeds $25,000, or in which the title or possession of real estate exceeding in value the sum of $25,000, and such final judgments or decrees may and can be reviewed, reversed, modified, or affirmed by said Supreme Court of the United States on appeal or writ of error by the party aggrieved within the same time, in the same manner, as far as applicable, as the final judgments and decrees of the district courts of the United States.

The annual salaries of the following-named officials appointed by the President shall be: The Governor General, $18,000; in addition thereto he shall be entitled to the occupancy of the buildings heretofore used by the chief executive of the Philippines, free of rental; vice governor, $10,000; chief justice of the Supreme Court, $8,000; associate justices of the Supreme Court, $7,500 each; auditor, $6,000; deputy auditor, $3,000.

FEDERAL AID ROAD ACT

An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, was passed by Congress and made a law, when approved by President Wilson on July 11, 1916.

SECTION 1. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to coöperate with the States, through their respective State highway departments, in the construction of rural post roads. They shall agree upon the roads to be constructed therein and the character and method of construction. All roads constructed under the provisions of this Act shall be free from tolls of all kinds.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of this Act the term "rural post road" shall be construed to mean any public road over which the United States mails are transported, excluding every street and road in a place having a population, as shown by the latest available Federal census, of two thousand five hundred or more, except that portion of any such street or road along which the houses average more than two hundred feet apart; the term "State highway department" shall include any department of another name, commission, or official, of a State empowered, under its laws, to exercise the functions ordinarily exercised by a State highway department; the term "construction" shall include reconstruction and improvement of roads; "properly maintained" as used herein shall mean the making of needed repairs and the preservation of a reasonably smooth surface considering the type of the road; but shall not be held to include extraordinary repairs, nor reconstruction; necessary bridges and culverts shall be deemed parts of the respective roads.

SEC. 3. There is hereby appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, the sum of $5,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, the sum of $10,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, the sum of $15,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty, the sum of $20,000,000; and for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-one, the sum of $25,000,000. In States where the constitution prohibits it from engaging in any work of internal

improvements, the amount of the appropriation to such State, shall be turned over to the highway department of the State or to the governor, to be expended under the provisions of this Act and under the rules and regulations of the Department of Agriculture, when any number of counties in such State shall appropriate or provide the proportion or share needed to be raised in order to entitle such State to its part of the appropriation.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of Agriculture shall apportion the appropriation for each fiscal year among the several States in the following manner: One-third in the ratio which the area of each State bears to the total area of all the States; one-third in the ratio which the population of each State bears to the total population of all the States, as shown by the latest available Federal census; one-third in the ratio which the mileage of rural delivery routes and star routes in each State bears to the total in all the States, at the close of the next preceding fiscal year, as shown by the certificate of the Postmaster General.

SEC. 5. Within sixty days after the approval of this Act the Secretary of Agriculture shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury and to each State highway department and to the governor of each State having no State highway department the sum which he has estimated to be deducted for administering the provisions of this Act and the sum which he has apportioned to each State for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and on or before January twentieth next preceding the commencement of each succeeding fiscal year shall make like certificates for such fiscal year.

SEC. 6. Any State desiring to avail itself of the benefits of this Act shall, by its State highway department, submit to the Secretary of Agriculture project statements setting forth proposed construction of any rural post road or roads therein. If the Secretary of Agriculture approve a project, the State highway department shall furnish to him such surveys, plans, specifications, and estimates therefor as he may require. The Secretary of Agriculture shall approve only such projects as may be substantial in character and the expenditure of funds hereby authorized shall be applied only to such improvements. Items included for engineering, inspection, and unforeseen contingencies shall not exceed ten per cent. of the total estimated cost of the work. If he approve the plans, etc., he shall notify the State highway department and immediately certify the fact to the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury shall thereupon set aside the share of the United States, which shall not exceed fifty per cent. of the total estimated cost thereof. No payment of any money shall be made until statement of the project, and the plans, specifications, and estimates therefor, shall have been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

When the Secretary of Agriculture shall find that any project approved by him has been constructed in compliance with said plans and specifications he shall cause to be paid to the proper authority of the State the amount set aside for the project. The Secretary of Agriculture may, in his discretion, from time to time make payments on said construction as the same progresses; no such payment to be in excess of $10,000 per mile, exclusive of the cost of bridges of more than twenty feet clear span. The construction work and labor in each State shall be done in accordance with its laws, and under the direct supervision of the State highway department, subject to the inspection and approval of the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Secretary of Agriculture and the State highway department of each State may jointly determine at what times, and in what amounts, payments, as work progresses, shall be made.

SEC. 7. To maintain the roads constructed shall be the duty of the States, or their civil subdivisions, according to the laws of the several States. If at any time the Secretary of Agriculture shall find that any road in any State constructed under the provisions of this Act is not being properly maintained he shall give notice of such fact to the highway department of such State and if within four months from the receipt of said notice the road has not been put in a proper condition of maintenance, then the Secretary of Agriculture shall thereafter refuse to approve any project for road construction in said State, or the civil subdivision thereof, until it has been put in a condition of proper maintenance.

SEC. 8. There is hereby appropriated and made available until expended, the sum of $1,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and each fiscal year thereafter, for ten years, in all $10,000,000, to be available until expended under the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture, upon request from the proper officers of the State, Territory, or county, for the survey, construction, and maintenance of roads and trails within or only partly within the national forests, when necessary for the use and development of resources upon which communities within and adjacent to the national forests are dependent. The State or county shall enter into a coöperative agreement with the Secretary of Agriculture for the survey, construction, and maintenance of such roads or trails upon a basis equitable to both the State and the United States. The aggregate expenditures in any State shall not exceed ten per centum of the value, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, of the timber and forage resources which are or will be available for income upon the national forest lands within the respective county or counties wherein the roads or trails will be constructed; and the Secretary of Agriculture shall make annual report to Congress of the amounts expended hereunder.

APPORTIONMENT TO STATES UNDER FEDERAL AID ROAD ACT

For the Fiscal Year 1917

The amounts apportioned to each State for the fiscal year 1917 are set forth in the following table:

State	Star and rural routes shown by certificate of Postmaster General as of June 30, 1916		Percentage apportionment	Sum apportioned
	Miles	Percentage		
Alabama	29,615..	2.39111..	2.14740..	$ 104,148.90
Arizona	3,096..	.24997..	1.41265..	68,513.52
Arkansas	20,245..	1.63458..	1.70493..	82,698.10
California	18,823..	1.51976..	3.11472..	151,063.92
Colorado	10,781..	.87045..	1.72557..	83,690.14
Connecticut	6,721..	.54265..	.64104..	31,090.44
Delaware	2,566..	.20718..	.16875..	8,184.37
Florida	8,706..	.70292..	1.15415..	55,976.27
Georgia	43,397..	3.50386..	2.76968..	134,329.48
Idaho	7,594..	.61314..	1.24667..	60,463.50
Illinois	69,860..	5.64048..	4.55518..	220,926.23
Indiana	52,619..	4.24844..	2.79892..	135,747.62
Iowa	58,943..	4.75904..	3.01393..	146,175.60
Kansas	53,240..	4.29858..	2.95273..	143,207.40
Kentucky	27,113..	2.18910..	2.00973..	97,471.91
Louisiana	9,458..	.76364..	1.39123..	67,474.66
Maine	13,566..	1.09531..	.99900..	48,451.50
Maryland	11,194..	.90380..	.90819..	44,047.22
Massachusetts	7,698..	.62153..	1.52270..	73,850.95
Michigan	49,981..	4.03545..	3.00585..	145,783.72
Minnesota	46,384..	3.74503..	2.93596..	142,394.06
Mississippi	24,646..	1.98991..	1.83311..	88,905.84
Missouri	57 108..	4.61088..	3.49939..	169,720.41
Montana	10,065..	.81264..	2.02654..	98,287.19
Nebraska	33,964..	2.74224..	2.20146..	106,770.81
Nevada	2,935..	.23697..	1.32780..	64,398.30
New Hampshire	6,444..	.52029..	.43292..	20,996.62
New Jersey	7,708..	.62234..	1.22088..	59,212.68
New Mexico	5,716..	.46151..	1.62346..	78,737.81
New York	48,773..	3.93792..	5.16949..	250,720.27
North Carolina	36,358..	2.93553..	2.35839..	114,381.92
North Dakota	21,548..	1.73978..	1.56996..	76,143.06
Ohio	61,968..	5.00328..	3.85372..	186,905.42
Oklahoma	37,145..	2.99908..	2.37400..	115,139.00
Oregon	11,621..	.93828..	1.62242..	78,687.37
Pennsylvania	54,638..	4.41146..	4.75555..	230,644.17
Rhode Island	1,093..	.08825..	.24053..	11,665.71
South Carolina	21,851..	1.76424..	1.48057..	71,807.64
South Dakota	22,362..	1.80550..	1.66899..	80,946.02
Tennessee	40,731..	3.28861..	2.35368..	114,153.48
Texas	62,181..	5.02048..	6.01913..	291,927.81
Utah	3,806..	.30730..	1.17423..	56,950.15
Vermont	8,777..	.70865..	.47102..	22,844.47
Virginia	31,045..	2.50656..	2.05486..	99,660.71
Washington	11,350..	.91640..	1.48215..	71,884.28
West Virginia	14,417..	1.16402..	1.09836..	53,270.46
Wisconsin	43,854..	3.54076..	2.64662..	128,361.07
Wyoming	4,844..	.39110..	1.26179..	61,196.82
Total	1,238,548..	100.00000..	100.00000..	4,850,000.00

THE CLAYTON LAW

The Clayton Trust Bill was passed by the 63rd Congress and approved October 15, 1914. Its purpose is to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies of trade and commerce within any state or territory or the District of Columbia, or any place under jurisdiction of the U. S., excepting the Philippine Islands. The more important provisions of this law are as follows:

Sec. 2. It is unlawful for any person engaged in commerce to discriminate in the price of any commodity sold, where the effect of such discrimination may be to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in any line of commerce. This does not apply where the discrimination in price is on account of the difference in grade or quantity, or when made in good faith to meet competition, or where an allowance is made for transportation. Neither does it prevent persons from selecting their own customers in bona fide transactions and not in restraint of trade.

Sec. 4. Any person who shall be injured in his business by reason of anything forbidden in the Anti-Trust laws may sue therefor in the District Court in which the defendant resides or is found or has an agent without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages sustained by him and the cost of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

Sec. 6. The labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce. Nothing contained in the anti-trust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor, agricultural, or horticultural organizations, instituted for the purposes of mutual help, and not having capital stock or conducted for profit, or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations from lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof; nor shall such organizations, or the members thereof, be held or construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade, under the anti-trust laws.

Sec. 7. No corporation engaged in commerce shall acquire stocks of another corporation also engaged in similar commerce where the effect may lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly. This does not apply to corporations purchasing stocks for investments only. Nor shall anything herein, prohibit any common carrier, subject to the laws to regulate commerce, from aiding in the construction of branches or short lines so located as to become feeders of the main line, or from owning stock of such branch lines nor to prevent them from acquiring and owning stock of an independent company, where there is no substantial competition.

Sec. 8. No person who is a director or other officer of a bank, banking association or trust company which has deposits, capital, surplus and undivided profits aggregating more than $5,000,000 shall be eligible to be a director or other officer of any other banking institution or trust company. This also applies to corporations aggregating more than $1,000,000. This does not apply to mutual savings banks not having a capital stock represented by shares.

Sec. 9. Every director, officer or manager of any common carrier, who knowingly converts any of its money or property to his own or another's use shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be fined not less than $500 or imprisoned for not less than one year or more than ten years or both.

Sec. 10. No common carrier engaged in commerce shall have any dealings in securities, supplies or other articles of commerce or shall trade or have any contracts for construction or maintenance of any kind to the amount of more than $50,000 in the aggregate in any one year with another concern when the said common carrier has on its board of directors or as its president or any employee in the particular transaction, any person who is at the same time a director or employee or who has any substantial interest in such other concern, unless such dealings or purchases shall be made from the bidder whose bid is the most favorable to such common carrier. This is to be ascertained by competitive bidding prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. No bid shall be received unless the name and the addresses of the officers, directors and general managers thereof accompanies the bid. Any person who shall prevent or attempt to prevent any one from bidding shall be punished. Any such common carrier having any such transactions shall within 30 days after making the same file with the Interstate Commerce Commission a full and detailed statement showing the manner of competitive bidding and who the bidders were, with their names and addresses. After investigation, if the commission have reasons to believe that the law has been violated, it shall transmit all papers and documents and its own views and findings to the Attorney-General. If the common carrier shall violate this section it shall be fined not more than $25,000 and the person who knowingly constituted that violation shall be fined not exceeding $5,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year or both.

Sec. 11. The authority to enforce compliance with sections 2, 7, and 8 is invested in the Interstate Commerce Commission where applicable to common carriers, in the Federal Reserve Board to banks, banking associations and trust companies, in the Federal Trade Commission to all other characters of commerce, to be exercised under the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of Appeals; such proceedings shall be given precedence over other cases pending therein.

Sec. 25. No proceedings for contempt shall be instituted unless begun within one year from the date of the act complained of.

SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW

Bill passed by the 51st congress and approved July 2, 1890.

Section 1. Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 2. Every person who shall monopolize or attempt to monopolize or combine or conspire with any person or persons to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. Every contract, combination in form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce in any territory of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or in restraint of trade or commerce between any such territory and another, or between any such territory or territories and any state or states or the District of Columbia, or with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia and any state or states or foreign nations, is hereby declared illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. The several Circuit courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to prevent or restrain violations of this act; and it shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, under the direction of the attorney-general, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. Such proceedings may be by way of petition setting forth the case and praying that such violation shall be enjoined or otherwise prohibited. When the parties complained of shall have been duly notified of such petition the court shall proceed, as soon as may be, to the hearing and determination of the case; and pending such petition and before final decree the court may at any time make such temporary restraining order or prohibition as shall be deemed just in the premises.

Sec. 5. Whenever it shall appear to the court before which any proceeding under section 4 of this act may be pending that the ends of justice require that other parties should be brought before the court, the court may cause them to be summoned, whether they reside in the district in which the court is held or not; and subpœnas to that end may be served in any district by the marshal thereof.

Sec. 6. Any property owned under any contract or by any combination or pursuant to any conspiracy (and being the subject thereof) mentioned in section 1 of this act and being in the course of transportation from one state to another or to a foreign country shall be forfeited to the United States and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law.

Sec. 7. Any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared unlawful by this act may sue therefor in any Circuit court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages by him sustained and the cost of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

"An act to create a Federal Trade Commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes," approved September 26, 1914, provides for a commission consisting of five members. Further specific powers are conferred upon this commission by "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes" (the Clayton Act), approved October 15, 1914.

INVESTIGATION, PUBLICITY, AND RECOMMENDATION

The commission is authorized to require corporations subject to its jurisdiction to file reports, or written answers to specific questions regarding the organization and management of their business, or their relations to other corporations, partnerships, or individuals. Furthermore, the commission is authorized to classify such corporations, and to make rules and regulations for this purpose.

The commission is given also a general power of investigation in respect to such corporations and their relations to other corporations, individuals, associations, and partnerships.

Upon the direction of the President or either House of Congress, the commission is authorized to investigate and report concerning any alleged violations of the antitrust acts by any corporation.

It is also authorized to investigate trade conditions in foreign countries with respect to combinations or other conditions affecting the foreign trade of the United States.

If, in any suit in equity brought by the Government under the antitrust acts, upon the conclusion of the testimony the court is of the opinion that the complainant is entitled to relief, it may refer the matter to the commission as a master in chancery to ascertain and report an appropriate form of decree.

Whenever a final decree has been entered against any corporation in a suit to restrain violations of the antitrust acts, the commission is authorized to make an investigation of the manner in which the decree is carried out, and it is required to make such investigation upon the application of the Attorney General. In the latter case it is required to transmit a report of its findings and recommendations to the Attorney General, and may publish such report in its own discretion.

The commission is authorized to make public such portions of the information obtained by it in accordance with law as it shall deem expedient in the public interest, except trade secrets and the names of customers, and, further, to make annual and special reports to Congress with recommendations for legislation, and to provide for the publication of its reports and decisions. It is specially provided that any officer or employee of the commission who without its authority shall make public any information obtained shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punishable by fine and imprisonment.

COMPULSORY POWERS, PENALTIES, AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Any member of the commission may sign subpœnas, and members of the commission or the examiners of the commission may administer oaths and receive evidence.

In case of refusal to obey a subpœna the commission may invoke the aid of the courts of the United States, which may order compliance therewith, and on failure punish the delinquents for contempt. Moreover, upon application of the Attorney General, at the request of the commission, the courts have jurisdiction to issue writs of mandamus requiring any person or corporation to comply with the law or any order of the commission in pursuance thereof.

The commission is also authorized to take testimony by deposition.

No person is excused from testifying or producing evidence before the commission on the ground that it might tend to incriminate him or to subject him to penalty or forfeiture, but it is provided that no natural person shall be criminally prosecuted on account of any transaction concerning which he may testify or produce evidence, if furnished in obedience to a subpœna, except in case of perjury.

Penalties of fine and imprisonment are provided for those who neglect or refuse to answer any lawful inquiry in obedience to a subpœna or lawful requirement of the commission, and who falsify records, fail to keep proper records, or refuse the commission lawful access to the same, and penalty of fine for corporations which delay to file such reports as the commission may lawfully require, such fines to be recoverable by the United States in a civil suit.

Relations of the commission to legislative, judicial, and other executive departments.—The Federal Trade Commission is organized in a manner similar to that of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and its relations to the legislative, judicial, and other executive departments of the Government are defined in the law.

Like the Interstate Commerce Commission, it is made independent of any of the other executive departments. In addition to the general executive direction reposed by the Constitution and laws in the President, this law provides specifically that the commission shall, at his direction, investigate alleged violations of the antitrust acts by any corporation. In this connection it may be noted that the President is authorized to direct the several departments and bureaus of the Government to furnish the commission, upon request, all records and information in their possession relating to any corporation subject to this act. The commission may also be called upon to perform certain of its functions at the request of the Attorney General, namely, in investigating the execution of decrees against trusts and in making investigations and recommendations for bringing corporations alleged to be violating the antitrust acts in harmony with the law.

The law provides that either House of Congress may direct the commission to investigate and report the facts relating to any alleged violation of the antitrust acts by any corporation. It is also provided that the commission shall have power to make annual and special reports to Congress and recommendations for additional legislation, as well as reports regarding its investigations into conditions in foreign countries affecting the trade of the United States.

More important, however, are the relations of the commission to the judicial department, which has jurisdiction to review and enforce its orders respecting unfair methods of competition or violations of the Clayton Act, and to which the commission must apply for the enforcement of its compulsory powers.

The commission consists of the following members:

CHAIRMAN, Joseph E. Davies.
VICE CHAIRMAN, Edward N. Hurley.
William J. Harris, Will H. Parry.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION

The Revenue Act approved September 8, 1916, created a tariff commission composed of six members, not more than three of the same political party. The salary of each commissioner is $7,500 per annum.

DUTIES

The duty of the commission is to investigate the administration and fiscal and industrial effects of the customs laws of this country now in force or which may be hereafter enacted, the relations between the rates of duty on raw materials and finished products, the effects of ad valorem and specific duties and all questions relative to the arrangement of schedules and classification of articles in the customs law, and, in general, to investigate the operation of customs laws, including their relation to the Federal revenues, their effects upon the industries and labor of the country.

The commission shall put at the disposal of the President, the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Finance of the Senate, whenever requested, all information at its command, and make such investigations and reports as may be requested by them, and report to Congress each year.

The commission has the power to investigate the tariff relations between the United States and foreign countries, commercial treaties, preferential provisions, economic alliances, the effect of export bounties and preferential transportation rates, the volume of importations compared with domestic production and consumption, and conditions, causes, and effects relating to competition of foreign industries with those of the United States, including dumping and cost of production.

For the purposes of carrying this title into effect, the commission has the right to copy any document or record, pertinent to the subject-matter under investigation, in the possession of any person or concern, to summon witnesses, take testimony and to administer oaths. In appropriate matters, the commission acts in conjunction and coöperation with the Treasury Department, the Department of Commerce, the Federal Trade Commission, or any other departments, or independent establishments of the Government.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS

A marriage license is a prerequisite of marriage in all states and territories.

The age at which minors are capable of marrying varies considerably. For males it is 14 in Kentucky, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Virginia; 15 in Kansas and Missouri; 16 in District of Columbia, Iowa, North Carolina, Texas and Utah; 17 in Alabama, Arkansas and Georgia; 18 in Arizona, California, Idaho, Indiana, Indian Territory,* Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming; 21 in Washington. The age at which female minors may marry is only 12 in Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Rhode Island and Virginia; it is 13 in New Hampshire; 14 in Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Iowa, North Carolina, Texas and Utah; 15 in California, Minnesota, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota and Wisconsin; 16 in Arizona, Indiana, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio, West Virginia and Wyoming; 18 in Idaho, New York and Washington. No age is fixed by statute for males or females in Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Tennessee or Vermont.

The age for males below which parental consent to marriage is required is 16 in Tennessee; 18 in North Carolina and Idaho; 21 in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California (not required if man has been previously married), Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Indian Territory,* Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine (if parent or guardian is living in the state), Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota (unless male has been married before), Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin (who have not married before, and have a parent or guardian residing in the state), and Wyoming. Parental consent for males is not required in Georgia, Michigan, New Hampshire or New York. Girls under 16 must have parental consent in Tennessee; 18 is the age below which parental consent is required for females in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California (unless applicant has been previously married), Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia (unless previously married), Georgia, Idaho, Indian Territory,* Indiana (except that where parent or guardian does not live in the state, if the girl has resided within the county where license is sought for one month preceding such application, license may issue), Iowa, Kansas, Maine (if parents or guardians live in the state), Massachusetts, Michigan (unless married before), Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin (if the person has not had a former husband, and has a parent or guardian residing in the state.) Oregon provides that if either party has no parent or guardian resident in the state, and the female has resided within the county where the license is applied for for the six months next preceding such application, the license may issue, if otherwise proper, without parental consent. Girls below 21 must have parental consent in Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia and Wyoming. No parental consent is required for girls in New Hampshire or New York.

Kansas has a law which provides that no probate judge shall issue a license authorizing the marriage of any male person under the age of 21, or female person under the age of 18 years, except with the consent of his or her father, mother or guardian, * * * and where such consent shall have been given, no license shall be issued to any male person under 17 or female under 15 without the consent of the probate judge in addition thereto.

Marriage is prohibited in many states between whites and persons of negro descent, between whites and Indians, between first cousins, and between step-relatives. Some states prohibit the marriage of epileptics and imbeciles. Each state has prohibited degrees of relationship between which marriages are void.

Divorce is permitted for various causes in all states of the Union except South Carolina, which has no divorce law. Statistics show that there are more divorces in cities than in the country, and that more divorces are granted in the western than in the eastern states. Although occasionally checked or retarded by commercial crises, periods of business depression, or other causes, there is a marked increase in the divorce rate. In only four years—1870, 1884, 1894 and 1902—was the divorce rate for the country as a whole lower than in the preceding year, while the rate was greater than the preceding year in 29 cases. The upward movement, although varying in intensity in different sections, has been general throughout the country. Statistics showing occupations of divorced men place at the head of the list actors, professional showmen, musicians and teachers of music, commercial travelers, telegraph and telephone operators, physicians and surgeons; at the end of the list come teamsters, clergymen and agricultural laborers. Figures thus confirm the popular impression that divorce is unusually prevalent among actors.

Residence required before applicants can be granted a divorce varies in the different states from six months to five years.

The statutory causes for absolute divorce are summarized as follows:

Abandonment or desertion: In all states except New York, District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina.

Refusal to move to state: Tennessee.

Extreme cruelty: In all states except New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Iowa, Missouri, Alabama, Arkansas, Indian Territory.*

Attempt to take life: Illinois, Tennessee, Louisiana.

Violence endangering life: Pennsylvania, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Alabama, Arkansas, Indian Territory.*

Indignities and defamation: Pennsylvania, Missouri, Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas, Indian Territory,* Wyoming, Washington, Oregon.

Adultery: In all states except South Carolina.

Crime against nature: Alabama.

Lewd conduct: Kentucky.

Loathsome disease: Kentucky.

Habitual drunkenness: In all states except Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas.

Habitual use of drugs: Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Mississippi.

Neglect to provide: Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Tennessee, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington.

Neglect of duty: Ohio, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma, Montana, Idaho, California.

Violent temper: Florida, Kentucky.

Intolerant religious belief: New Hampshire, Kentucky.

Conviction or imprisonment for crime: In all states except Maine, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida.

Fugitive from justice: Virginia, Louisiana.

Duress or force (lack of real consent to marriage): Pennsylvania, Georgia, Kentucky, Washington.

Fraud or fraudulent (marriage) contract: Connecticut, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Ohio, Kansas, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Washington.

Mental incapacity: New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Mississippi, Indian Territory,* Idaho, Utah, Washington.

Want of age: Delaware.

Impotency or physical incapacity: In all states except Vermont, Connecticut, New York, District of Columbia, South Carolina, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Louisiana, Texas, Montana, Idaho, California.

Pregnancy before marriage by other than husband: In all states except Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, South Carolina, Florida, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Louisiana, Arkansas, Indian Territory,* Texas, Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, California.

Illicit carnal intercourse before marriage: Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia.

* Since 1907 under the jurisdiction of Oklahoma.

Bigamy: Pennsylvania, Florida, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Indian Territory,* Oklahoma, Colorado.

Consanguinity: Pennsylvania, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi.

Void and voidable marriage (not otherwise specified): Rhode Island, Delaware.

Previous divorce in another state: Florida, Ohio, Michigan.

Misconduct: Rhode Island, Wisconsin.

Vagrancy (includes treatment endangering reason or injuring health): Missouri, Wyoming.

Voluntary separation: Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Kentucky.

Civil death: Rhode Island.

Presumption of death: Rhode Island, Connecticut.

Causes deemed sufficient by court: Washington.

When divorce is refused: In many states divorce is refused where there has been collusion, connivance, condonation or recrimination. It is probably true that in those states in which no mention is made in the statutes of these defenses, a showing of any of them would nevertheless be a sufficient ground for refusing the divorce.

Collusion is an agreement between husband and wife that one of them shall commit, or appear to have committed, or be represented in court as having committed, acts constituting a cause of divorce, for the purpose of enabling the other to obtain a divorce.

Connivance is the corrupt consent of one party to the commission by the other of the acts constituting the cause of divorce.

Condonation is the conditional forgiveness, either express or implied, of a matrimonial offense constituting a cause of divorce.

Recrimination is a showing by the defendant of any cause of divorce against the plaintiff, in bar of the plaintiff's cause of divorce.

Change of name after divorce: In Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indian Territory,* Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oklahoma and Rhode Island, when a divorce is granted to a woman her name may be changed to that of a former husband or to her maiden name. In the District of Columbia, Georgia, Maine, Oregon, Washington and Wisconsin such change may be made in all cases, whether the woman is plaintiff or defendant. In Michigan, whether plaintiff or defendant, the court may decree to restore the maiden name to a woman, or the name she legally bore prior to her marriage to the husband in the divorce suit, or allow her to adopt another name, except where there is a minor child of the parties. In New Jersey in case of absolute divorce a woman may assume her maiden name provided that she file with the county clerk of the county in which she lives, and the county clerk of the county in which she lived when the divorce was granted, declaration of her intention so to do, and the date on which such change of name is to be made.

In Arizona the wife may change her name, if it is specially prayed for in the pleadings. In Texas the statute provides for the change of name of either party, if such change is specially pleaded. In Delaware the court may change the name of the wife, and of any or all issue born during the marriage. In Vermont the court may allow the woman to assume her maiden name, and may change the names of minor children of divorced parents when application for that purpose is made in the petition for divorce.

Uniform divorce legislation: For more than 25 years the advisability of securing uniform divorce laws throughout the country has attracted attention. According to the opinion of national legislators and all writers, the Federal Congress can not deal with this matter without an amendment to the Constitution, and efforts have therefore been concentrated on securing uniform divorce laws under state legislation.

* Since 1907 under the jurisdiction of Oklahoma.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

The Rockefeller Foundation was chartered May 14th, 1913, in New York City. It was organized for the purpose of receiving and maintaining a fund or funds, and applying the income and principal thereof to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world. Appropriations are made by the board of directors or the executive committee on the report and recommendation of the secretary or any other officer or member of the Foundation. The total funds, securities and other sources of income held December 1st, 1914, amounted to $103,930,817.19. From the income, $2,000,000 annually, or as much thereof as he shall designate, shall be applied during the lifetime of John D. Rockefeller to specific objects within the corporate purposes of the Foundation, as he may from time to time direct. Any balance of the $2,000,000 not thus designated during the fiscal year is transferred to the income of the foundation, to be used as it may see fit.

The major part of the Foundation's work consists in making contributions to other agencies carrying on philanthropic activities. The appropriations are in general made in the form of pledges to particular institutions for definite amounts, and when once made each pledge becomes a contract which is not subject to review by the Foundation. The Foundation has embarked upon the following activities:

The organization of the International Health Commission for a worldwide campaign against the hookworm disease. A representative was sent around the world to visit foreign countries where the greatest infection was known to exist. Upon his recommendations, work was inaugurated to combat the trouble, in British West Indies, Central America, Ceylon, Malay States and the Philippines.

The promotion of medical education and public health in China. Before undertaking this important work, a commission of three persons was sent to China, and after spending four months in that country, made a report of the findings; this in order that the Foundation might proceed intelligently. Its recommendations are now receiving consideration.

The investigation of industrial relations. Having in mind that hardly any relation in life is more far reaching than the industrial relation, and particularly having in view the growing tendency to misunderstanding and lack of harmony between employers and employes, the Foundation feels that if it can work out sound and substantial improvements in the relation of capital and labor, it can hardly do anything better calculated to "promote the well-being of mankind." The inquiry will not be local or restricted, but the experience of the several countries of the world will be drawn upon.

Belgian Relief. To investigate for the Foundation the efficiency of the distributing organization, a commission of three sailed for Europe November 11, 1914. They reported in highest praise of the activities of the authorities engaged in the relief work. However, as the object was to start a stream of food supplies flowing into Blegium with the least possible delay, the Foundation sent its first ship November 2nd, before the investigating commission started. This vessel contained 28,500 barrels of flour, 14,000 100-lb. packets of rice, 600,000 pounds of beans, 100,000 pounds of bacon. On a second voyage the ship carried 3,500 tons of food and clothing; another ship carried 4,800 tons of food; another a cargo of wheat. The Foundation spent over $1,000,000 on ships and cargoes. It also chartered a steamship pier, to facilitate loading of supplies, and furnished ships to carry contributions from other sources.

During the first year of its existence the Foundation pledged $10,000 a year for ten years to the American Academy in Rome; $20,000 a year for ten years to the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, for Widows' Pensions; purchased in Louisiana 85,000 acres on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico at a cost of $225,000, as a refuge for migratory birds, to prevent wanton destruction of birds, important to agricultural interests in keeping down insect pests, which inflict a loss on the country annually of approximately $400,000,000.

During the winter of 1914–1915 the Foundation gave $45,000 to assist in the relief of the poor in New York.

Other appropriations were: $750,000 to Wellesley College, because of its extensive fire loss; and $2,550,000 to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, for addition to land, buildings and endowment. (A physician was sent to Texas by the Institute to instruct the health authorities and private physicians as to the proper method of dealing with epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis; the new curative serum was administered to hundreds, with resulting decrease of the normal death rate from 75% to less than 25%.)

The annual meeting is held on the Wednesday next preceding the fourth Thursday of January. Stated meetings are held on the Wednesday next preceding the fourth Thursday of May and October in each year.

The office of the corporation is at 61 Broadway, New York.

THE NET WEIGHT LAW

The so called net weight law compels manufacturers to make a clear statement of the weight, volume or contents of their packages of food. Regulations for carrying out this law have been drawn up by the Treasury, Agriculture and Commerce Departments. These regulations apply to foods shipped in interstate commerce or sold in the District of Columbia or the territories.

The regulations in general require that the manufacturers of foods shall plainly mark all packages, bottles or other containers holding more than two ounces avoirdupois, or more than one fluid ounce, to show the net weight or volume of the contents.

The measure must be stated in avoirdupois pounds and ounces, United States gallons, quarts, pints or fluid ounces, United States standard bushels, half bushels, pecks, quarts, pints or half pints. The contents by a like method may be expressed in terms of metric weight or measure. The volume of liquids must be computed at 68 degrees Fahrenheit.

The quantity stated on the container must represent the actual quantity of food exclusive of wrappings and container.

In general, solids must be stated in terms of weight and liquids in terms of volume except where there is a definite trade custom; otherwise any marking of the packing, in terms that are generally understood to express definite quantities, will be permitted.

The quantity of viscous or semi-solid food or of mixtures of solids and liquids may be stated either by weight or measure, but the statement must clearly indicate whether the quantity is expressed in terms of weight or measure.

In the case of certain articles the contents may be stated by numerical count, provided such numerical count gives accurate information as to the quantity of food in the package. Under this requirement it would not be enough to state that a package of candy contained 24 cream peppermints, as candies vary in size, and this would not be a statement of the actual quantity of candy in the package.

The regulations also permit the statement of minimum volume or weight as: "minimum weight 12 ounces," No variations below the stated minimum quantity will be permitted.

The statement of weight or measure must be marked in terms of the largest unit contained in the package; for example, if the package contains a pound and a fraction, the contents must be expressed in terms of pounds and fractions thereof, or pounds and ounces, and not merely in ounces.

In the packing and bottling of many foods it would be impossible or else add unnecessarily to cost for the manufacturer to place an absolutely accurate statement of the amount of the food in every package and for this reason the regulations permit tolerances or variations in packages where the discrepancies are due exclusively to unavoidable errors in weighing, measuring or counting which occur in packing conducted in compliance with good commercial practice.

This tolerance is allowed in order to permit the use of weighing and measuring machines which, like human operators cannot weigh or measure with absolute accuracy every package. The regulations, however, provide that a run of such packages must show as may cases of overweight and as much excess as it does cases of underweight or undervolume.

Similarly in the case of bottles which cannot be blown with absolute accuracy, tolerances are allowed, but with the same proviso that the run of bottles must show as much excess in volume as deficiency in volume. Queer shaped bottles must not show greater discrepancies than standard round or square bottles of the same capacity. This means that a manufacturer who uses some special bottle of odd shape cannot claim a greater variation because of the difficulty of blowing or manufacturing such a bottle or container.

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY LAW

The United States Bankruptcy Act was passed in July, 1898, and amended in 1903, 1906 and 1910.

Important sections are:

Sec. 4. Who may become bankrupts: a—Any person, except a municipal, railroad, insurance, or banking corporation, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act as a voluntary bankrupt. b—Any natural person (except a wage-earner or a person engaged chiefly in the farming or the tillage of the soil), any unincorporated company, and any moneyed business or commercial corporation, except a municipal, railroad, insurance, or banking corporation, owing debts to the amount of $1,000, or over, may be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt upon default or an impartial trial, and shall be subject to the provisions and entitled to the benefits of this act.

The bankruptcy of a corporation shall not release its officers, directors or stockholders, as such, from any liability under the laws of a state or territory or of the United States.

Sec. 7. Duties of bankrupts—(a) The bankrupt shall (1) attend the first meeting of his creditors, if directed by the court or judge thereof to do so, and the hearing upon his application for a discharge, if filed; (2) comply with all lawful orders of the court; (3) examine the correctness of all proofs of claims filed against his estate; (4) execute and deliver such papers as shall be ordered by the court; (5) execute to his trustee transfers of all his property in foreign countries; (6) immediately inform his trustee of any attempt by his creditors or other persons to evade the provisions of this act coming to his knowledge; (7) in case of any person having to his knowledge proved a false claim against his estate, disclose that fact immediately to his trustee; (8) prepare, make oath to, and file in court within ten days, unless further time is granted after the adjudication of an involuntary bankrupt, and with the petition of a voluntary bankrupt, a schedule of his property, showing the amount and kind of property, the location thereof its money value in detail, and a list of its creditors, showing their residences, if known (if unknown that fact to be stated), the amount due each of them, the consideration thereof, the security held by them, if any, and a claim for such exemptions as he may be entitled to, all in triplicate, one copy of each for the clerk, one for the referee and one for the trustee; and (9) when present at the first meeting of his creditors, and at such other times as the court shall order, submit to an examination concerning the conducting of his business, the cause of his bankruptcy, his dealings with his creditors and other persons, the amount, kind and whereabouts of his property, and in addition, all matters which may affect the administration and settlement of his estate; but no testimony given by him shall be offered in evidence against him in any criminal proceedings.

Provided, however, that he shall not be required to attend a meeting of his creditors, or at or for an examination at a place more than 150 miles distant from his home or principal place of business, or to examine claims except when presented to him, unless ordered by the court, or a judge thereof, for cause shown, and the bankrupt shall be paid his actual expenses from the estate when examined or required to attend at any place other than the city, town or village of his residence. Discharge in bankruptcy relieves the bankrupt from all his provable debts, except taxes due the U. S., state, county or municipality in which he resides, liabilities for money or property obtained by false pretences, willful and malicious injury to persons or property, alimony, debts created by fraud or misappropriation, etc.

Sec. 17. Debts Not Affected by a Discharge.—A discharge in bankruptcy shall release a bankrupt from all of his provable debts, except such as (1) are due as a tax levied by the United States, the State, county, district, or municipality in which he resides; (2) are liabilities for obtaining property by false pretenses or false representations, or for willful and malicious injuries to the person or property of another, or for alimony due or to become due, or for maintenance or support of wife or child, or for seduction of an unmarried female, or for criminal conversation; (3) have not been duly scheduled in time for proof and allowance, with the name of the creditor if known to the bankrupt, unless such creditor had notice or actual knowledge of the proceedings in bankruptcy; or (4) were created by his fraud, embezzlement, misappropriation, or defalcation while acting as an officer or in any fiduciary capacity.

FEDERAL MIGRATORY BIRD LAW OPEN SEASONS

(Specially Compiled by American Game Protective Association—Both dates inclusive and from sunrise to sunset only)

	Waterfowl, Coots, and Gallinules	Rails, other than Coots and Gallinules	Black-breasted and Golden Plover and Greater and Lesser Yellow-legs	Jacksnipe or Wilson Snipe	Woodcock
Alabama	Nov. 1—Jan. 31	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Nov. 1—Jan. 31	Nov. 1—Jan. 31	Nov. 1—Dec. 31
Arizona	Oct. 16—Jan. 31	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Sept. 1—Dec. 15	Oct. 16—Jan. 31	Nov. 1—Dec. 31
Arkansas	Nov. 1—Jan. 31	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Sept. 1—Dec. 15	Nov. 1—Jan. 31	Nov. 1—Dec. 31
California	Oct. 16—Jan. 31	Closed until 1918	Closed until 1918	Oct. 16—Jan. 31	Nov. 1—Dec. 31
Colorado	Sept. 7—Dec. 20	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Sept. 1—Dec. 15	Sept. 7—Dec. 20	Oct. 1—Nov. 30
Connecticut	Oct. 1—Jan. 15	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Aug. 16—Nov. 30	Oct. 1—Jan. 15	Oct. 1—Nov. 30
° Delaware	Nov. 1—Jan. 31	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Aug. 16—Nov. 30	Nov. 1—Jan. 31	Nov. 1—Dec. 31
° District of Columbia	Nov. 1—Jan. 31	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Aug. 16—Nov. 30	Nov. 1—Jan. 31	Nov. 1—Dec. 31
Florida	Nov. 1—Jan. 31	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Nov. 1—Jan. 31	Nov. 1—Jan. 31	Nov. 1—Dec. 31
° Georgia	Nov. 1—Jan. 31	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Nov. 1—Jan. 31	Nov. 1—Jan. 31	Nov. 1—Dec. 31
Idaho	Sept. 7—Dec. 20	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Sept. 7—Dec. 20	Sept. 7—Dec. 20	Oct. 1—Nov. 30
Illinois	Sept. 16—Dec. 31	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Sept. 1—Dec. 15	Sept. 16—Dec. 31	Closed until 1918
Indiana	Sept. 16—Dec. 31	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Sept. 1—Dec. 15	Sept. 16—Dec. 31	Oct. 1—Nov. 30
Iowa	Sept. 16—Dec. 31	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Sept. 1—Dec. 15	Sept. 16—Dec. 31	Oct. 1—Nov. 30
Kansas	Sept. 16—Dec. 31	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Sept. 1—Dec. 15	Sept. 16—Dec. 31	Oct. 1—Nov. 30
Kentucky	Sept. 16—Dec. 31	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Sept. 1—Dec. 15	Sept. 16—Dec. 31	Closed until 1918
Louisiana	Nov. 1—Jan. 31	Nov. 1—Jan. 31	Nov. 1—Jan. 31	Nov. 1—Jan. 31	Nov. 1—Dec. 31
Maine	Sept. 16—Dec. 31	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Aug. 16—Nov. 30	Sept. 16—Dec. 31	Oct. 1—Nov. 30
° Maryland	Nov. 1—Jan. 31	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Aug. 16—Nov. 30	Nov. 1—Jan. 31	Nov. 1—Dec. 31
Massachusetts	Sept. 16—Dec. 31	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Aug. 16—Nov. 30	Sept. 16—Dec. 31	Oct. 1—Nov. 31
Michigan	Sept. 16—Dec. 31	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Sept. 1—Dec. 15	Sept. 16—Dec. 31	Oct. 1—Nov. 30
Minnesota	Sept. 7—Dec. 20	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Sept. 7—Dec. 20	Sept. 7—Dec. 20	Oct. 1—Nov. 30
Mississippi	Nov. 1—Jan. 31	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Nov. 1—Jan. 31	Nov. 1—Jan. 31	Nov. 1—Dec. 31
Missouri	Sept. 16—Dec. 31	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Sept. 1—Dec. 15	Sept. 16—Dec. 31	Closed until 1918
Montana	Sept. 7—Dec. 20	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Sept. 7—Dec. 20	Sept. 7—Dec. 20	Oct. 1—Nov. 30
Nebraska	Sept. 16—Dec. 31	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Sept. 1—Dec. 15	Sept. 16—Dec. 31	Oct. 1—Nov. 30
Nevada	Oct. 1—Jan. 15	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Sept. 1—Dec. 15	Oct. 1—Jan. 15	Oct. 1—Nov. 30
New Hampshire	Sept. 16—Dec. 31	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Aug. 16—Nov. 30	Sept. 16—Dec. 31	Oct. 1—Nov. 30
° New Jersey	Oct. 1—Jan. 15	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Aug. 16—Nov. 30	Oct. 1—Jan. 15	Oct. 1—Nov. 30
New Mexico	Oct. 16—Jan. 31	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Sept. 1—Dec. 15	Oct. 16—Jan. 31	Nov. 1—Dec. 31
New York	Sept. 16—Dec. 31	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Aug. 16—Nov. 30	Sept. 16—Dec. 31	Oct. 1—Nov. 30
(Long Island)	Oct. 1—Jan. 15	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Aug. 16—Nov. 30	Oct. 1—Jan. 15	Oct. 1—Nov. 30
° North Carolina	Nov. 1—Jan. 31	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Sept. 1—Dec. 15	Nov. 1—Jan. 31	Nov. 1—Dec. 31
North Dakota	Sept. 7—Dec. 20	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Sept. 7—Dec. 20	Sept. 7—Dec. 20	Oct. 1—Nov. 30
Ohio	Sept. 16—Dec. 31	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Sept. 1—Dec. 15	Sept. 16—Dec. 31	Oct. 1—Nov. 30
Oklahoma	Oct. 16—Jan. 31	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Sept. 1—Dec. 15	Oct. 16—Jan. 31	Nov. 1—Dec. 31
Oregon	Oct. 1—Jan. 15	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Oct. 1—Dec. 15	Oct. 1—Jan. 15	Oct. 1—Nov. 30
° Pennsylvania	Oct. 1—Jan. 15	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Sept. 1—Dec. 15	Oct. 1—Jan. 15	Oct. 1—Nov. 30
Rhode Island	Oct. 1—Jan. 15	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Aug. 16—Nov. 30	Oct. 1—Jan. 15	Oct. 1—Nov. 30
° South Carolina	Nov. 1—Jan. 31	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Nov. 1—Jan. 31	Nov. 1—Jan. 31	Nov. 1—Dec. 31
South Dakota	Sept. 7—Dec. 20	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Sept. 7—Dec. 20	Sept. 7—Dec. 20	Oct. 1—Nov. 30
Tennessee	Nov. 1—Jan. 31	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Sept. 1—Dec. 15	Nov. 1—Jan. 31	Nov. 1—Dec. 31
Texas	Oct. 16—Jan. 31	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Nov. 1—Jan. 31	Oct. 16—Jan. 31	Nov. 1—Dec. 31
Utah	Oct. 1—Jan. 15	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Closed until 1918	Oct. 1—Jan. 15	Oct. 1—Nov. 30
Vermont	Sept. 16—Dec. 31	Closed until 1918	Sept. 1—Dec. 15	Sept. 16—Dec. 31	Oct. 1—Nov. 30
° Virginia	Nov. 1—Jan. 31	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Aug. 16—Nov. 30	Nov. 1—Jan. 31	Nov. 1—Dec. 31
Washington	Oct. 1—Jan. 15	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Oct. 1—Dec. 15	Oct. 1—Jan. 15	Oct. 1—Nov. 30
West Virginia	Sept. 16—Dec. 31	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Sept. 1—Dec. 15	Sept. 16—Dec. 31	Oct. 1—Nov. 30
Wisconsin	Sept. 7—Dec. 20	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Sept. 7—Dec. 20	Sept. 7—Dec. 20	Oct. 1—Nov. 30
Wyoming	Sept. 7—Dec. 20	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Sept. 7—Dec. 20	Sept. 7—Dec. 20	Oct. 1—Nov. 30

° No open seasons on migratory insectivorous birds except on reed-birds or rice-birds in states marked ° where open season is Sept. 1–Oct. 31. Band-tailed pigeons, little brown, sand-hill, whooping-cranes, wood ducks, swans, curlew, willet, and all shore birds except as specified, closed all states to Sept. 1, 1918.

NEW BIRD TREATY

The United States Senate on Aug. 29, 1916, ratified the treaty with Canada extending to all migratory birds the same protection on both sides of the Canadian border.

The treaty is an important supplement to the Federal law and provides, in effect, three principal things:

(1) That no bird important to agriculture because of insect destroying proclivities shall be shot at any time. (2) That no open season on any species of game birds shall extend for a longer period than three and one-half months. (3) That both countries shall so restrict open seasons on game birds as to prevent their being taken during the breeding season.

The Senate's action came as the result of a campaign waged incessantly for nearly three years by organizations of farmers, sportsmen, bird lovers and conservationists generally under the leadership of the American Game Protective Association of New York, the sportsmen's national organization. The ratification of the treaty means that this country now possesses the most advanced and effective legal protection for wild life of any on the globe.

It will secure protection all over the North American continent for some 1,022 species and sub-species of birds, and the law is of prime importance to farmers, for it means that insectivorous birds will at last get the protection they deserve.

Permits, however, will be issued for collecting birds for scientific purposes in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the respective States and the District of Columbia.

The following are considered migratory game birds:

(*a*) Anatidæ or waterfowl, including brant, wild ducks, geese, and swans.

(*b*) Gruidæ or cranes, including little brown, sandhill, and whooping cranes.

(*c*) Rallidæ or rails, including coots, gallinules, and sora and other rails.

(*d*) Limicolæ or shore birds, including avocets, curlew, dowitchers, godwits, knots, oyster catchers, phalaropes, plover, sandpipers, snipe, stilts, surf birds, turnstones, willet, woodcock, and yellowlegs.

(*e*) Columbidæ or pigeons, including doves and wild pigeons.

The following are considered migratory insectivorous birds:

(*f*) Bobolinks, catbirds, chickadees, cuckoos, flickers, flycatchers, grosbeaks, hummingbirds, kinglets, martins, meadowlarks, nighthawks or bull bats, nuthatches, orioles, robins, shrikes, swallows, swifts, tanagers, titmice, thrushes, vireos, warblers, waxwings, whippoorwills, woodpeckers, and wrens, and all other perching birds which feed entirely or chiefly on insects.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS

PATENTS

INVENTIONS PATENTABLE.—Any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvements thereof, not known or used by others in this country before his invention or discovery thereof, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country, before his invention or discovery thereof, for more than two years prior to his application, and not in public use or on sale in this country for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned, may, upon payment of the fees required by law, and other due proceedings had, obtain a patent.

APPLICATION.—Application is to be made in writing, to the Commissioner of Patents, giving a description of the article, and of the manner and process of making, constructing, compounding, and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which it appertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make, construct, compound, and use the same; and in case of a machine, he shall explain the principle thereof, and the best mode in which he has contemplated applying that principle, so as to distinguish it from other inventions; and he shall particularly point out and distinctly claim the part, improvement, or combination which he claims as his invention or discovery. The specification and claim shall be signed by the inventor and attested by two witnesses.

OATH.—The applicant shall make oath that he does verily believe himself to be the original and first inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, manufacture, composition or improvement for which he solicits a patent; that he does not know and does not believe that the same was ever before known or used; and shall state of what country he is a citizen.

PATENTS FOR DESIGNS AUTHORIZED.—Any person who has invented any new, original, and ornamental design for an article of manufacture, not known or used by others in this country before his invention thereof, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country before his invention thereof, or more than two years prior to his application, and not in public use or on sale in this country for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned, may, upon payment of the fees and other due proceedings had, the same as in cases of invention or discoveries, obtain a patent therefor.

DRAWINGS.—Drawings must be made with India ink alone, on pure white paper, the thickness of three sheets of Bristol board, and containing a calendared and smooth surface. All drawings must be made with pen only and every line and letter, signature and shading must be absolutely black. The size of the sheet must be exactly 10x15 inches, and there must be an inch margin on each side, leaving the "sight" exactly 8x13 inches. When the view is longer than the width of the sheet, it may be turned on its side, while the signature of the proprietor of the trade mark must be placed at the lower right hand corner and the signature of the witnesses at the lower left hand corner, but, in no instance, shall they encroach upon the drawing. Drawings must be packed flat or rolled for transmission to the Patent Office—not folded.

FOREIGN PATENTS.—No person otherwise entitled thereto shall be debarred from receiving a patent for his invention or discovery, nor shall any patent be declared invalid by reason of its having been first patented or caused to be patented by the inventor or his legal representatives or assigns in a foreign country, unless the application for said foreign patent was filed more than twelve months, in cases within the provisions of section forty-eight hundred and eighty-six of the Revised Statutes, and four months in cases of designs, prior to the filing of the application in this country, in which case no patent shall be granted in this country.

CONTENTS AND DURATION.—Every patent shall contain a short title or description of the invention or discovery, correctly indicating its nature and design, and a grant to the patentee, his heirs or assigns, for the term of *seventeen years*, of the exclusive right to use the invention throughout the United States, referring to the specification for the particulars thereof.

FEES.—Filing each original application for a patent, except in design cases, $15.

Issuing each original patent, except in design cases, $20.

In design cases: For three years and six months, $10; seven years, $15; for fourteen years, $30.

Every application for the reissue of a patent, $30.

Filing each disclaimer, $10.

An appeal for the first time from the primary examiners to the examiners-in-chief, $10.

Every appeal from the examiners-in-chief to the Commissioner, $20.

Copies of records in the Patent Office, ten cents per hundred words; if certified twenty-five cents additional for each certification.

For recording every assignment, power of attorney, or other paper, of three hundred words or under, $1; of over three hundred and under one thousand words, $2; and for each additional thousand words or fraction therof, $1.

Printed copies of specifications and drawings of United States patents are furnished for five cents each; certified copies of such drawings and specifications, twenty-five cents additional for each certification.

For photographic copies of drawings, twenty-five cents each.

The Patent Office advises applicants to avoid doing business with attorneys who advertise the possession of unusual facilities or obtaining patents. A model should not be filed unless asked or by the office.

TRADE-MARKS

WHO MAY REGISTER.—A trade-mark may be registered by any person, firm, corporation, or association domiciled within the territory of the United States, or residing in or located in any foreign country which, by treaty, convention, or law, affords similar privileges to the citizens of the United States, and who is the owner of such trade-mark, and uses the same in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States, or with Indian tribes, upon payment of the fee required by law and other due proceedings had.

APPLICATION.—An application for the registration of a trade-mark must be made to the Commissioner of Patenta and must be signed by the applicant. The complete applictaion comprises: (1) A petition, requesting registration, signed by the applicant. (2) A statement specifying the name, domicile, location, and citizenship of the party applying, and if the applicant be a corporation or association, the State or nation under the laws of which organized; the class of merchandize (according to the official classification), and the particular description of goods comprized in such class upon which the trade-mark has actually been used; a statement of the mode in which the same is applied and affixed to the goods, and the length of time during which the trade-mark has been used upon the goods specified. A description of the trade-mark itself shall be included, if desired by the applicant or required by the Commissioner, provided such description is of a character to meet the approval of the Commissioner. (3) A drawing of the trade-mark, signed by the applicant, or his attorney, which shall be a facsimile of the same as actually used upon the goods. (4) Five specimens or facsimiles of the trade-mark as actually used upon the goods.

WHAT MAY BE REGISTERED.—No trade-mark will be registered unless it shall be made to appear that the same is used as such by said owner in commerce among the several States, or between the United States and some foreign nation or Indian tribe; no trade-mark will be registered which consists of, or comprizes the flag or coat of arms or other insignia of the United States, or any simulation thereof, or of any State or municipality, or of any foreign nation, or which consists of or comprizes any design or picture that has been adopted by any fraternal society as its emblem, or of any name, distinguishing mark, character, emblem, colors, flag, or banner adopted by any institution, organization, club, or society which was incorporated in any state in the United States prior to the date of the adoption and use by the applicant: or which trade-mark is identical with a registered or known trade-mark owned and in use by another, and appropriated to merchandize of the same descriptive properties, or which so nearly resembles a registered or known trade-mark owned and in use by another, and appropriated to merchandize of the same descriptive properties as to

TRADE-MARKS—(Continued)

be likely to cause confusion or mistake in the mind of the public, or which consists merely in the name of an individual, firm, corporation, or association, not written, printed, impressed, or woven in some particular or distinctive manner or in association with a portrait of the individual, or merely in words or devices which are descriptive of the goods with which they are used, or of the character or quality of such goods, or merely a geographical name or term: no portrait of a living individual will be registered as a trade-mark, except by the consent of such individual evidenced by an instrument in writing: and no trade-mark will be registered which is used in unlawful business, or upon any article injurious in itself, or which has been used with the design of deceiving the public in the purchase of merchandise, or which has been abandoned. (In an act approved Feb. 18, 1911, a provision was made permitting the name or part of the name of the applicant to serve.)

A DECADE OF PATENT OFFICE BUSINESS

Year	Applications	Caveats filed	Patents and reissues	Cash received	Cash expended	Surplus
1904	52,143	1,808	30,934	1,6573,26.53	$1,476,000.38	$181,326.15
1905	54,971	1,896	30,399	1,806,758.14	1,479,633.22	327,124.92
1906	56,482	1,885	31,965	1,790,921.38	1,554,891.20	236,030.18
1907	58,762	1,967	36,620	1,910,618.14	1,631,458.36	279,159.78
1908	61,475	2,110	33,682	1,896,847.67	1,712,303.42	184,544.25
1909	65,839	1,948	37,421	2,042,828.14	1,955,151.14	87,677.00
1910	64,629	970	35,930	2,025,536.69	2,005,711.94	19,824.75
1911	67,370	(1)	34,084	2,019,388.03	1,953,689.91	65,698.12
1912	70,976	.....	3.,731	2,101,199.09	2,022,066.11	79,133.79
1913	70,367	.....	35,788	2,084,417.79	1,947,383.28	137,034.51
1914	67,774	.....	41,850	2,233,932.82	(2)	(2)

[1] No caveats filed after June 30, 1910; law repealed.

[2] Not reported.

DUST PREVENTION

(Source: Bulletin 27, State of Ohio Highway Department.)

"Dust is an annoyance to pedestrians and vehicular passengers; it soils clothes and vehicles, and the curtains, carpets and furniture of residents along highways. By forming a heavy coating on the foliage of plants it injures the crops. It carries disease germs, and by obscuring the traveled way it is sometimes a source of danger. These facts justify us in seeking a means of reducing the evil to a minimum," says a bulletin issued by theState of Ohio Highway Department.

Dusty thoroughfares are due to three causes: (1) foreign matter thrown into the roads; (2) actual wear of the road material; (3) improper road construction.

Under the first heading may be included objects dropped from vehicles, animal excrement, dirt tracked from muddy fields or crossroads, ashes, and sweepings from buildings and yards. For the general good, individuals should avoid throwing ashes and sweepings into the roadway, where they will be scattered and add to the dust. Where a muddy road crosses a paved highway it is well to surface the dirt road with broken stone for some distance back of the intersection, or with cobblestones 4" to 8" in diameter. This is rough traveling, and will cause the dirt to drop from the wheels before vehicles reach the cleaner pavement.

Dust is also caused by the wear of wheels and hoofs, aided by disintegration of the surface caused by wind, frost and rain. Frequent sweeping or dragging of the road will keep it smooth and comparatively free from dust so generated. Furthermore, elimination of ruts will secure a better distribution of traffic, and if the traffic is distributed over twice the width of road generally used, only half the thickness of dust should be produced. Traveling in a single track causes ruts, an abnormal amount of dust, and the destruction of the road. Dragging should be done after a wet period, because then the surface will form a smooth crust. The surface should never be swept or dragged when dry.

Dust may have its origin in an improper road foundation. For instance, if a brick pavement is laid with the joints filled with sand or other material which will not hold the bricks rigid, mud will work through after rainy periods and during thaws in spring, and cause considerable dust when dried.

The importance of proper road construction cannot be too greatly emphasized. Granted a well made road, thorough and systematic cleaning or dragging will keep down the dust.

When the mud begins to dry in the spring is a good time to clean a gravel or macadam road. All mud and debris should be scraped into piles and *taken away;* gutter and ditch cleanings should never be thrown back onto the traveled surface where it will be ground up into dust.

The only way to prevent dust on brick, concrete, wood or bituminous pavements is to remove the refuse by sweeping during the day, supplemented by flushing with water at night. The sweeping should be preceded by sprinkling to prevent dust clouds.

Part of the expense of cleaning may be met by selling the sweepings for fertilizer. However, sweepings from oiled roads, and from streets having heavy automobile traffic, should not be used for this purpose, because the bad effect of the oils and grease counteracts the beneficial effect of the fertilizer.

A road should be so made that the surface is as suitable to drive over in one place as in another. Roads should be built with a minimum crown. The flatter the crown the less tendency there is to concentrate traffic in the center of the road. Wide roads are best, because the wider the paved part, the more traffic will tend to distribute itself over the surface.

Having exhausted all the means of preventing excessive dust, by proper road construction, even distribution of wear, and cleanliness, there remains what may be termed a normal amount of dust. This can be allayed and in some cases prevented by the use of proper palliatives. Before applying them, however, the roads should be clean and absolutely free from holes and ruts. In general it is better to give the middle of the road a heavier application than the sides. These temporary layers of dust include water, salt solutions, oil and tar emulsions, the lighter oils and tars, and various chemical compounds. More permanent preventives include the heavier tars and oils. Tars and oils should only be applied to warm, dry surfaces.

POSTER STAMPS

The origin of the poster stamp may be traced to Germany where certain decorative stamps were used about 20 years ago. The first exhibition of poster stamps was held in 1909. The popularity of the idea seems established firmly not only among collectors, but as a useful method of advertising and for philanthropic purposes. Business houses are adopting the notion, and some of the cleverest artists of the day have designed poster stamps for them. They are also being employed for propaganda purposes by societies. Various War Funds have benefitted by the sale of special stamps.

RULES OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

WITH PLAIN ANSWERS TO MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED PARLIAMENTARY QUERIES

From the Authorized Revision of Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Practice, by permission of the publishers, E. P. Dutton & Co., 681 Fifth Ave., New York. For more detailed information consult this manual.

NOTE.—*Questions in this column stand in the order of rank.*

PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS

TAKE PRECEDENCE OF ALL OTHER MOTIONS

To Fix the Time for Reassembling.
(To Adjourn) = ‡
To Take a Recess =
QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE || †
(Orders of the Day) = * †

SUBSIDIARY QUESTIONS

YIELD TO THE ABOVE UNLESS APPLIED TO THEM

(*Question of Consideration*) * †
(To Lay on the Table) =
(The Previous Question) =
POSTPONE TO A CERTAIN DAY =
TO COMMIT, OR RECOMMIT =
(AMENDMENT OF AN AMENDMENT)
AMENDMENT OF THE MAIN QUESTION
AMENDMENT REMOVING MAIN QUESTION
(POSTPONE INDEFINITELY)

NOTE.—*Questions in this column have no fixed order of rank.*

INCIDENTAL QUESTIONS

SUPERSEDE QUESTIONS GIVING RISE TO THEM

(Questions of Order—entitled to precedence) * †
(APPEAL FROM DECISION OF CHAIR) ||
(Questions as to Reading Papers)
(Leave to Withdraw a Motion)
(*To Suspend the Rules*) ‡
To Make a Special Order
To Determine Mode of Procedure
To Divide the Question
(Nominations and Filling Blanks) *

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

EXCEPT RECONSIDER, THESE HAVE NO PRIVILEGE

(To Take from the Table) =
(To DISCHARGE COMMITTEE) ||
(Reconsider an Undebatable Question) ‡
(RECONSIDER DEBATABLE QUESTION) || ‡
TO RESCIND OR REPEAL ||

Explanation of Reference Marks

* Need not be seconded.
† May interrupt a speaker.
‡ Cannot be reconsidered.
= Renewable after a proper interval.
( ) Cannot be amended.
|| May be laid on the table.
Italics—a two-thirds vote required.

SMALL CAPITALS—A QUESTION DEBATABLE IN ITSELF.

LARGE CAPITALS—OPENS THE WHOLE QUESTION.

All questions thus PRINTED IN CAPITALS, large or small, are amenable to the Previous Question to close debate when ordered pending an amendment, the Previous Question closes debate on both amendment and main question.

THE AMERICAN HALL OF FAME

In March, 1900, Chancellor MacCracken, of New York University, announced that $250,000 had been given that institution for a Hall of Fame of Great Americans. The conditions were that 50 names might be chosen in 1900 and 5 more each succeeding 5 years through the twentieth century. One hundred electors from all of the 45 States were asked to make nominations and to indicate each one, his choice of 50 names. On Oct. 1, 1900, it appeared that 29 names had received a majority of 51 votes. These were approved by the Senate (which has the power of veto), the number of votes for each being as follows: George Washington, 97; Abraham Lincoln, 96; Daniel Webster, 96; Benjamin Franklin, 94; Ulysses S. Grant, 93; John Marshall, 91; Thomas Jefferson, 91; Ralph Waldo Emerson, 87; Robert Fulton, 86; Henry W. Longfellow, 85; Washington Irving, 83; Jonathan Edwards, 82; Samuel F. B. Morse, 82; David G. Farragut, 79; Henry Clay, 74; George Peabody, 74; Nathaniel Hawthorne, 73; Peter Cooper, 69; Robert E. Lee, 68; Eli Whitney, 69; John J. Audubon, 67; Horace Mann, 67; James Kent, 65; Henry Ward Beecher, 64; Joseph Story, 64; John Adams, 62; Wm. E. Channing, 58; Gilbert Stuart, 52; Asa Gray, 51.

In 1904 the constitution of the Hall was amended to provide for choosing separately ten names of famous American women in 1905, and two in each succeeding quinquennium; also six names of foreign-born Americans, and one at each succeeding election. Those chosen in the latter class are printed in capitals.

In October, 1905, the Senate received the ballots of 95 electors, of whom only 85 undertook to consider the names of women. A majority of 51 was demanded, but in the case of the names of women a majority of only 47. The following persons were found to be duly chosen: John Quincy Adams, 60; James Russell Lowell, 59; William T. Sherman, 58; James Madison, 56; John G. Whittier, 53; ALEX. HAMILTON, 88; LOUIS AGASSIZ, 83; JOHN PAUL JONES, 55; Mary Lyon, 59; Emma Willard, 50; Maria Mitchell, 48.

In October, 1910, the Senate received the votes of 97 electors; 51 votes were required for choice; 11 names were added, as follows: Harriet Beecher Stowe, 74; Oliver Wendell Holmes, 69; Edgar Allan Poe, 69; ROGER WILLIAMS, 64; James Fenimore Cooper, 62; Phillips Brooks, 60; William Cullen Bryant, 59; Frances E. Willard, 56; Andrew Jackson, 53; George Bancroft, 53; and John Lothrop Motley, 51.

On October 6, 1915, from a choice of 212 nominees, 179 men and 33 women, 7 names were added as follows: Francis Parkman, historian, 68; Mark Hopkins, educator, 69; Elias Howe, inventor of sewing machine, 61; James Henry, scientist, 56; Charlotte Cushman, actress, 53; Rufus Choate, jurist, 52; Daniel Boone, pioneer, 52 votes.

POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS SINCE 1865

Following is a list of rulers and ministers assassinated since 1865:

Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, April 14, 1865.
Michael, Prince of Serbia, June 10, 1868.
Prim, Marshal of Spain, December 28, 1870.
Richard, Earl of Mayo, Governor-General of India, February 8, 1872.
Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, June 4, 1876.
Alexander II. of Russia, March 13, 1881.
James A. Garfield, President of the United States, July 2, 1881.
Marie Francois Sadi Carnot, President of France, June 24, 1894.
Stanislaus Stambouloff, Premier of Bulgaria, July 25, 1895.
Nasr-Ed-Din, Shah of Persia, May 1, 1896.
Canovas Del Castillo, Prime Minister of Spain, August 8, 1897.
Juan Idiarte Borda, President of Uruguay, August 25, 1897.
Jose Maria Reyna Barrios, President of Guatemala, February 18, 1898.
Empress Elizabeth of Austria, September 10, 1898.
Humbert, King of Italy, July 29, 1900.
William McKinley, President of the United States, September 6, 1901.
Alexander, King of Serbia, June 11, 1903.
Draga, Queen of Serbia, June 11, 1903.
Bobrikoff, Governor-General of Finland, June 16, 1904.
Von Plehve, Russian Minister of the Interior, July 28, 1904.
Carlos, King of Portugal, February 1, 1908.
Louis Phillippe, Prince Royal of Portugal, February 1, 1908.
Luis, Crown Prince of Portugal, February 1, 1908.
Sergius, Grand Duke of Russia, March 13, 1908.
Marquis Ito of Japan, October 26, 1909.
Peter Arcadowitch Stolypin, Premier of Russia, September 14, 1911.
Jose Canalejas, Prime Minister of Spain, November 12, 1912.
Nazim Pasha, Turkish Minister of War, January 23, 1913.
Francisco I. Madero, President of Mexico, February 23, 1913.
Jose Pino Suarez, Vice-President of Mexico, February 23, 1913.
George, King of Greece, March 18, 1913.
Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to Austrian Throne, June 28, 1914.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

LINEAR MEASURE

12 in. = 1 foot. 320 rods = 1 mile.
3 ft. = 1 yard. 5,280 feet = 1 mile.
5½ yds. = 1 rod. 3 miles = 1 league.

The hand (4 in.) is used to measure horses' heights. The nautical mile is 6,086.44 ft. 1 knot is 1.1528 statute miles. 1 degree is 67.168 statute miles.

SQUARE MEASURE

144 sq. in. = 1 sq. ft. 160 sq. rods = 1 acre.
9 sq. ft. = 1 sq. yd. 640 acres = 1 sq. mile.
30¼ sq. yds. = 1 sq. rod.

The side of a square having an area of an acre is approximately 208¾ feet.

SURVEYORS' MEASURE

7.92 inches = 1 link. 10 sq. chains or 160 sq. rods = 1 acre.
25 links = 1 rod.
4 rods = 1 chain. 640 acres = 1 sq. mile.
36 sq. miles (6 miles sq.) = 1 township.

MEASUREMENT OF LAND

16½ feet = 1 rod
320 rods = 1 mile
66 feet = 1 chain
10 chains = 1 furlong
80 chains = 1 mile
5,280 feet = 1 mile
40 sq. rods = 1 rood
43,560 square feet = 1 acre
1 mile square = 640 acres
660 feet square = 10 acres
208 feet and 8 ½ inches square = 1 acre
933 feet and 4 ½ inches square = 25 acres

CUBIC MEASURE

1,728 cu. in. = 1 cu. ft. 67.2 cu. in. = 1 qt. dry meas.
27 cu. ft. = 1 cu. yd. 268.8 cu. in. = 1 standard gal.

DRY MEASURE

2 pints = 1 quart. 4 pecks = 1 bushel.
8 quarts = 1 peck.

LIQUID MEASURE

4 gills = 1 pint. 31½ gallons = 1 barrel.
2 pints = 1 quart. 2 barrels = 1 hogshead.
4 quarts = 1 gallon.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT

20 grains = 1 scruple. 8 drams = 1 ounce.
3 scruples = 1 dram. 12 ounces = 1 pound.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT

16 drams = 1 ounce. 100 pounds = 1 hundredweight.
16 ounces = 1 pound. 20 hundredweights = 1 ton.
14 pounds = 1 stone.
Long ton = 2,240 pounds, used mostly in Great Britain.

TROY WEIGHT

24 grains = 1 pennyweight.
20 pennyweights = 1 ounce
12 ounces = 1 pound.
1 carat in diamond measure = 3.2 troy grains.

PAPER MEASURE

24 sheets = 1 quire. 2 reams = 1 bundle.
20 quires = 1 ream. 5 bundles = 1 bale.

MARINERS' MEASURE

6 feet = 1 fathom. 5,280 feet = 1 stat. mile.
120 fathoms = 1 cab. le'th. 6,085 feet = 1 naut. mile.
7½ cable lengths = 1 mile.

METRIC SYSTEM

Measures of Length

10 millimetres (*mm.*)	= 1 centimetre (*cm.*)	= 0.3937	inch.
10 centimetres	= 1 decimetre (*dm.*)	= 0 328084	foot.
10 decimetres	= 1 METRE (*m.*)	= 1.093614	yard
10 metres	= 1 dekametre (*dam.*)	= 1.9884	rod.
10 dekametres	= 1 hectometre (*hm.*)	= 0.4971	furlong.
10 hectometres	= 1 kilometre (*km.*)	= 0.6214	mile.

Measures of Weight

10 milligrams (*mg.*)	= 1 centigram (*cg.*)	= 0.1543	grain.
10 centigrams	= 1 decigram (*dg.*)	= 1.5432	grain.
10 decigrams	= 1 gramme (*grm.*)	= 15.4323	grain.
10 grammes	= 1 dekagram (*dag.*)	= 5.6438	drams.
10 dekagrams	= 1 hectogram (*hg.*)	= 3.5274	oz.
10 hectograms	= 1 KILOGRAM (*kg.*)	= 2.204622	lbs.
10 kilograms	= 1 myriagram	= 1.5747	stones.
10 myriagrams	= 1 quintal (*q.*)	= 1.9684	cwt.
10 quintals	= 1 tonne (*t.*)	= 0.9842	ton.

Measures of Capacity

10 millilitres (*mil.*)	= 1 centilitre (*cl.*)	= 0.0704	gill.
10 centilitres	= 1 decilitre (*dl.*)	= 0.1759	pint.
10 decilitres	= 1 LITRE (*lit.*)	= 0.8799	quart.
10 litres	= 1 dekalitre (*dal.*)	= 2.1997	galls.
10 dekalitres	= 1 hectolitre (*hl.*)	= 2.7497	bushels.

Measures of Land

100 sq. metres	= 1 are (*a.*)	= 0.0988	rood.
100 ares	= 1 hectare (*ha.*)	= 2.4711	acres.

METRIC MULTIPLES FOR CONVERSION

To Convert			
Grains to grammes	Multiply by		.065
Ounces to grammes	"	"	28.35
Pounds to grammes	"	"	453.6
Pounds to kilograms	"	"	.45
Hundredweights to kilograms	"	"	50.8
Tons to kilograms	"	"	1016.
Grammes to grains	"	"	15.4
Grammes to ounces	"	"	0.35
Kilograms to ounces	"	"	35.3
Kilograms to pounds	"	"	2.3
Kilograms to cwts	"	"	.02
Kilograms to tons	"	"	.001
Inches to millimetres	"	"	25.4
Inches to centimetres	"	"	2.54
Feet to metres	"	"	.3048
Yards to metres	"	"	.9144
Yards to kilometres	"	"	.0009
Miles to kilometres	"	"	1.6
Millimetres to inches	"	"	.04
Centimetres to inches	"	"	.4
Metres to feet	"	"	3.3
Metres to yards	"	"	1.1
Kilometres to yards	"	"	1093.6

1 Yard = 0.9144 metre. 1 Sq. Metre = 1.196 sq. yd.
1 Litre = 1.760 Pints or 0 22 Gals.

EVERYDAY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

3 teaspoonfuls equal 1 tablespoonful liquid.
4 tablespoonfuls equal 1 wineglass or half a gill.
2 wineglasses equal 1 gill or half a cup.
2 gills equal 1 coffee cupful or 16 tablespoonfuls.
2 coffee cupfuls equal 1 pint.
2 tablespoonfuls equal 1 ounce liquid.
1 tablespoonful of salt equals 1 ounce.
4 coffee cupfuls of sifted flour equal 1 pound.
1 quart unsifted flour equals 1 pound.
8 or 10 ordinary sized eggs equal 1 pound.
1 pint sugar equals 1 pound (white granulated.)
1 pint of finely chopped meat, packed solidly equals 1 pound.

A barrel of flour weighs	196 lbs.
A barrel of salt weighs	280 "
A barrel of beef weighs	200 "
A barrel of pork weighs	200 "
A barrel of fish weighs	200 "
A keg of powder equals	25 "
A stone of lead or iron equals	14 "
A pig of lead or iron equals	21½ st.
Anthracite coal broken—cubic foot averages	54 lbs.
Bituminous coal broken—cubic foot averages	49 "
Cement (hydraulic) Rosendale, weight per bushel	70 "
Cement (hydraulic) Louisville, weight per bushel	62 "
Cement (hydraulic) Portland, weight per bushel	96 "
Gypsum ground, weight per bushel	70 "
Lime, loose, weight per bushel	70 "
Lime, well shaken, weight per bushel	80 "
Sand at 98 lbs. per cu. ft., per bushel	122½ "

18.29 bushels equal a ton. 1.181 tons equal cubic yard.

STATUTORY WEIGHTS OF THE BUSHEL IN POUNDS

	Apples	Apples, dried	Beets	Buckwheat	Corn in ear, husked	Corn, shelled	Corn meal	Malt	Oats	Onions	Peaches	Dried peaches, peeled	Peas	Potatoes	Sweet potatoes	Rye	Salt	Fine salt	Timothy seed	Turnips
United States	....	....	....	48	....	....	....	34	32	57	....	....	60	60	....	56	....	....	....	....
Alabama	....	24	....	....	70	56	....	....	32	....	....	38	60	....	55	56	....	....	....	55
Arizona	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32	....	....	....	....	....	....	56	....	....	....	....
Arkansas	50	24	....	52	70	56	48	....	32	57	....	33	60	60	50	56	50	....	60	57
California	....	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	32	....	....	....	....	....	....	54	....	....	....	....
Colorado	....	....	....	52	70	....	50	....	32	57	....	....	....	60	....	56	80	....	45	....
Connecticut	48	25	60	48	....	....	50	....	32	52	....	33	60	60	54	56	....	50	....	....
Delaware	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dist. of Columbia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	60	....	....	....	....	....	....
Florida	48	24	....	....	....	56	48	....	32	56	54	33	....	....	60	56	60	....	....	54
Georgia	....	24	....	52	70	56	48	....	32	57	....	38	60	....	55	56	....	....	45	55
Hawaii	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32	....	....	....	....	....	....	56	....	....	....	....
Idaho*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Illinois	....	24	....	52	70	56	48	38	32	57	....	....	....	....	50	56	....	55	45	55
Indiana	....	25	....	50	70	56	50	35	32	48	....	....	....	60	55	56	50	....	45	55
Iowa	48	24	56	52	70	56	50	....	32	57	48	....	....	60	46	56	80	....	45	55
Kansas	48	24	56	50	70	56	....	32	32	57	48	....	60	60	50	56	80	....	45	55
Kentucky	....	24	....	56	....	56	50	....	32	57	....	39	60	60	55	56	50	55	45	60
Louisiana	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32	....	....	....	....
Maine	44	....	60	48	....	....	50	....	32	52	....	....	60	60	....	50	....	60	....	....
Maryland	....	28	....	....	70	56	48	34	32	57	40	....	60	60	60	56	....	56	45	60
Massachusetts	48	25	60	48	....	50	50	....	32	52	48	33	60	60	54	56	....	50	45	55
Michigan	48	22	....	48	70	56	50	....	32	54	....	28	60	....	56	56	56	....	45	58
Minnesota	50	28	50	50	70	56	....	....	32	52	....	28	60	....	55	56	....	....	45	....
Mississippi	....	26	....	48	72	56	48	38	32	57	....	33	60	....	60	56	50	....	45	55
Missouri	48	24	....	52	....	56	50	38	32	57	48	33	60	....	56	56	50	....	45	....
Montana	45	....	50	52	70	56	50	30	32	57	....	....	60	60	....	56	50	....	45	50
Nebraska	48	24	....	52	70	56	50	30	32	57	....	33	60	....	50	56	50	....	45	55
Nevada	48	24	56	50	....	56	48	32	32	57	48	....	60	60	50	56	80	....	45	56
New Hampshire	48	25	60	48	....	....	50	....	32	52	48	....	60	60	54	56	....	50	45	55
New Jersey	50	25	60	50	....	....	....	....	30	57	50	13	60	....	54	56	....	....	45	....
New Mexico	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New York	48	25	....	48	....	....	50	....	32	57	....	33	60	....	54	56	....	56	45	....
North Carolina	48	....	....	50	70	....	48	....	32	57	....	....	60	56	56	56	....	....	45	50
North Dakota	50	....	60	42	70	56	....	....	32	52	....	....	60	....	46	56	80	....	45	60
Ohio	50	24	56	50	68	56	....	34	32	55	48	33	60	60	50	56	....	....	45	60
Oklahoma	48	24	60	52	70	56	50	38	32	57	48	....	60	....	55	56	80	....	45	60
Oregon	45	28	....	42	....	....	....	....	32	....	....	28	....	60	....	56	....	....	....	....
Pennsylvania	....	....	....	48	....	....	....	....	32	50	....	....	....	56	....	56	....	62	....	....
Rhode Island	48	25	50	48	70	56	50	38	32	50	48	33	60	....	54	56	....	50	45	50
South Carolina	....	....	....	....	....	....	48	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Dakota	....	....	60	42	70	56	....	....	32	52	....	....	60	....	46	56	80	....	42	60
Tennessee	50	24	50	50	70	56	....	....	32	56	50	26	60	....	50	56	50	....	45	50
Texas	45	28	....	42	70	56	....	....	32	57	50	28	....	....	55	56	50	....	45	55
Utah	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vermont	46	....	60	48	....	....	....	....	32	52	....	....	60	60	....	56	70	....	45	60
Virginia	45	28	....	52	70	56	50	38	30	57	....	40	60	....	56	56	50	....	45	55
Washington	45	28	....	42	....	....	....	....	32	....	....	28	....	60	....	56	....	....	....	....
West Virginia	....	25	....	52	....	....	....	....	32	....	....	33	....	60	....	56	....	....	45	....
Wisconsin	50	25	50	50	....	....	50	34	32	57	....	33	60	60	54	56	....	50	45	42
Wyoming	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

*Idaho law repealed in 1905.

Where State laws have been passed the bushel weights of the following products are uniform with the exceptions noted:
Beans, 60 pounds, except Arizona 55, and Vermont 62.
Flaxseed, 56 pounds, except Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, each 55.
Hempseed, 44 pounds, except Minnesota 50, and Nevada 48.
Coarse Salt, 70 pounds, except Illinois 50, and Pennsylvania 85.
Clover seed, 60 pounds, except New Jersey 64. Bran, 20 pounds.
Timothy seed, 45 pounds, except Arkansas 60, and South Dakota 42.
Maize, 56 pounds, except California 52.
Millet, 50 pounds, except Minnesota 48. Wheat, 60 pounds.

MEASURES OF TEMPERATURE

Variations of temperature are measured by thermometers, which are graduated on three different systems, viz.:—
The British, or Fahrenheit thermometer.
The Centigrade, or Celsius thermometer.
The Reaumur thermometer.

Reaumur	Centigrade	Fahrenheit	
80	100	212	Water boils at sea-level.
76	95	203	
72	90	194	
68	85	185	
63.1	78.9	174	Alcohol boils.
60	75	167	
56	70	158	
52	65	149	White of egg coagulates
48	60	140	
44	55	131	
42.2	52.8	127	
40	50	122	
36	45	113	Tallow melts.
33.8	42.2	108	
32	40	104	
29.3	36.7	98	Blood heat.
28	35	95	
25.8	32.2	90	
24	30	86	
21.3	26.7	80	
20	25	77	
16	20	68	Temperate.
12.4	15.3	60	
10.2	12.8	55	
8	10	50	
5.8	7.2	45	
4	5	41	
1.3	1.7	35	
0	0	32	Water freezes.
0.9	— 1.1	30	
4	— 9	23	
5.3	— 6.7	20	
8	—10	14	
9.8	—12.2	10	
12	—15	5	
14.2	—17.8	0	Zero Fahr.
16	—20	— 4	
20	—25	—13	
24	—30	—22	
28	—35	—31	
32	—40	—40	Mercury freezes.

To change from centigrade to Fahrenheit multiply by 9, divide by 5 and add 32. To change from Reaumur to Fahrenheit, multiply by 9, divide by 4 and add 32.

MINIMUM WEIGHTS OF PRODUCE

The following are minimum weights of certain articles of produce according to the laws of the United States:

	Per Bu.		Per Bu.
Wheat	60 lbs.	Dried peaches	33 lbs.
Corn, in the ear	70 "	Dried apples	26 "
Corn, shelled	56 "	Clover seed	60 "
Rye	56 "	Flax seed	56 "
Buckwheat	48 "	Millet seed	50 "
Barley	48 "	Hungarian grass seed	50 "
Oats	32 "	Timothy seed	45 "
Peas	60 "	Blue grass seed	44 "
White beans	60 "	Hemp seed	44 "
Castor beans	46 "	Salt (see note below).	
White potatoes	60 "	Corn meal	48 "
Sweet potatoes	55 "	Ground peas	24 "
Onions	57 "	Malt	34 "
Turnips	55 "	Bran	20 "

SALT.—Weight per bushel as adopted by different states ranges from 50 to 80 pounds. Coarse salt in Pennsylvania is reckoned at 80 pounds, in Kentucky and Illinois at 50 pounds per bushel. Fine salt in Pennsylvania is reckoned at 62 pounds, in Kentucky and Illinois at 55 pounds per bushel.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY

Liquids	Per cent.	Timber	Per cent.
Water	100	Cork	24
Sea-water	103	Poplar	38
Dead Sea	124	Fir	55
Alcohol	79	Cedar	61
Turpentine	99	Walnut	67
Wine	100	Cherry	72
Urine	101	Maple	75
Cider	102	Ash	84
Beer	102	Beech	85
Cow's milk	103	Mahogany	106
Goat's "	104	Oak	117
Porter	104	Ebony	133
Sundries	**Per cent.**	**Metals**	**Per cent.**
Indigo	77	Aluminum	267
Ice	92	Zinc	719
Gunpowder	93	Cast Iron	721
Butter	94	Tin	729
Clay	120	Steel	783
Coal	130	Brass	800
Opium	134	Copper	895
Honey	145	Silver	1,047
Ivory	183	Lead	1,135
Sulphur	203	Mercury	1,357
Marble	270	Gold	1,926
Glass	289	Platinum	2,150

To find the weight of a cubic foot, multiply 62.321 lbs. by the specific gravity. To find the number of cubic feet in one ton, divide 35.943 by the specific gravity.

STONE AND BRICK WALLS

A perch of stone is 24.75 cubic feet. When built in the wall, 2¼ cubic feet are allowed for the mortar and filling; hence, 22 cubic feet of stone make one perch of wall.

Masons estimate 3 pecks of lime and 4 bushels of sand to a perch of wall.

To find the number of perches of stone in a wall, multiply together the length, height, and thickness in feet, and divide by 22.

Common bricks are 7¼ to 8 inches long by 4¼ inches wide and 2½ inches thick. Front bricks are ¼ inch longer and wider.

It requires 20 common bricks to lay one cubic foot. In an 8-inch wall 15 common bricks make one foot of wall. (See also Material Required for Buildings).

WOOD AND LUMBER MEASURE

A cord of wood contains 128 cubic feet. To ascertain how many cords there are in a pile of wood, multiply the length by the height, and that by the width, and divide the product by 128.

To ascertain the circumference of a tree required to hew a stick of timber of any given number of inches square, divide the given side of the square by 0.225, and the quotient is the circumference required.

Round timber, when squared, loses one-fifth.

To measure round timber, take the girth in inches at both large and small ends, add them, divide by 2, which gives the mean girth; then multiply the length in feet by the square of one-fourth of the mean girth and the product will be the contents in cubic feet. This rule is commonly adopted, and gives four-fifths of the true contents, one-fifth being allowed to the purchaser for waste in sawing.

To measure inch boards, multiply the length in feet by the width in inches, and divide the product by 12. The quotient will be the contents in feet. For lumber 1¼ inches thick, add ¼ to the quotient. If 1½ inches thick, add ½. If 1¾ inches thick, add ¾. If 2 inches thick, divide by 6 instead of by 12. If 2¼ inches thick, add ¼ to the quotient and so on. If 3 inches thick, divide by 4. If 4 inches thick, divide by 3. If 6 inches thick, divide by 2.

COVERING CAPACITY OF SHINGLES

Average size of shingles—4 x 16 inches—is taken as a basis of calculation.

100 sq. ft. will require, laid 4 inches to the weather.....900
100 sq. ft. will require, laid 4½ inches to the weather....800
100 sq. ft. will require, laid 5 inches to the weather.....720

Three and one-half pounds of four-penny nails are required for laying 1,000 shingles.

Five to ten per cent. should be added to these figures for waste and shortage.

RULES AND TABLES FOR COMPUTING INTEREST

ONE DOLLAR INTEREST TABLE

Days	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%
1	.00008	.00011	.00013	.00016	.00019
2	.00017	.00022	.00027	.00033	.00038
3	.00025	.00033	.00041	.00050	.00058
4	.00033	.00044	.00055	.00066	.00077
5	.00042	.00056	.00069	.00083	.00097
6	.00050	.00067	.00083	.00100	.00116
7	.00058	.00078	.00097	.00116	.00136
8	.00067	.00089	.00111	.00133	.00155
9	.00075	.00100	.00125	.00150	.00175
10	.00083	.00111	.00138	.00166	.00194
11	.00092	.00122	.00152	.00183	.00213
12	.00100	.00133	.00166	.00200	.00233
13	.00108	.00144	.00180	.00216	.00252
14	.00117	.00156	.00194	.00233	.00272
15	.00125	.00167	.00208	.00250	.00291
16	.00133	.00178	.00222	.00266	.00311
17	.00142	.00189	.00236	.00283	.00330
18	.00150	.00200	.00250	.00300	.00350
19	.00158	.00211	.00263	.00316	.00369
20	.00167	.00222	.00277	.00333	.00388
21	.00175	.00233	.00291	.00350	.00408
22	.00183	.00244	.00305	.00366	.00427
23	.00192	.00256	.00319	.00383	.00447
24	.00200	.00267	.00333	.00400	.00466
25	.00208	.00278	.00347	.00416	.00486
26	.00217	.00289	.00361	.00433	.00505
27	.00225	.00300	.00375	.00450	.00525
28	.00233	.00311	.00388	.00466	.00544
29	.00242	.00322	.00402	.00483	.00563
30	.00250	.00333	.00416	.00500	.00583
Months					
1	.00250	.00333	.00416	.00500	.00583
2	.00500	.00667	.00833	.01000	.01166
3	.00750	.01000	.01250	.01500	.01750
4	.01000	.01333	.01666	.02000	.02333
5	.01250	.01667	.02083	.02500	.02916
6	.01500	.02000	.02500	.03000	.03500
7	.01750	.02333	.02916	.03500	.04083
8	.02000	.02667	.03333	.04000	.04666
9	.02250	.03000	.03750	.04500	.05250
10	.02500	.03333	.04166	.05000	.05833
11	.02750	.03667	.04583	.05500	.06416
Years					
1	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07
2	.06	.08	.10	.12	.14
3	.09	.12	.15	.18	.21
4	.12	.16	.20	.24	.28
5	.15	.20	.25	.30	.35

SIMPLE RULES FOR COMPUTING INTEREST

The following will be found to be excellent rules for finding the interest on any principal for any number of days. When the principal contains cents, point off four places from the right of the result to express the interest in dollars and cents. When the principal contains dollars only, point off two places.

Two per cent—Multiply the principal by the number of days to run, and divide by 180.

Two and one-half per cent—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 144.

Three per cent—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 120.

Three and one-half per cent—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 102.86.

Four per cent—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 90.

Five per cent—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 72.

Six per cent—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 60.

Seven per cent—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 51.43.

Eight per cent—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 45.

Nine per cent—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 40.

Ten per cent—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 36.

Twelve per cent—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 30.

Fifteen per cent—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 24.

INTEREST RATES AND STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

State	Interest Rate		Limitations		
	Legal rate	By contract	Judgments	Notes	Open Accts.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Years*	*Years*	*Years*
Alabama	8	8	20	16	3
Arkansas	6	10	10	5	3
Arizona	6	Any	5	4	3
California	7	Any	5	4	2
Colorado	8	Any	20	6	6
Connecticut	6	6	..	..	6
Delaware	6	6	10	6	3
Dist. of Columbia	6	10	12	3	3
Florida	8	10	20	5	2
Georgia	7	8	7	6	4
Idaho	7	12	6	5	4
Illinois	5	7	20	10	5
Indiana	6	8	20	10	6
Iowa	6	8	20	10	5
Kansas	6	10	5	5	3
Kentucky	6	6	15	15	15
Louisiana	5	8	10	5	3
Maine	6	Any	20	*20	6
Maryland	6	6	12	3	3
Massachusetts	6	Any	20	6	6
Michigan	5	10	6	6	6
Minnesota	7	10	10	6	6
Mississippi	6	10	7	6	3
Missouri	6	8	10	10	5
Montana	8	Any	10	8	5
Nebraska	7	10	15	5	0
Nevada	7	Any	6	6	4
New Hampshire	6	6	20	6	6
New Jersey	6	6	20	6	6
New Mexico	6	12	7	6	4
New York	6	6	20	6	6
North Carolina	6	6	10	3	3
North Dakota	7	12	10	6	6
Ohio	6	8	6	15	6
Oklahoma	7	12	1	5	3
Oregon	6	10	10	6	6
Pennsylvania	6	6	5	6	6
Rhode Island	6	Any	20	6	6
South Carolina	7	8	10	6	6
South Dakota	7	12	10	6	6
Tennessee	6	6	10	6	6
Texas	6	10	10	4	2
Utah	8	Any	8	6	4
Vermont	6	6	8	6	6
Virginia	6	6	20	5	2
Washington	6	12	6	6	1
West Virginia	6	6	10	10	3
Wisconsin	6	10	20	6	6
Wyoming	8	12	5	5	8

*Of record.

The largest national bank in the United States is the National City Bank in New York City, with a capital of $25,000,000, deposits of about $150,000,000, and resources of $312,000,000.

TABLE OF APPROXIMATE INCOME FROM STOCKS PAYING FROM 4% TO 15%

Selling Price	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%
85	4.71	5.88	7.06	8.24	9.41	10.59	11.76	12.94	14.11	15.29	16.47	17.64
86	4.65	5.81	6.98	8.14	9.30	10.46	11.62	12.79	13.95	15.11	16.27	17.44
87	4.60	5.75	6.90	8.05	9.20	10.34	11.49	12.64	13.79	14.94	16.09	17.24
88	4.55	5.68	6.82	7.95	9.09	10.23	11.36	12.50	13.61	14.77	15.91	17.04
89	4.49	5.62	6.74	7.87	8.99	10.11	11.23	12.36	13.48	14.60	15.73	16.85
90	4.44	5.56	6.67	7.78	8.89	10.00	11.11	12.22	13.33	14.44	15.55	16.66
91	4.40	5.49	6.59	7.69	8.79	9.89	10.98	12.09	13.18	14.28	15.38	16.48
92	4.35	5.43	6.52	7.61	8.70	9.78	10.87	11.96	13.04	14.13	15 21	16.30
93	4.30	5.38	6.45	7.53	8.60	9.67	10.75	11.83	12.90	13.98	15.05	16.13
94	4.26	5.32	6.38	7.45	8.51	9.57	10.64	11.70	12.77	13.83	14.89	15.95
95	4.21	5.26	6.32	7.37	8.42	9.47	10.53	11.58	12.63	13.68	14.73	15.79
96	4.17	5.21	6.25	7.29	8.33	9.39	10.42	11.46	12.50	13.54	14.58	15.62
97	4.12	5.15	6.19	7.22	8.25	9.28	10.31	11.34	12.37	13.40	14.43	15.46
98	4.08	5.10	6.12	7.14	8.16	9.17	10.20	11.22	12.24	13.26	14.28	15.30
99	4.04	5.05	6.06	7.07	8.08	9.09	10.10	11.11	12.12	13.12	14.14	15.15
100	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00
101	3.96	4.95	5.94	6.93	7.92	8.91	9.90	10.89	11.88	12.87	13.86	14.85
102	3.92	4.90	5.88	6.86	7.84	8.82	9.80	10.78	11.76	12.74	13.72	14.70
103	3.88	4.85	5.83	6.80	7.77	8.74	9.71	10.68	11.65	12.62	13.59	14.56
104	3.85	4.81	5.77	6.73	7.69	8.65	9.62	10.58	11.54	12.50	13.46	14.42
105	3.81	4.76	5.71	6.67	7.67	8.57	9.52	10.48	11.43	12.38	13.33	14.28
106	3.77	4.72	5.66	6.60	7.55	8.49	9.43	10.38	11.32	12.26	13.20	14.15
107	3.74	4.67	5.61	6.54	7.48	8.41	9.34	10.28	11.21	12.15	13.08	14.02
108	3.70	4.63	5.56	6.48	7.41	8.31	9.26	10.18	11.11	12.03	12.96	13.88
109	3.67	4.59	5.50	6.42	7.34	8.26	9.17	10.09	11.01	11.92	12.84	13.76
110	3.64	4.55	5.45	6.36	7.27	8.18	9.09	10.00	10.90	11.81	12.72	13.63
112½	3.56	4.44	5.33	6.22	7.11	8.00	8.89	9.77	10.67	11.46	12.44	13.33
115	3.48	4.35	5.22	6.09	6.96	7.82	8.70	9.56	10.43	11.30	12.17	13.04
117½	3.40	4.26	5.11	5.96	6.81	7.66	8.51	9.36	10.21	11.06	12.00	12.76
120	3.33	4.17	5.00	5.83	6.67	7.50	8.33	9.17	10.00	10.83	11.66	12.50
122½	3.27	4.08	4.90	5.71	6.53	7.35	8.16	8.98	9.80	10.61	11.43	12.24
125	3.20	4.00	4.80	5.60	6.40	7.20	8.00	8.80	9.60	10.40	11.20	12.00
127½	3.14	3.92	4.71	5.49	6.27	7.06	7.84	8.63	9.41	10.15	10.98	11.76
130	3.08	3.85	4.62	5.38	6.15	6.92	7.69	8.46	9.23	10.00	10.77	11.54
132½	3.02	3.77	4.53	5.28	6.04	6.80	7.55	8.30	9.06	9.81	10.56	11.32
135	2.96	3.71	4.44	5.19	5.93	6.67	7.41	8.15	8.89	9.63	10.37	11.11
137½	2.91	3.64	4.36	5.09	5.82	6.55	7.27	8.00	8.73	9.45	10.10	10.90
140	2.86	3.57	4.29	5.00	5.71	6.43	7.14	7.86	8.57	9.28	10.00	10.71
142½	2.81	3.51	4.21	4.91	5.61	6.31	7.08	7.72	8.42	9.12	9.82	10.52
145	2.76	3.45	4.14	4.83	5.52	6.21	6.90	7.59	8.28	8.96	9.63	10.34
147½	2.71	3.39	4.07	4.75	5.42	6.10	6.78	7.45	8.14	8.81	9.49	10.17
150	2.67	3.33	4.00	4.67	5.33	6.00	6.67	7.33	8.00	8.66	9.33	10.00
152½	2.62	3.28	3.93	4.59	5.25	5.90	6.56	7.20	7.87	8.52	9.12	9.83
155	2.58	3.23	3.87	4.52	5.16	5.80	6.45	7.09	7.74	8.39	9.03	9.68
157½	2.54	3.17	3.81	4.44	5.08	5.71	6.35	6.98	7.62	8.25	8.89	9.52
160	2.50	3.13	3.75	4.38	5.00	5.63	6.25	6.87	7.50	8.12	8.75	9.37
162½	2.46	3.08	3.69	4.31	4.92	5.54	6.15	6.77	7.38	8.00	8.61	9.23
165	2.42	3.03	3.64	4.24	4.85	5.46	6.06	6.66	7.26	7.88	8.48	9.09
167½	2.39	2.99	3.58	4.18	4.78	5.38	5.97	6.57	7.16	7.76	8.36	8.95
170	2.35	2.94	3.53	4.12	4.71	5.29	5.88	6.47	7.06	7.65	8.24	8.82
172½	2.32	2.90	3.48	4.06	4.64	5.21	5.80	6.37	6.96	7.54	8.12	8.69
175	2.29	2.86	3.43	4.00	4.57	5.14	5.71	6.28	6.86	7.43	8.00	8.57
177½	2.25	2.82	3.38	3.94	4.51	5.07	5.63	6.19	6.76	7.32	7.89	8.45
180	2.22	2.78	3.33	3.89	4.44	5.00	5.56	6.11	6.67	7.22	7.78	8.33
182½	2.19	2.74	3.29	3.84	4.38	4.93	5.48	6.02	6.58	7.12	7.67	8.22
185	2.16	2.70	3.24	3.78	4.32	4.86	5.41	5.94	6.49	7.02	7.57	8.10
187½	2.13	2.67	3.20	3.73	4.27	4.79	5.33	5.86	6.40	6.93	7.47	8.00
190	2.11	2.63	3.16	3.68	4.21	4.73	5.26	5.79	6.32	6.84	7.37	7.89
192½	2.08	2.60	3.12	3.64	4.16	4.67	5.19	5.71	6.23	6.75	7.27	7.78
195	2.05	2.56	3.08	3.59	4.10	4.61	5.13	5.64	6.15	6.66	7.18	7.69
197½	2.03	2.53	3.04	3.54	4.05	4.54	5.06	5.57	6.08	6.58	7.09	7.59
200	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50
205	1.95	2.44	2.93	3.41	3.90	4.39	4.88	5.36	5.85	6.34	6.83	7.32
210	1.90	2.38	2.86	3.33	3.81	4.28	4.76	5.24	5.71	6.19	6.67	7.14
215	1.86	2.33	2.79	3.26	3.72	4.18	4.65	5.11	5.58	6.04	6.51	6.97
220	1.82	2.27	2.73	3.18	3.64	4.08	4.55	5.00	5.45	5.90	6.36	6.82
225	1.78	2.22	2.67	3.11	3.56	4.00	4.44	4.88	5.33	5.78	6.22	6.66
230	1.74	2.17	2.61	3.04	3.48	3.91	4.35	4.78	5.22	5.65	6.09	6.52
235	1.70	2.13	2.55	2.98	3.40	3.83	4.26	4.68	5.11	5.57	5.96	6.38
240	1.67	2.08	2.50	2.92	3.33	3.75	4.17	4.58	5.00	5.41	5.83	6.25
245	1.63	2.04	2.45	2.86	3.27	3.68	4.08	4.49	4.90	5.30	5.71	6.12
250	1.60	2.00	2.40	2.80	3.20	3.60	4.00	4.40	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00
255	1.57	1.96	2.35	2.75	3.14	3.53	3.92	4.31	4.71	5.10	5.49	5.88
260	1.54	1.92	2.31	2.69	3.08	3.46	3.85	4.22	4.62	5.00	5.38	5.77
265	1.51	1.89	2.26	2.64	3.02	3.39	3.77	4.15	4.53	4.90	5.28	5.66
270	1.48	1.85	2.22	2.59	2.96	3.33	3.70	4.07	4.44	4.81	5.19	5.55
275	1.45	1.82	2.18	2.55	2.91	3.27	3.64	4.00	4.36	4.72	5.09	5.45
280	1.43	1.79	2.14	2.50	2.86	3.21	3.57	3.93	4.29	4.64	5.00	5.36

POSTAL REGULATIONS

DOMESTIC MAIL

First Class Matter (Letters, etc.).....3c. an ounce
Postal Cards.....2c. each
Post Cards (Private Mailing Cards).....2c. each
Transient Second Class (Newspapers, Periodicals).....
.....1c. for 4 ounces
Third Class (Circulars and Misc. Printed Matter).....
.....1c. for 2 ounces
Fourth Class (Merchandise) (See Parcel Post).....
.....Special rate determined by zones
*Drop letters (First class matter).....2c. an once

Domestic postage rates apply to all mail transmitted between points in the United States and its possessions, to and from the United States postal agency at Shanghai, to United States navy men in our Naval Hospital at Yokohama; to letters only addressed to Great Britain, Ireland, Newfoundland, the Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana British Honduras, Leeward Islands; Dominican Republic, New Zealand, Dutch West Indies including Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, Saba, St. Eustatius, St. Martins; letters to Germany via steamers sailing to Germany ports direct. The 2c rate to Germany is suspended for the present. With certain exceptions domestic rates apply to mail addressed to Canada, Cuba, Mexico and the Republic of Panama.

Prepayment of postage is required.

Letters and reading matter for the blind are transmissible under certain conditions at special rates, which may be ascertained from the postmaster.

Husband or wife. Neither husband nor wife can control the delivery of mail addressed to the other against the wishes of the one to whom it is addressed. In the absence of instructions to the contrary, the wife's letters will be placed in the husband's box and delivered to him with his letters, unless they be known to live separately.

Minors. The delivery of mail addressed to a minor is subject to the orders of the parent or guardian upon whom the minor is dependent.

Lists of Names or Other Information. Postmasters and all others in the postal service are forbidden to furnish lists of names of persons receiving mail at their offices or give information as to the addresses, character, or standing of patrons.

Unmailable matter includes all matter having defective address, overweight or oversize, harmful in its nature, poisonous, explosive, inflammable, obscene, intended for indecent or immoral purpose, tending to incite arson or murder; bearing on outside cover defamatory, dunning or indecent language; unprepaid; concerning lotteries or for the purpose of obtaining money under false pretenses; producing a bad odor; unwrapped post cards bearing particles of mica, glass, tinsel or similar substances; game killed or offered for mailing in violation of law, meat without certificate of inspection or exemption, nursery stock without certificate of inspection; live animals, fowls, insects, reptiles, intoxicating liquors.

Postage stamps are issued in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 20, 30, 50-cent and $1, $2, $5: denominations and 10-cent special delivery. In smaller post-offices only those for which there is a demand are kept on sale. Stamps are issued in perforated or unperforated sheets, in coils of 500 and 1,000 perforated or unperforated, in books, and embossed on envelopes. When stamps are so affixed to mail that one overlies the other, concealing part of its surface, the covered stamp is not taken into account in prepayment.

Postal cards are issued singly, and in sheets for printing purposes; there are also reply postal cards, and international postal cards.

Stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers are issued by the Post-Office Department.

Perforating of Stamps. For the purpose of identification only, and not for advertising, postage stamps may be punctured or perforated with letters, numerals, or other marks or devices, but the puncture or perforations shall not exceed 1-32 inch in diameter and the whole space occupied by the identification device shall not exceed ½-inch square.

Redemption: Uncanceled, unserviceable and spoiled postal cards are redeemable in postage stamps at 75% of their postage value; uncanceled and spoiled stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers at their face value. Postage stamps are not redeemable from the public.

Copyright. Matter for copyright deposited with a postmaster for transmission to the Register of Copyrights, Washington, D. C., will be accepted for mailing free of postage; and when requested a receipt therefor will be given on a form furnished by the sender. Such matter, however, may not be sent by registered mail without prepayment of the registry fee.

Alaska. All classes of mail for Alaska are dispatched from Seattle, Washington, during the season of navigation. During the winter season (from about October 1 to June 1), the dispatch of mail for Alaska, except for offices on the southern coast, is limited, preference being given first, to letters and postal cards; second, to single newspapers and magazines addressed to public libraries, newspaper publishers and to individuals. Books, catalogues, newspapers and periodicals sent to dealers for purpose of trade or otherwise, and merchandise (parcel post matter), can not be forwarded to interior offices during the winter season. But when the weight limit of mail for dispatch will permit, packages of seeds, not exceeding one pound per package, and articles of merchandise, not exceeding a few ounces each, as the proper officers of the service have reason to believe contain articles of urgent necessity, such as eyeglasses, medicines, etc., for individual use, may be inclosed in the mails for dispatch.

The rate of postage on gold coin, gold bullion and gold dust offered for mailing between any two points in Alaska, or between any point in Alaska and any point in the United States or its possessions, is two cents an ounce or fraction thereof regardless of distance. Such gold coin, gold bullion, or gold dust must be inclosed in sealed packages not exceeding eleven pounds in weight and sent by registered mail.

Canada, Cuba, Mexico and Panama. Articles of every kind or nature which are admitted to the domestic mails of the United States will be admitted under the same conditions to the mails for Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and the Republic of Panama, except commercial papers, which are admitted at 5c for first 10 ounces or less, and 1c for each additional 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces; and bona fide trade samples, which are admitted at 2c for the first 4 ounces or less, and 1c for each additional 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces, limit of weight 12 ounces. Packages of printed matter—other than second-class matter and single volumes of printed books—the weight of which exceeds four pounds six ounces, are excluded from mails for Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and the Republic of Panama, and sealed packages other than letters in their usual and ordinary form, are unmailable to those countries.

The rate on books and other printed matter is 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.

The postage rate applicable in the United States to "second-class matter," except daily newspapers mailed by publishers and news agents, addressed for delivery in Canada, is 1 cent for each four ounces or fraction of four ounces.

Concealed Matter. Matter of a higher class inclosed with matter of a lower class subjects the whole to the higher rate. Persons knowingly concealing or inclosing matter of a higher class in that of a lower class, for the purpose of evading payment of the proper postage, are liable to a fine of not more than $100.

Domestic mail matter is divided into four classes—first, second, third and fourth (parcel post).

First-class matter includes written matter, namely: letters, postal cards, post cards (private mailing cards), and all matter wholly or partly in writing, whether sealed or unsealed (except manuscript copy accompanying proof-sheets or corrected proof-sheets of the same, and the writing authorized by law on matter of other classes). Also matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection. The rate of postage is 3c for each ounce or fraction thereof; postal cards and post cards 2c each; "drop letters" addressed for delivery at the office where mailed, 2c for each ounce or fraction thereof when deposited at post-offices where carrier service is established; letters to patrons served by rural or star route carriers, or deposited in boxes along such routes, 3c an ounce or fraction thereof. No drop rate on mail other than letters. Limit of weight of first-class matter is same as parcel post. First-class mail may be forwarded until it reaches addressee; other classes require a new prepayment of postage.

Second-class matter includes complete copies of newspapers and periodicals bearing notice of entry as second-class matter. (Incomplete copies are third-class.) Rate (unsealed) 1c for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof. No limit of weight. Wrapper and contents may bear written name and address of sender and addressee, the words "sample copy" or "marked copy," but other writing subjects the package to first-class rate.

**A "Drop" letter is one that is mailed for delivery from the post office at which it is posted or, in other words, which is addressed for local delivery by the post office at which it is mailed.*

DOMESTIC MAIL—Cont'd

Third-class matter embraces circulars, newspapers and periodicals not admitted to the second-class nor included in the term "book," miscellaneous printed matter, proof-sheets, corrected proof-sheets, manuscript copy accompanying same, matter in point-print or raised characters for the blind, valentines, sheet music, photographs, chromos, posters, lithographs and printed advertising matter on paper only. Rate (unsealed) 1c for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Limit of weight is 4 pounds. Parcels of printed matter weighing over 4 pounds which do not exceed limit of weight and size for fourth-class matter come within that class and are mailable at parcel post rates. Writing permitted as in second-class, also message similar to "Merry Christmas," "Do not open until Christmas," etc.

Special Delivery Service is the prompt delivery of mail by messenger during prescribed hours to persons who reside within the carrier limits of city delivery offices, to patrons of rural service who reside more than one mile from post-offices but within one-half mile of rural routes, and to residents within one mile of any post-office. Special delivery mail is not expedited in transit between post offices. This service is obtained by placing on any letter or article of mail a special delivery stamp or ten cents worth of ordinary stamps in addition to the lawful postage. When ordinary stamps are used the words "Special Delivery" must be placed on the envelope or wrapper, directly under but never on the stamps; otherwise the letter or article will not be accorded special delivery service. Hours of delivery are from 7 a. m. to 11 p. m. at city delivery offices, and from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. at all other offices, or until after the arrival of the last mail, provided that be not later than 9 p. m. Special delivery matter will be delivered at post-offices of the first and second classes on Sunday, and at other offices if open on Sunday. Special delivery will be made at all offices on holidays. When special delivery mail can not be delivered for the reason that no one is present to receive it or for other cause, notice is left at the place of address and the mail returned to the post-office, and it is thereafter treated in all respects as ordinary mail.

MONEY ORDERS

Postal money orders should be used instead of cash, for remittances by mail. They are issued in amounts up to $100; when a larger sum than $100 is sent, any number of additional orders may be obtained. Fees for money orders payable in the United States (which includes Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Virgin Islands, U. S.) and its possessions, comprising the Canal Zone, Guam, the Philippines, and Tutuila, Samoa; also for orders payable in Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canada, Cuba, Martinique, Newfoundland, at United States postal agency in Shanghai, the Bahama Islands and in certain other islands in the West Indies, are:

Not over $2.50 ..... 3c.	Over $30 to $40 ....15c.
Over $2.50 to $5..... 5c.	Over $40 to $50 ....18c.
Over $5 to $10..... 8c.	Over $50 to $60 ....20c.
Over $10 to $20.....10c.	Over $60 to $75 ....25c.
Over $20 to $30.....12c.	Over $75 to $100 ...30c.

Domestic money orders issued in continental United States (except Alaska) will be paid at any money order office in continental United States (except Alaska), within thirty days following date of issue. Thereafter payment will be made only at the office drawn on. A domestic order may be repaid at the office of issue within one year.

International money orders, payable in almost any part of the world, may be obtained at all the larger post-offices and many of the smaller ones, as the following rates:

For orders from 1c to $10.00.....	10c
$10.01 to $20.00.....	20c
$20.01 to $30.00.....	30c
$30.01 to $40.00.....	40c
$40.01 to $50.00.....	50c
$50.01 to $60.00.....	60c
$60.01 to $70.00.....	70c
$70.01 to $80.00.....	80c
$80.01 to $90.00.....	90c
$90.01 to $100.00.....$1.00	

REGISTERED MATTER

The registry system furnishes receipts to the mailer, and provides for indemnity in case of loss. Fee 10c in addition to postage, both prepaid. Any class of mailable matter may be registered (except fourth class, which may be insured) in the domestic mails, or in Postal Union mails (except foreign parcel post packages for Argentina, Barbados, Curacoa, Dutch Guiana, France, French Guiana, Great Britain, Gibraltar, Greece, Guadeloupe, Martinique, the Netherlands and Uruguay). Foreign parcel post mail must be taken to the post-office to be registered, but other mail may be registered at any post-office or post-office station, by rural carriers, and when sealed and not cumbersome (first-class), by city carriers in residential districts. Indemnity for value up to $50 is paid for lost registered domestic mail, first-class (sealed); for third-class (unsealed), up to $25; for value up to 50 francs ($9.65) for loss of registered articles addressed to Postal Union countries, except foreign parcel post matter and losses beyond control.

PARCEL POST

LOCAL, FIRST AND SECOND ZONE RATES*

Weight	Local Rate	1st and 2nd Zone Rate	Weight	Local Rate	1st and 2nd Zone Rate	Weight	Local Rate	1st and 2nd Zone Rate
1 lb.	$0.05	$0.05	18 lb.	$0.14	$0.22	35 lb.	$0.22	$0.39
2 lb.	.06	.06	19 lb.	.14	.23	36 lb.	.23	.40
3 lb.	.06	.07	20 lb.	.15	.24	37 lb.	.23	.41
4 lb.	.07	.08	21 lb.	.15	.25	38 lb.	.24	.42
5 lb.	.07	.09	22 lb.	.16	.26	39 lb.	.24	.43
6 lb.	.08	.10	23 lb.	.16	.27	40 lb.	.25	.44
7 lb.	.08	.11	24 lb.	.17	.28	41 lb.	.25	.45
8 lb.	.09	.12	25 lb.	.17	.29	42 lb.	.26	.46
9 lb.	.09	.13	26 lb.	.18	.30	43 lb.	.26	.47
10 lb.	.10	.14	27 lb.	.18	.31	44 lb.	.27	.48
11 lb.	.10	.15	28 lb.	.19	.32	45 lb.	.27	.49
12 lb.	.11	.16	29 lb.	.19	.33	46 lb.	.28	.50
13 lb.	.11	.17	30 lb.	.20	.34	47 lb.	.28	.51
14 lb.	.12	.18	31 lb.	.20	.35	48 lb.	.29	.52
15 lb.	.12	.19	32 lb.	.21	.36	49 lb.	.29	.53
16 lb.	.13	.20	33 lb.	.21	.37	50 lb.	.30	.54
17 lb.	.13	.21	34 lb.	.22	.38			

RATES IN THIRD TO EIGHTH ZONES*

Weight	3d Zone Rate 150-300 miles	4th Zone Rate 300-600 miles	5th Zone Rate 600-1000 miles	6th Zone Rate 1000-1400 miles	7th Zone Rate 1400-1800 miles	8th Zone Rate All over 1800 miles
1 lb.	$0.06	$0.07	$0.08	$0.09	$0.11	$0.12
2 lb.	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3 lb.	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4 lb.	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5 lb.	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6 lb.	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7 lb.	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8 lb.	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9 lb.	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10 lb.	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11 lb.	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12 lb.	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13 lb.	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14 lb.	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15 lb.	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16 lb.	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17 lb.	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18 lb.	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19 lb.	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20 lb.	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40

*In addition to above rates there is a war tax of 1 cent for each 25c. or fractional part thereof on all parcels or packages on which the postage amounts to 25c. or more.

PARCEL POST—Cont'd

Fourth-class matter (domestic parcel post) includes merchandise, farm and factory products, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants, books (including catalogues), miscellaneous printed matter weighing more than four pounds, and all other mailable matter not embraced in the first, second and third classes. Rates of postage—unsealed—are as follows: (a) Parcels weighing 4 ounces or less, except books, seeds, plants, etc., 1c for each ounce or fraction thereof, any distance. (b) Parcels weighing 8 ounces or less containing books, seeds, plants, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions, 1c for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, regardless of distance. (c) Parcels weighing more than 8 ounces containing books, seeds, plants, etc., parcels of miscellaneous printed matter weighing more than 4 pounds, and all other parcels of fourth-class matter weighing more than 4 ounces are chargeable, according to distance or zone, at the pound rates shown in the table on preceding page, a fraction of a pound being considered a full pound:

Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, etc. The eighth zone rate of 12 cents for each pound or fraction thereof on all parcels weighing more than 4 ounces (except books, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants, weighing 8 ounces or less), applies (1) between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands; (2) between the United States and its postal agency at Shanghai, China; (3) between any two points in Alaska and between any point in Alaska and any other point in the United States; (4) between the United States and the Canal Zone; (5) between the United States and the Philippine Islands; (6) to, from or between Guam, Tutuila and Manua and other islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 171° west of Greenwich, and the United States and its other possessions; (7) between the United States and its naval vessels stationed in foreign waters.

Canada, Cuba, Mexico and Panama. The rate of 12 cents for each pound or fraction thereof also applies to fourth-class matter, including seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and plants (but excepting books and other printed matter) weighing more than 4 ounces and not exceeding 4 pounds 6 ounces, when mailed to Canada, Mexico, Cuba and Panama. Parcels weighing up to 11 pounds may be sent to Mexico and not exceeding 20 pounds to Panama as foreign parcel post mail.

Limit of Size. Parcel Post matter may not exceed 84 inches in length and girth combined. In measuring a parcel, the greatest distance in a straight line between the ends (but not around the parcel,) is taken as its length, while the distance around the thickest part is taken as its girth. For example, a parcel 30 inches long, 15 inches wide and 10 inches high measures 80 inches, in length and girth combined.

Name and Address of Sender. A parcel of fourth-class matter may not be accepted for mailing unless it bears the name and address of the sender, which should be preceded by the word "from."

Additions to Fourth-Class Mail. The written additions permissible upon third-class matter also may be placed on fourth-class matter, together with any marks, numbers, names, or letters for purpose of description, or they may be placed on the wrapper or cover, tag or label. There may be written on the blank leaves or cover of any book a simple manuscript dedication or inscription not in the nature of personal correspondence.

Inclosures. There may be inclosed with fourth-class matter, invoice showing the name and address of the sender and of the addressee; the names and quantities of articles inclosed, together with inscriptions indicating "for purpose of description," the price, style, stock number, size, and quality of the articles; the order or file number, date of order, and date and manner of shipment; and the initials or name of the salesman, or of the person by whom the articles were packed or checked.

Inscriptions, such as "Merry Christmas," "With best wishes," "Do not open until Christmas," may be written on fourth-class mail, or on a card inclosed therewith.

COMMUNICATIONS ATTACHED TO PARCELS

When it is desired to send a communication with a parcel on which postage at the fourth-class rate has been fully prepaid, the communication may be placed in an envelope fully prepaid at the first-class rate and addressed to correspond with the address on the parcel and then be tied to or otherwise securely attached to the outside of the parcel in such manner as to prevent its separation therefrom and not to interfere with the address on the parcel. The stamps to cover the postage on the parcel must be affixed to the wrapper of the parcel, and those to pay the postage on the communication must be affixed to the envelope of the communication (applies also to third-class matter). Parcels to which such communications are attached are treated as fourth-class matter. Only one special-delivery fee is required on such parcels sent as special-delivery matter.

Proprietary Articles of Merchandise, such as harmless medicinal preparations, soaps, tobacco, food products, etc., put up in fixed quantities, in original sealed packages by the manufacturer so as to allow examination, and labeled in printing so as to show the nature of contents, quantity, and name of the manufacturer, are mailable at the fourth-class rates of postage. If such sealed packages are inclosed in an outer wrapper, the latter must not be sealed.

Place of Mailing. Parcels of books, seeds and plants, weighing more than 8 ounces and parcels of other fourth-class matter weighing more than 4 ounces must be mailed at a post-office, branch post-office, named, numbered or lettered station, or delivered to a rural or other carrier duly authorized to receive such matter. Smaller parcels may be deposited in letter or package boxes.

INSURANCE OF FOURTH-CLASS MAIL

Fees and Conditions. Fourth-class mail shall not be registered, but may be insured against loss in an amount equivalent to its actual value, but not to exceed $5.00 in any one case, on payment of a fee of 3 cents; not to exceed $25.00 on payment of a fee of 5 cents; not to exceed $50.00 on payment of a fee of 10 cents, or not to exceed $100.00 on payment of a fee of 25 cents, in addition to the postage, both to be prepaid by stamps affixed; but indemnity will not be allowed in cases of loss of such mail addressed to the Philippine Islands, unless the loss occurred in the postal service of the United States. Such mail may be insured at any post-office or station thereof, or by rural carriers. Return receipts for insured parcels may be obtained by indorsing the parcels and tags "Return receipt desired." Indemnity for lost insured parcels is paid for their actual value within the limit of insurance. An article so damaged as to render it wholly worthless is regarded as lost, provided it was packed and indorsed in accordance with the postal requirements.

COLLECT-ON-DELIVERY SERVICE

Conditions and Fee. Parcels of fourth-class or parcel post matter (but no other) may be sent C. O. D. from one United States money order post-office to another, excepting those in the Philippine Islands, on payment of a fee of 10 cents in addition to the postage, both to be prepaid with stamps affixed provided the amount to be remitted does not exceed $50, and of a fee of 25 cents, provided the amount to be remitted does not exceed $100. Amount to be collected and remitted to the sender must not exceed $100. Remittance is made by post-office money order, fee therefor being included in the amount collected from the addressee. The C. O. D. fee also covers insurance against loss. Examination of contents of C. O. D. parcels is not permitted.

Indemnity for Lost C. O. D. Parcels is paid for the actual value not to exceed $100, under the conditions governing the payment of indemnity for lost insured parcels.

PREPARATION AND WRAPPING OF MAIL MATTER FOR PARCEL POST

Nailed Boxes. Parcel post mail may be inclosed in boxes to which the lids are nailed or screwed, provided the lids can be readily removed with a chisel or screw-driver for examination of contents.

Wrapping. All matter should be securely wrapped so as to bear transmission without breaking, or injuring mail bags, their contents or the persons handling them.

Parcels weighing twenty pounds or under are generally carried inside mail bags with other mail; those weighing over twenty pounds are usually carried outside mail bags. They should be wrapped with that understanding.

Parcels improperly or insufficiently wrapped will not be accepted for transmission in the mails.

Umbrellas, canes, golf-sticks and similar articles must be reinforced by strips of wood or otherwise sufficiently wrapped.

Hats must be packed in strong boxes; if in ordinary pasteboard hat boxes, they must be properly crated.

PARCEL POST—Cont'd

Cut flowers, candies, etc., should be inclosed in strong boxes.

Stove castings and pieces of machinery should be protected with excelsior or similar material and wrapped in cloth or strong paper or be properly boxed or crated.

Mailable hides and pelts must be thoroughly wrapped to prevent the escape of grease.

Harmful articles not absolutely excluded from the mails, but which, from their form or nature, might, unless properly secured, destroy, deface, or otherwise damage the contents of the mail bag, or harm the person of any one engaged in the postal service, may be transmitted in the mails only when packed in accordance with the postal regulations.

Sharp-pointed or sharp edged instruments or tools must have their points and edges protected so that they can not cut through their covering, and be thoroughly wrapped.

Powders and all pulverized dry substances must be so wrapped that none of the contents of the package will sift out.

Pastes, salves, etc., not easily liquefiable, must be inclosed in water-tight containers and placed in strong boxes and securely wrapped.

Liquids. Admissible liquids in packages not exceeding the limit of weight of fourth-class matter will be accepted for mailing when intended for delivery at the office of mailing or on a rural route starting therefrom when inclosed in a glass or metal container securely inclosed and heavily wrapped, provided it is not necessary to transport them over steam or electric railways.

Admissible liquids and oils, pastes, salves or other articles easily liquefiable, will be accepted for mailing, regardless of distance, when they conform to the following conditions:

(a) *When in strong glass bottles holding 4 ounces or less*, the total quantity sent in one parcel shall not exceed 24 ounces, liquid measure. Each bottle shall be wrapped in paper or other absorbent substance and then all placed in a box made of cardboard or other suitable material and packed in a container made of double-faced corrugated pasteboard of good quality. The corners of the container must fit tightly and be reinforced with tape so as to prevent the escape of any liquid if the contents should be broken, and the whole parcel shall be securely wrapped with strong paper and tied with twine. Single bottles of liquid holding 4 ounces or less may also be packed as prescribed in the following paragraphs (b) and (c):

(b) *When in glass bottles holding more than 4 ounces*, the total quantity sent in one parcel shall not exceed 16 ounces, liquid measure. The bottle must be very strong and must be inclosed in a block or tube of metal, wood, papier-mache or similar material; and there must be provided between the bottle and the block or tube a cushion of cotton, felt or other absorbent. The block or tube, if of wood or papier-mache, must be at least one-eighth of an inch thick for bottles holding 8 ounces or less, and at least three-sixteenths of an inch thick for bottles holding more than 8 ounces. The block or tube must be rendered water-tight by an application on the inside of paraffin or other suitable substance and must be closed by a screw-top cover with sufficient screw threads to require at least one and one-half complete turns before it will come off. The cover must be provided with a washer, so that no liquid could escape if the bottle should be broken. Any number of bottles separately packed as herein prescribed may be included in a single package if the limit of weight and size for fourth-class matter be not exceeded.

(c) *Bottles containing liquid* may also be packed in strong and tight receptacles of wood, metal or waterproof corrugated pasteboard. Space must be left all around the bottle, which must be filled with bran, sawdust or other absorbent material in sufficient quantity to absorb all the liquid if the bottle should get broken.

(d) *When in a metal container*, the weight limit of the parcel is the same as for other fourth-class matter. The container must be securely sealed and inclosed in a strong box.

(e) When in parcels weighing more than twenty pounds, mailable liquids in securely-sealed glass bottles or metal cans will be accepted for mailing to offices in the first and second zones when packed in strong boxes and surrounded with sawdust or other suitable substance to protect the contents from breakage. All such packages to be marked "FRAGILE—THIS SIDE UP," or with similar inscription, and to be transported outside of mail bags.

All packages containing liquid must be marked "FRAGILE."

Fragile Articles. Articles easily broken must be very securely wrapped for safe transmission.

Glass, crockery, fragile toys, etc., must be so packed as to prevent the escape of particles or pieces from the packages if broken in transit.

Cigars should be packed in a manner to prevent damage by shock or jar.

Maps, drawings, paintings, etc., must be suitably protected with stout material to prevent damage. When not flat, they should be rolled around a stout stick and carefully wrapped or inclosed in a strong pasteboard tube.

All such articles should be marked "FRAGILE."

Eggs will be accepted for local delivery when so packed in a basket or other container as to prevent damage to other mail.

Eggs will be accepted for mailing regardless of distance, when each egg is separately wrapped and surrounded with excelsior, cotton or other suitable material and packed in a strong container made of double-faced corrugated pasteboard, metal, wood or other suitable material and wrapped so that nothing can escape from the package. All such parcels shall be labeled "EGGS."

Eggs in parcels weighing more than twenty pounds will be accepted for mailing to offices in the first and second zones when packed in crates, boxes, buckets or other containers having tight bottoms to prevent the escape of anything from the package and so constructed as properly to protect the contents. Such packages to be marked "EGGS—THIS SIDE UP," and to be transported outside of mail bags.

Perishable Articles. Parcels containing perishable articles shall be marked "PERISHABLE." Articles likely to spoil within the time reasonably required for transportation and delivery shall not be accepted for mailing.

Butter, lard and perishable articles such as fish, fresh meats, dressed fowls, vegetables, fruits, berries, and articles of a similar nature which decay quickly, when so packed or wrapped as to prevent damage to other mail, will be accepted for local delivery either at the office of mailing or on any rural route starting therefrom. When inclosed in an inner cover and a strong outer cover of wood, metal, heavy corrugated pasteboard, or other suitable material, and wrapped so that nothing can escape from the package, they will be accepted for mailing to all offices to which in the ordinary course of mail they can be sent without spoiling.

Butter, dressed fowls, vegetables, fruits, and other perishable articles in parcels weighing more than twenty pounds will be accepted for mailing to offices in the first and second zones when suitably wrapped or inclosed and packed in crates, boxes or other suitable containers having tight bottoms to prevent the escape of anything from the package and so constructed as properly to protect the contents. All such parcels to be transported outside of mail bags.

Vegetables and fruits which do not decay quickly will be accepted for mailing to any zone if packed so as to prevent damage to other mail.

POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM

Purpose. The Postal Savings System provides facilities for depositing savings at interest, with the security of the United States Government for repayment.

Service Free. No charge or fee is collected or required in connection with the opening of an account or the subsequent deposit or withdrawal of money. The proper money order fee is charged, however, when withdrawals are made by mail.

Deposits. Any person of the age of ten years or over may become a depositor. The account of a married woman is free from the control or interference of her husband. No person can have more than one account at the same time.

An account can not be opened for less than $1, nor can fractions of $1 be deposited or withdrawn. Amounts less than $1 may, however, be saved by the purchase of 10-cent postal savings cards and adhesive 10-cent postal savings stamps. A postal savings card with nine postal savings stamps affixed will be redeemed in cash for $1, or will be accepted as a deposit of $1 either in opening an account or adding to an existing account. No person is permitted to have a balance to his credit at one time of more than $1,000, exclusive of interest. An account may be opened through a representative, or by mail.

POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM—Cont'd

When a patron of a post-office not designated as a postal savings depository desires to open a postal savings account by mail, he should apply to his local postmaster, who will make the necessary arrangements. After an account is opened deposits may be made through a representative or by mail.

Certificates of Deposit. Depositors receive postal savings certificates covering the amount of each deposit made. These certificates are issued in fixed denominations of $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $200 and $500 and are valid until paid, without limitation as to time. Postmasters are not permitted to receive savings certificates for safekeeping.

Interest. Interest will be allowed on all certificates at the rate of 2 per cent for each full year that the money remains on deposit, beginning on the first day of the month following the month in which the deposit is made. Interest continues to accrue on deposits as long as the certificates remain outstanding.

Withdrawals. A depositor may at any time withdraw the whole or any part of his deposits, with any interest payable, by surrendering at his depository office savings certificates properly indorsed, covering the desired amount. Withdrawals may also be made through a representative or by mail.

Bonds. Any depositor may, under certain conditions, exchange the whole or any part of his deposits, in denominations of $20, $100 and $500, for United States coupon or registered bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 2½ per cent, such bonds to be exempt from all taxes or duties of the United States as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority. Postal savinsg bonds are not counted as part of the balance of $1,000 allowed to one depositor. On the application of any holder these bonds will be purchased at par by the Board of Trustees of the Postal Savings System.

Information. Further information concerning the Postal Savings System may be obtained by applying at any depository post-office or by addressing the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Postal Savings, Washington, D. C.

FOREIGN MAIL MATTER

RATES OF POSTAGE

The rates of postage applicable to articles for foreign countries are as follows: Cents

Letters for the Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canada, Cuba, Dutch West Indies (including Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, Saba, St. Eustatius, St. Martins), Leeward Islands, Mexico, Republic of Panama, city of Shanghai (China), Dominican Republic, New Zealand, England, Ireland, Newfoundland, Scotland and Wales, per ounce 3

*Letters for Germany by direct steamers, per ounce 5

Letters for all other foreign countries, and for Germany when not dispatched by direct steamers:

For the first ounce or fraction of an ounce..... 5

For each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce..... 3

Single post cards (including souvenir cards), each..... 2

Reply postal cards, each..... 4

Printed matter of all kinds, for each two ounces or fraction of two ounces..... 1

Commercial papers, for the first ten ounces or less..... 5

For each additional two ounces or fraction of two ounces.. 1

Samples of merchandise, for the first four ounces or less 2

For each additional two ounces or fraction of two ounces.. 1

Registration fee in addition to postage.....10

For rates on International Money Orders and Registered Matter see first page, "Domestic Mail."

CLASSIFICATION

Articles for or from foreign countries (except Canada, Cuba, Mexico and the Republic of Panama, and the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai) are classified as "Letters," "Post Cards," "Printed Matter," "Commercial Papers" and "Samples of Merchandise." There is no provision in the Postal Union mails for merchandise other than samples.

Letters. When a package is prepaid in full at the letter rate it is treated as letter mail. Such packages may contain merchandise not sent as trade samples. Sealed or unsealed packages which appear to contain dutiable matter will be inspected by customs officers of the country of destination and the proper customs duties will be levied.

Postal Cards. The United States international 2-cent single and reply postal cards should be used for correspondence with foreign countries, except Canada, Cuba, Mexico, the Republic of Panama, and Shanghai, to which the domestic 2-cent single and reply postal cards are mailable.

Private mailing cards are transmissible to foreign countries at the rate of 2 cents each. If entirely in print and bearing no personal message, they may be sent at the rate of 1 cent each. Those addressed to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Republic of Panama, and Shanghai may be sent at 1 cent each.

Printed Matter. The rate of postage on printed matter in the foreign mails is one cent for each two ounces.

Commercial Papers. This class includes all instruments or documents written or drawn wholly or partly by hand, which have not the character of an actual and personal correspondence.

Samples of Merchandise. Packages of miscellaneous merchandise in the regular mails for foreign countries (except Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Republic of Panama and Shanghai) are restricted to bona fide samples or specimens having no salable or commercial value in excess of that actually necessary for their use as samples or specimens.

Samples of merchandise must conform to the following conditions:

(1) They must be placed in bags, boxes or removable envelopes in such a manner as to admit easy inspection.

(2) They must not have any salable value nor bear any manuscript other than the name or profession of the sender, the address of the addressee, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers, prices and indications relating to the weight or size of the quantity to be disposed of, and words which are necessary to indicate precisely the origin and nature of the merchandise. Packages of samples of merchandise must not exceed twelve ounces in weight, twelve inches in length, eight inches in breadth and four inches in thickness.

Permissible Additions and Inclosures. Packets of printed matter, commercial papers, and samples must not contain any letter or manuscript note having the character of an actual and personal correspondence, and must be made up in such manner as to admit of being easily examined. The following manuscript additions may be made to "prints:" The name, business, and residence of the sender; to visiting cards, the title and address of the sender, and congratulations, thanks, etc., not to exceed five words; the date of dispatch; the necessary corrections on proofs of printing, and the "copy" may be inclosed with the proof; correction of errors in printing other than proof; the erasure and underscoring of certain words; the insertion or correction of figures in price lists, advertisements, trade circulars, and prospectuses; the insertion of the name of the traveler, the date and place of his intended visit, in notices concerning the trips of commercial travelers; the dates of sailing on notices relating to the sailing of vessels; the name of the person invited, the date, object, and place, on cards of invitation and notices of meetings; a dedication on books, journals photographs, Christmas and New Year's cards; fashion plates, maps, etc., may be painted; to cuttings from journals, the title, date, number and address of the journal from which they were cut may be added; an invoice may be attached to the article to which it relates.

Manuscript additions other than those above indicated, and those which would deprive the print of its general character and give to it that of individual correspondence, are prohibited upon "prints."

It is permitted to inclose in the same package samples of merchandise, prints, and commercial papers, but subject to the following conditions: (1) That each class of articles taken singly shall not exceed the limits which are applicable to it as regards weight and size. (2) That the total weight of the package must not exceed four pounds six ounces. (3) That the minimum charge shall be 5 cents when the package contains commercial papers, and 2 cents when it consists of printed matter and samples.

Return Postage. There may be purchased at a post-office for 6 cents a reply-coupon, by means of which a person in the United States can furnish his correspondent in certain foreign countries with a postage stamp with which to prepay postage

*The rate to Germany is suspended for the present.

FOREIGN MAIL MATTER—Cont'd

on a reply. The countries in which the reply-coupon is valid may be ascertained upon inquiry at a post-office.

Reply-coupons issued by other countries are redeemable at United States post-offices in postage stamps to the value of five cents for each reply-coupon.

Prohibited Articles. All articles not admissible to the domestic mails are excluded also from the foreign mails.

The transmission of the following articles is absolutely prohibited in the mails for foreign countries under any circumstances; viz., publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination; packets (except single volumes of printed books for Canada, Cuba, Mexico, the Republic of Panama, Shanghai, and Salvador, and second-class matter for Canada, Cuba, Mexico, the Republic of Panama and Shanghai) which exceed four pounds, six ounces in weight; and letters or packages containing coin, gold or silver substances, jewelry or precious articles. This prohibition against coin, etc., does not apply to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, the Republic of Panama, Shanghai, or those countries whose legislation does not prohibit their circulation in their domestic mails. So far as the Post-office Department has been advised, the conditions prescribed prevent the forwarding of the articles referred to in the mail for any country of the Postal Union except Canada, Cape Colony, Colombia, Denmark, Germany and the German Protectorates, Great Britain and certain British Colonies, Luxemburg, Peru and Siam.

Prohibited articles, if mailed sealed against inspection, will not be delivered, although they reach their destination.

Miscellaneous Conditions. Wrapping. All matter to be sent in the mails at less than the letter rates of postage must be wrapped securely and in such manner that it can easily be examined.

Postage Due. Letters with postage wholly unpaid and articles of all kinds with insufficient postage paid are chargeable with double the amount of the deficient postage.

Forwarding. Mail matter of all kinds received from any foreign country, including Canada, Cuba, Mexico and the Republic of Panama, is required to be forwarded, at the request of the addressee, from one post-office to another and—in the case of articles other than parcel post packages—to any foreign country, without additional charge for postage.

Return. Letters and other articles of apparent value, if undeliverable, are required to be returned without extra charge.

FOREIGN PARCEL POST

Admissible Matter. Packages of mailable merchandise may be sent in unsealed packages, by "Parcel Post" to the following named countries:

*Argentina,
Australia, including Tasmania,
Austria,(suspended)
Bahamas,
*Barbados,
Belgium (suspended)
Bermuda,
Bolivia
Brazil,
British Guiana,
Chile,
Colombia,
Costa Rica,
*Curacao,
Denmark, including Faroe Islands and Iceland,
Dominican Republic,
*Dutch Guiana,
Ecuador,
*France,
*French Guiana,
Germany, (suspended)
*Gibraltar,
*Great Britain,
*Greece,
*Guadeloupe,
Guatemala,
Haiti,
Honduras (British),
Honduras (Republic of),
Hongkong,†
Hungary, (supended)
Italy,
Jamaica,
Japan,‡
Leeward Islands,
Liberia,
*Martinique,
Mexico,
*Netherland, (suspended)
Netherlands East Indies,
Newfoundland,
New Zealand, including Fanning Island
Nicaragua,
Norway, (suspended)
Panama,
Peru,
Salvador,
Sweden, (suspended)
Trinidad, including Tobago,
*Uruguay,
Venezuela,
Windward Islands
Islands of Carpathos and Rhodes.

Postage Rates. Postage must be prepaid in full by stamps affixed at the rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction of a pound. Registry fee 10 cents in addition to postage.

Registration. The sender of a parcel addressed to any of the countries named in the table at the head of this section, except Argentina, Barbados, Curacao, Dutch Guiana, France, French Guiana, Gibraltar, Great Britain, Greece, Guadeloupe, Martinique, The Netherlands, Netherlands East Indies and Uruguay, may have the same registered by paying a registry fee of 10 cents, and will receive the "Return Receipts" without special charge therefor, when envelope or wrapper is marked "Return receipt demanded."

Place of Mailing. Matter intended for parcel post must be taken to the post-office for inspection and there deposited in the mails. It must not be deposited in a letter box.

Letters Prohibited. A letter or communication of the nature of personal correspondence must not accompany, be written on, or inclosed with any parcel. If such be found, the letter will be placed in the mails if separable, and if the communication be inseparably attached, the whole parcel will be rejected.

Dimensions. To all countries named packages are limited to three and one-half feet in length, and to six feet in length and girth combined, except that packages for Colombia and Mexico are limited to two feet in length and four feet in girth.

Weight. Packages to certain post-offices in Mexico must not exceed four pounds six ounces in weight, but those for all other countries named may weigh up to but not exceeding eleven pounds, except Panama and Ecuador, to which 20 pounds may be sent.

* Parcels cannot be registered.

† Parcel post packages addressed for delivery in the cities in China named in United States Postal Guide, are mailable at the postage rate and subject to the conditions applicable to parcel post packages for delivery at Hongkong.

‡ Parcel post packages addressed for delivery at any post-office in Formosa or Korea, and the places in China and Manchuria named in United States Postal Guide, are mailable at the postage rate and subject to the conditions applicable to parcel post packages addressed for delivery in Japan.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF MEN

Table of Average Height and Weight of Males, Based on Analysis of 74,162 Accepted Applicants for Life Insurance as Reported to the Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors.

Height	Age 15–24	Age 25–29	Age 30–34	Age 35–39	Age 40–44	Age 45–49	Age 50–54	Age 55–59	Age 60–64	Age 65–69
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
5 feet	120	125	128	131	133	134	134	134	131	...
5 feet 1 inch	122	126	129	131	134	136	136	136	134	...
5 feet 2 inches	124	128	131	133	136	138	138	138	137	...
5 feet 3 inches	127	131	134	136	139	141	141	141	140	140
5 feet 4 inches	131	135	138	140	143	144	145	145	144	143
5 feet 5 inches	134	138	141	143	146	147	149	149	148	147
5 feet 6 inches	138	142	145	147	150	151	153	153	153	151
5 feet 7 inches	142	147	150	152	155	156	158	158	158	156
5 feet 8 inches	146	151	154	157	160	161	163	163	163	162
5 feet 9 inches	150	155	159	162	165	166	167	168	168	168
5 feet 10 inches	154	159	164	167	170	171	172	173	174	174
5 feet 11 inches	159	164	169	173	175	177	177	178	180	180
6 feet	165	170	175	179	180	183	182	183	185	185
6 feet 1 inch	170	177	181	185	186	189	188	189	189	189
6 feet 2 inches	176	184	188	192	194	196	194	194	192	192

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

Country	Form of Government	Capital	Area Sq. Mi.	Population
Abyssinia	Absolute Monarchy	Addis Abeba	432,432	8,000,000
Afghanistan	Absolute Monarchy	Kabul	250,000	5,900,000
Albania	Limited Monarchy	Skutari	11,317	1,000,000
Andorra	Republic		175	5,231
Argentina	Republic	Buenos Aires	1,135,119	7,500,000
Australia	Commonwealth	Canberra	3,063,041	4,805,005
Austria-Hungary	Limited Monarchy	Vienna, Budapest	261,107	51,059,810
Belgium	Limited Monarchy	Brussels	11,373	7,423,784
Belgian Kongo		Boma	909,654	15,500,000
Bhutan	Limited Monarchy	Punakha	20,000	250,000
Bolivia	Republic	Sucre; La Paz	515,156	2,049,083
Brazil	Republic	Rio de Janeiro	3,270,000	21,500,000
British Empire	Limited Monarchy	London	13,123,712	434,686,650
Bulgaria	Limited Monarchy	Sofia	43,310	4,467,000
Canada	Confederation	Ottawa	3,729,665	7,206,643
Chile	Republic	Santiago	292,580	3,248,224
China	Republic	Peking	4,277,170	439,214,000
Colombia	Republic	Bogota	438,436	5,031,850
Costa Rica	Republic	San Jose	23,000	388,266
Cuba	Republic	Havana	45,883	2,150,112
Denmark	Limited Monarchy	Copenhagen	15,592	2,757,076
Denmark, Colonies of			87,174	143,143
Dominican Republic	Republic	Santo Domingo	19,325	708,000
Ecuador	Republic	Quito	116,000	1,500,000
Egypt	Limited Monarchy	Cairo	400,000	11,287,350
France	Republic	Paris	207,054	39,601,509
France, Colonies of			4,165,815	54,240,700
Germany	Limited Monarchy	Berlin	208,780	64,925,993
Germany, Colonies of			1,027,820	14,546,000
Great Britain and Ireland	Limited Monarchy	London	121,391	45,211,888
England		London	58,626	36,070,492
Ireland		Dublin	32,360	4,381,951
Scotland		Edinburgh	30,405	4,759,445
Greece	Limited Monarchy	Athens	41,933	4,363,000
Guatemala	Republic	New Guatemala	48,290	1,992,000
Haiti	Republic	Port au Prince	10,204	2,029,700
Honduras	Republic	Tegucigalpa	46,400	553,446
India	Limited Monarchy	Delhi	1,773,088	316,019,846
Italy	Limited Monarchy	Rome	110,660	34,686,683
Italy, Colonies of			601,020	1,767,000
Japan	Limited Monarchy	Tokyo	147,655	50,295,279
Japan, Dependencies of			95,695	17,090,000
Liberia	Republic	Monrovia	40,000	2,120,000
Liechtenstein	Monarchy	Vaduz	65	9,854
Luxemburg	Limited Monarchy	Luxemburg	998	259,899
Mexico	Republic	Mexico City	767,274	15,063,207
Monaco	Limited Monarchy	Monaco	8	19,121
Montenegro	Limited Monarchy	Centinje	5,600	516,000
Nepal	Absolute Monarchy	Khatmandu	54,000	5,000,000
Netherlands	Limited Monarchy	The Hague	12,648	5,980,000
Netherlands, Colonies of			832,473	38,000,000
New Zealand	Commonwealth	Wellington	104,751	1,021,066
Nicaragua	Republic	Managua	49,200	600,000
Norway	Limited Monarchy	Christiania	124,130	2,392,698
Oman	Absolute Monarchy	Maskat	82,000	800,000
Panama	Republic	Panama	31,570	427,000
Paraguay	Republic	Asuncion	171,204	752,000
Persia	Limited Monarchy	Teheran	628,000	9,000,000
Peru	Republic	Lima	695,733	4,500,000
Portugal	Republic	Lisbon	35,490	5,975,000
Portugal, Colonies of			802,952	9,675,000
Roumania	Limited Monarchy	Bukharest	50,720	6,996,000
Russia	Absolute Monarchy	Petrograd	8,647,657	168,000,000
Russia, Dependencies of			107,000	1,050,000
Salvador	Republic	San Salvador	7,225	1,133,004
San Marino	Republic	San Marino	38	11,430
Servia	Limited Monarchy	Belgrade	34,000	4,547,990
Siam	Absolute Monarchy	Bangkok	195,000	6,230,000
Spain	Limited Monarchy	Madrid	194,783	19,588,688
Spain, Colonies of			82,394	276,000
Sweden	Limited Monarchy	Stockholm	172,876	5,521,943
Switzerland	Republic	Bern	15,976	3,765,123
Turkey & tributary states	Limited Monarchy	Constantinople	627,404	12,425,000
Union of South Africa	Confederation	Pretoria, Cape Town	473,184	5,973,394
United States, Continental	Republic	Washington	3,026,789	91,972,266
U. S., Dependencies of			716,517	9,143,223
Uruguay	Republic	Montevideo	72,210	1,140,799
Venezuela	Republic	Caracas	393,976	2,713,703

STATISTICS OF THE WORLD

Area	196,900,000 sq. miles
Area of land	52,372,000 sq. miles
Area of fertile land	28,270,000 sq. miles
Population	1,610,000,000 souls
Age of earth	40 to 100 million years
Distance from Sun	93,000,000 miles
Equatorial diameter	7,926.5 miles
Equatorial circumference	24,902 miles
Polar diameter	7,809.5 miles
Density compared with water	5.55

Continental Area and Population

Continent	Area in sq. miles	Population	
		Number	Per sq. mi.
Africa	11,515,000	130,000,000	11.
America, N.	9,323,000	115,000,000	12.
America, S.	6,889,000	45,000,000	6.
Asia	17,057,000	900,000,000	53.
Australasia	3,456,000	5,500,000	1.
Europe	3,879,000	414,500,000	107.
Polar Regions	253,000	.....	....

Approximate Area of the Largest Countries

1.	British Empire	11,450,000 sq. miles
2.	Russia (and possessions)	8,500,000 sq. miles
3.	France (and possessions)	4,330,000 sq. miles
4.	China (and possessions)	4,300,000 sq. miles
5.	United States (and possessions)	3,750,000 sq. miles

Ocean Depth and Area

The oceans, including the inland seas connected with them, cover about 144,500,000 sq. miles, or 73.39% of the total surface.

Ocean	Greatest Depth	Area
Atlantic	27,366 feet	34,000,000 sq. miles
Pacific	31,000 feet	71,000,000 sq. miles
Indian	18,582 feet	28,000,000 sq. miles
Arctic	9,000 feet	4,000,000 sq. miles
Antarctic	25,200 feet	7,500,000 sq. miles

The greatest ocean depth is approximately the same as the greatest land height, but the average depth of the sea floor is about 12,000 feet, while the average land height above the sea is only 2,300 feet. The maximum depth in the Pacific is near the island of Mindanao and that in the Atlantic off the coast of Porto Rico.

Population by Races

Division	Color	Section	Est. Population
Mongolian	Yellow	Asia	685,000,000
Caucasian	White	Europe & America	650,000,000
Negro	Black	Africa	160,000,000
Semitic	White	North Africa	50,000,000
Malayan	Brown	Australasia, inc. Malay Peninsula	50,000,000
Indian	Red	America, N. and S.	15,000,000

Population by Religion

Christian	559,000,000
Catholic	270,000,000
Protestant	174,000,000
Greek Church	110,000,000
Abbysinian Church	3,000,000
Armenian Church	1,700,000
Others	300,000
Hindooism	206,000,000
Mohammedanism	243,000,000
Buddhism	450,000,000
Polytheism	142,000,000
Jewish Religion	10,000,000

Of the total population of the world, about one-third are Christians.

Proportion of Women

In Europe, there are 1,000 men to 1,027 women; in Africa, 1,000 men to 1,045 women; in America, 1,000 men to 964 women; in Asia, 1,000 men to 961 women; in Australia, 1,000 men to 937 women.

The highest proportion of women is found in Uganda, where there are 1,467 to every 1,000 men. The lowest proportion is in Alaska and the Malay States, where there are in the former 391 and in the latter 389 to every 1,000 men.

Largest Cities in the World

City	Country	Population
Greater London	England	7,252,963
London	England	4,521,685
New York	United States	5,333,539
Paris	France	2,888.110
Chicago	United States	2,393,325
Tokyo	Japan	2,186,079
Berlin	Germany	2,071,257
Vienna	Austria	2,031,498
Petrograd	Russia	2,018,596
Philadelphia	United States	1,657,810
Moscow	Russia	1,617,157
Buenos Aires	Argentina	1,560.163
Calcutta	India	1,222,313
Constantinople	Turkey	1,200,000
Osaka	Japan	1,226,647
Peking	China	1,077,209
Canton	China	900,000

Principal Languages of the World

	No. Persons Spoken by		No. Persons Spoken by
English	150,000,000	Spanish	55,000,000
German	120,000,000	Italian	40,000,000
Russian	90,000,000	Portuguese	30,000,000
French	60,000,000		

There are approximately 3,500 languages or dialects in the world. The English has grown faster than any other language during the past century.

Highest Structures in the World

	Feet
Eiffel Tower, Paris	984
Woolworth Building, New York City	750
Metropolitan Building, New York City	700
Singer Building, New York City	612
Equitable Building, New York City	600
Municipal Building, New York City	580
Washington Monument, Washington, D. C.	555
City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.	549
Bankers' Trust Co. Building, New York City	539
Cologne Cathedral, Cologne, Germany	501
Adams Building, New York City	450
Pyramid of Cheops, Memphis, Egypt	450
St. Peter's, Rome, Italy	391
St. Paul's, London, England	366
Milan Cathedral, Milan, Italy	360

World's Postal Statistics
(From Annual Reports)

Country	Letters and Post Cards	No. of Post Offices
United States	8,000,000,000	59,239
United Kingdom	4,000,000,000	24,000
Germany	4,000,000,000	50,500
Austria-Hungary	1,500,000,000	16,000
France	1,350,000,000	13,000
Japan	1,200,000,000	7,000
Russia	1,000,000,000	15,000
India	750,000,000	19,500
Canada	500,000,000	12,800
Italy	400,000,000	10,000
Argentina	350,000,000	3,000
Australia	320,000,000	7,750
Switzerland	270,000,000	4,100

World's Crops

The latest statistics of total crops raised per year on the earth are:

Corn	3,672,636,000 bu.	Barley	1,385,245,000 bu.
Wheat	3,626,336,000 bu.	Oats	4,410,686,000 bu.
Rye	1,675,898,000 bu.	Cotton	19,171,000 bales
Tobacco	2,595,247,000 lbs.	Potatoes	5,523,864,000 bu.
		Sugar	17,097,704 tons

Height of Famous Mountain Peaks

Asia	Everest	29,002 feet
	Godwin-Austen	28,865 feet
	Kinchinginga	28,156 feet
South America	Aconcagua	23,080 feet
	Mercidario	22,315 feet
	Tupunagato	21,550 feet
	Illampu	21,490 feet
	Cotopaxi	19,612 feet
North America	McKinley	20,498 feet
	Logan	19,539 feet
	Rainier	14,526 feet
Europe	Elburg	18,526 feet
	Mont Blanc	15,781 feet
	Matterhorn	14,709 feet
	Jungfrau	13,761 feet

World's Longest Rivers

River	Outlet	Length in Miles
Amazon	Atlantic	4,200
Nile	Mediterranean	3,800
Yenisei	Arctic Sea	3,200
Yangtse	North Pacific	3,300
Missouri & Mississippi	Gulf of Mexico	4,200
Ob	Arctic Sea	3,200
Congo	Atlantic	2,900
Niger	Gulf of Guinea	2,700
Amur	Sea of Okhotsk	2,700
Hoang	Yellow Sea	2,500
Volga	Caspian Sea	2,300
Mackenzie	Beaufort Sea	2,400
La Plata	South Atlantic	2,300
Yukon	Behring Sea	2,000
St. Lawrence	Gulf of St. Lawrence	2,300

Famous Waterfalls of the World

Name and Location	Height in Feet
Gavarnie, France	1,385
Grand, Labrador	2,000
Minnehaha, Minnesota	50
Missouri, Montana	90
Montmorenci, Quebec	265
Multnomah, Oregon	850
Murchison, Africa	120
Niagara, New York-Ontario	164
Rjukan, Norway	780
Schaffhausen, Switzerland	100
Skjaeggedalsfos, Norway	530
Shoshone, Idaho	210
Staubbach, Switzerland	1,000
Stirling, New Zealand	500
Sutherland, New Zealand	1,904
Takkakaw, British Columbia	1,200
Twin, Idaho	180
Yellowstone (upper), Montana	110
Yellowstone (lower), Montana	310
Ygnassu, Brazil	210
Yosemite (upper), California	1,436
Yosemite (middle), California	626
Yosemite (lower), California	400
Vettis, Norway	950
Victoria, Africa	400
Voringfos, Norway	600

World's Greatest Lakes

Chad	20,000 sq. miles	Huron	23,800 sq. miles
Superior	31,200 sq. miles	Michigan	22,450 sq. miles
Vict. Nyanza	26,500 sq. miles		

World's Largest Islands

Greenland	750,000 sq. miles	Madagascar	228,000 sq. miles
New Guinea	330,000 sq. miles	Sumatra	160,000 sq. miles
Borneo	280,000 sq. miles	Gr. Britain	88,000 sq. miles

WORLD'S LARGEST ISLANDS—Continued.

Australia, of course, is the largest island of all, with an area of nearly 3,000,000 sq. miles, but Australia is now generally considered to be a continent.

Railways of the World

Old World	Miles	New World	Miles
Europe	207,488	North America	283,511
Asia	63,341	South America	43,638
Africa	22,905	Australasia	19,275
	293,734		346,424

A total of 640,158 miles for the whole globe, which is a gain of 14,460 miles in one year, of which increase 6,221 miles were in the Old World and 8,239 in the New.

In 1840 there were only 4,772 miles of railroad. In the last 10 years, 149,092 miles have been built. Thirty per cent. of the railroads are government owned or controlled—107,746 miles in Europe, 36,365 in Asia, and 18,036 miles out of the 19,275 miles in Australasia.

Miles of Telegraph Line

Country	Miles	Country	Miles
United States	225,000	Argentina	38,000
Russia	120,000	Mexico	22,000
Germany	140,000	Brazil	38,000
India	72,000	Italy	35,000
France	110,000	Turkey	28,000
Austria-Hungary	53,000	Spain	23,000
United Kingdom	60,000	China	27,000
Canada	37,000		
Australia	43,000	The World	1,307,000

In proportion to the number of people, New Zealand and Australia have the most telegraph lines.

Ocean Cables

Ownership	Miles	Ownership	Miles
British	160,000	German	10,000
United States	50,000	Other Nations	12,000
French	25,000		
Danish	11,000	Total	268,000

The first ocean cable was laid across the English Channel between Dover and Calais in 1850.

Telephones in the World

Country	Miles of Wire	Stations
United States	17,017,393	7,659,475
German Empire	3,121,000	1,006,800
Great Britain	2,047,680	639,900
Canada	568,746	284,373
France	830,520	230,700
Sweden	223,200	186,000
Russia and Finland	318,500	172,900
Japan	222,098	117,394
Austria	302,000	111,880
Denmark	229,600	95,700
Switzerland	210,600	78,000
Italy	144,600	72,300
Norway	119,400	54,300
Spain	55,660	25,300
Elsewhere	1,233,370	500,965
Total	26,644,367	11,235,987

World's Longest Bridges

Name	Location	Length Miles	Length Yds.
Tay	Scotland	2	73
Ohio	Illinois	2	—
Forth	Scotland	1	1,005
Missouri	Missouri	1	784
Queensborough	New York	1	1,107
Williamsburgh	New York	1	213
Manhattan	New York	1	520
Victoria	Montreal	1	413
Susquehanna	Maryland	1	345
Brooklyn	New York	1	78

Plans of the proposed bridge across San Francisco Bay to Oakland have been filed with the Board of Supervisors in San Francisco. It will be 3 miles long. The total suspension will be 5,946 yards. The estimated cost is $26,000,000.

GREAT EVENTS IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY

B. C.
1183—Fall of Troy.
1004—First Temple at Jerusalem dedicated by Solomon.
878—Carthage founded by Dido.
776—Beginning of the Olympic era.
753—Rome founded by Romulus.
623—Birth of Gautama Siddartha, or Buddha.
588—Jerusalem captured by Nebuchadnezzar.
538—Babylon taken by Cyrus.
536—Restoration of the Jews under Cyrus.
509—Expulsion of Tarquinius from Rome.
480—Xerxes defeated the Greeks at Thermopylae.
360—The Carthaginians form settlements in Spain.
332—Alexander the Great conquered Egypt and founded Alexandria.
264—Beginning of the First Punic War (lasting 23 years).
219—Conquest of Spain by Hannibal.
218—Beginning of the Second Punic War (lasting 17 years).
206—Scipio expelled the Carthaginians from Spain.
183—Hannibal exiled and took poison when about to be surrendered to the Romans.
113—Defeat of the Romans by the Teutons and Cymry at Norlia.
55—Conquest of Britain by Cæsar.
47—Burning of the Alexandrian Library.
44—Julius Cæsar killed (March 15).
4—Birth of Jesus Christ.

A. D.
29—Crucifixion of Jesus Christ.
64—Nero burned Rome and charged the Christians with the crime.
70—Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus.
79—Pompeii destroyed.
313—Conversion of Constantine to Christianity.
325—Constantine convoked the Council of Nice.
376—Russia invaded by the Huns.
410—Abandonment of Britain by the Romans.
569—Birth of Mohammed at Mecca.
593—Printing invented by the Chinese.
698—Carthage captured and destroyed by Hassan, the Saracen chief.
800—Charlemagne crowned Emperor of the West by the Pope (Dec. 25).
827—Egbert proclaimed first King of England.
896—The Germans under Arnold capture Rome.
996—Paris made capital of France.
1066—Norman conquest of England.
1096—Crusades began to the Holy Land.
1099—Jerusalem captured by the Crusaders.
1172—Conquest of Ireland by England.
1215—Magna Charta granted by King John (June 15).
1265—First regular Parliament met in England.
1272—Wales subdued and united to England.
1314—Union of France and Navarre.
1415—France invaded and the battle of Agincourt.
1431—Joan of Arc burnt (May 30).
1453—Constantinople captured by the Turks.
1455—Beginning of the War of the Roses.
1462—The Bible first printed at Mentz.
1471—First printing press set up by William Caxton.
1485—End of the War of the Roses.
1492—Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.
1517—Beginning of the Reformation in Germany.
1519—Cortez began his conquest of Mexico.
1521—Sweden delivered from Denmark by Gustavus Vasa.
1534—Henry VIII. abolished the Pope's authority in England.
1535—The first English Bible printed.
1558—Queen Elizabeth crowned.
1565—Beginning of the Netherlands revolt.
1572—The St. Bartholomew massacre (Aug. 24) in France, in which 70,000 persons were slain.
1588—Defeat of the Spanish Armada by the English fleet.
1603—Union formed between England and Scotland (March 24).
1616—Death of Shakespeare (April 23).
1618—Beginning of the Thirty Years War in Germany.
1640—Cromwell's Long Parliament assembled.
1649—Charles I. of England beheaded (Jan. 30).
1653—Oliver Cromwell proclaimed Protector of England.
1664—The great plague of London.
1666—The great fire in London.
1679—Habeas Corpus Act passed in England.

A. D.
1704—Gibraltar captured by the English.
1756—Beginning of the Seven Years' War in France.
Black Hole suffocation in Calcutta.
1759—Canada taken from the French by England.
1773—Steam engine perfected by James Watt.
1775 1781—The Amerfcan Revolution
1788—Australia first settled (Jan. 26).
1789—Beginning of the French Revolution (July 14).
1793—The cotton gin invented by Eli Whitney.
Execution of Louis XVI. of France (Jan. 21), and of Queen Marie Antoinette (Oct. 16).
1795—Dismemberment of Poland.
1796—Torture of criminals abolished by Catherine in Russia.
1796—Vaccination discovered by Jenner.
1801—Union formed of Great Britain and Ireland.
1804—Bonaparte became Emperor of France.
1805—Battle of Trafalgar.
Battle of Austerlitz.
1807—The first steamboat voyage by Robert Fulton.
1809—Finland ceded to Russia by Sweden.
1812—War declared between Great Britain and the United States.
Invasion of Russia by Napoleon and the burning of Moscow.
1814—Abdication of Napoleon I. (April 5).
1815—Battle of Waterloo (June 18).
1828—First passenger railroad established in the United States.
1835—Invention of the telegraph by Prof. F. B. Morse.
1837—Ascension of Queen Victoria to the throne of England.
1846—The sewing machine perfected by Elias Howe.
Repeal of the British Corn Laws.
Beginning of the war between the United States and Mexico.
1851—Gold discovered in Australia.
1852—Louis Napoleon became Emperor of France.
1853—Beginning of the Crimean War.
18 Battle of Balaklava.
Commodore Perry, U. S. N., signed first treaty with Japan.
1857—The great mutiny in India.
1861—The Russian serfs emancipated.
1861–1865—Civil War in the United States.
1864—The Geneva Convention held, adopting a code for civilized warfare.
1867—Emperor Maximilian of Mexico executed.
Establishment of the Dominion of Canada.
1870—Beginning of the Franco-German War.
1871—Re-establishment of the German Empire.
1881—Assassination of Czar Alexander II. by a bomb (March 13).
1882—British occupation of Egypt.
1887—$10,000,000 given by Baron Hirsch for the establishment of Jewish schools in Russia.
1889—Brazil became a republic.
1894—Chinese-Japanese War began.
1896—Marconi invented Wireless Telegraphy.
1897—The Turkish-Greek War.
1898—Spanish-American War.
1899—Peace conference between all civilized nations.
Beginning of the war between England and the South African Republics.
1900—The anti-Christian riots in China and the occupation by all foreign powers.
Assassination of King Humbert of Italy.
Transvaal annexed to Great Britain.
1901—Death of Queen Victoria and the accession of King Edward VII. of England.
1902—Peace established in South Africa by Great Britain
Tomas Estrada Palma inaugurated as first President of the Cuban Republic.
1904—Russia-Japan War began.
1905—Earthquakes in India and Italy.
Russia-Japan War ended.
Norway dissolved union with Sweden.
1906—San Francisco earthquake and fire.
Morocco conference between France and Germany.
1907—King Oscar II. died and King Gustav V. proclaimed in Sweden.

GREAT EVENTS IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY—Cont'd

1908—Bosnia and Herzegovina annexed by Austria.
Bulgaria proclaims independence.
Belgian Kongo annexed by Belgium.

1909—Death of Leopold II. and the accession of Albert I. of Belgium.

1910—Korea annexed by Japan.
Death of King Edward VII. and the accession of King George V. of England.
Union of South Africa proclaimed.
King Manuel II. deposed by Portugal and republic declared.
President Diaz of Mexico forced to resign.

1911—China revolution began and republic proclaimed.
Italy declares war on Turkey.

1912—King Christian IX. died and King Christian X. proclaimed in Denmark.
Balkan-Turkish War.

1913—King George of Greece assassinated, succeeded by King Constantine.
Balkan-Bulgarian War began and ended.

1914—European War began.
Great Britain proclaimed Sultanate of Egypt.
Panama Canal opened to World's traffic.

1916—Rebellion suppressed in Ireland

1917—Revolution in Russia and Czar Nicholas II deposed.
America entered the Great War.
King Constantine of Greece abdicated throne, succeeded by his second son Alexander.

PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1800–1916

	1800	1850	1900	1910	1916
Area, sq. mi.	892,135	2,997,119	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789
Population	5,308,483	23,191,876	75,994,575	92,174,515	101,882,479
Population per sq. mi.	6.12	7.88	25.55	30.99	34.26
Wealth		$7,135,780,000	$88,517,307,000	(a)$107,104,212,000	(b)$187,739,071,090
Wealth per capita		307.69	1,164.79	(a) 1,318.11	(b) 1,965
Public debt, less cash in Treasury July 1	$82,976,294	63,452,773	1,107,711,257	1,046,449,185	989,219,621.85
Public debt per capita	15.63	2.74	14.58	11.35	9.71
Interest bearing debt	82,976,294	63,452,774	1,023,478,860	913,317,490	971,562,590
Annual interest charge	3,402,601	3,782,393	33,545,130	21,275,602	23,084,636
Interest per capita	0.64	0.16	0.44	0.23	0.23
Gold coined	310,760	31,981,739	99,272,943	104,723,735	18,525,026
Silver coined	224,296	1,866,100	36,345,321	3,740,468	8,880,800
Money in circulation:					
Gold	16,000,000	147,395,456	610,806,472	590,877,993	637,250,272
Silver			142,050,334	208,016,245	237,864,783
Gold certificates			200,733,019	802,754,199	1,413,823,289
Silver certificates			408,465,574	478,597,238	489,910,937
U. S. notes (greenbacks)			313,971,545	334,787,870	341,719,547
National bank notes			300,115,111	683,659,535	719,400,794
Miscellaneous currency	10,500,000	131,366,526	79,008,942	3,662,525	2,098,165
Total	26,500,000	278,761,982	2,055,150,997	3,102,355,605	4,024,130,567
Per capita	4.99	12.02	26.93	34.33	39.29
Bank clearings, New York			51,964,588,564	102,553,959,069	147,180,709,461
Total United States			84,582,450,081	168,986,664,000	241,407,541,000
National banks			3,732	7,145	7,579
Capital paid in			621,536,461	989,567,114	1,066,049,000
Deposits in National banks			2,458,092,758	5,287,216,312	7,679,167,000
In savings banks		43,431,130	2,389,719,954	4,070,486,247	5,088,587,295
Depositors in savings banks		251,354	6,107,083	9,142,908	11,145,392
Government receipts,					
Ordinary	10,848,749	43,592,889	567,240,852	675,511,715	779,664,552
Customs	9,080,933	39,668,686	233,164,871	333,683,445	213,185,846
Internal revenue	809,397		295,327,927	289,933,519	512,702,029
Government disbursements,					
Ordinary	10,813,971	40,948,383	487,713,792	659,705,391	724,492,999
War	2,560,879	9,687,025	134,774,768	155,911,706	164,635,577
Navy	3,448,716	7,904,725	55,953,078	123,173,717	155,029,426
Interest on public debt	3,402,601	3,782,393	40,160,333	21,342,979	22,900,313
Pensions	64,13	1,866,886	140,877,316	160,696,416	159,302,351
Merchandise imported	91,252,76	173,509,526	849,941,184	1,556,947,430	2,197,883,510
Per capita	17 19	7.48	10.93	16.54	21.08
Merchandise exported	70,971,780	144,375,726	1,394,483,082	1,744,984,720	4,333,482,885
Per capita	13.37	6.23	17.76	18.28	41.33
Farms & farm property		3,967,343,580	20,439,901,164	40,991,449,090	Not available
Farm products, value			4,717,069,973	8,498,311,413	Not available
Farm animals, value		544,180,516	2,228,123,134	5,138,486,000	6,020,670,000
Cattle.....no.		17,778,907	43,902,414	69,080,000	61,920,000
Horses.....no.		4,336,719	13,538,000	21,040,000	21,159,000
Sheep.....no.		21,773,220	41,883,000	57,216,000	48,625,000
Mules.....no.		559,331	2,086,000	4,123,000	4,593,000
Swine.....no.		30,354,213	37,079,000	47,782,000	67,766,000
Production of wool....lbs.		52,516,959	288,636,621	321,362,750	288,490,000
Wheat.....bu.		100,485,943	522,229,505	635,121,000	639,886,000
Corn.....bu.		592,071,104	2,105,102,516	2,886,260,000	2,583,241,000
Cotton.....bales	153,509	2,454,442	10,102,102	11,568,334	11,511,000
Rice.....lbs.		102,775,800	253,139,200	680,833,334	1,166,166,667
Beet Sugar.....lbs.			163,458,075	1,024,938,000	1,748,440,000
Cane Sugar.....lbs.		247,577,000	322,549,011	750,400,000	277,240,320
Gold.....$		50,000,000	79,171,000	96,269,100	92,316,400
Silver.....$		50,900	35,741,100	30,854,500	47,945,879
Coal.....long tons		6,266,233	240,789,310	447,853,909	*474,600,256
Copper.....long tons		650	270,588	482,214	*619,647
Petroleum.....gals.			2,672,062,218	8,801,404,416	*11,806,372,368

(a) 1904. (b) 1912. * 1915.

PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1800–1916—Cont'd

	1800	1850	1900	1910	1916
Pig iron.....long tons		563,755	13,789,242	27,303,567	* 29,916,213
Steel.....long tons			10,188,329	26,094,919	*32,151,036
Iron and steel, and manufactures thereof imported.....$		20,145,067	20,478,728	39,807,725	23,393,250
exported (domestic) ...$	52,144	1,953,702	121,913,548	179,133,186	621,237,972
Manufactures (miscellaneous) exported, domestic..		23,362,600	499,976,695	775,061,067	*1,163,327,840
Manufacturing establishments.....no.		123,025	207,514	268,491	(b) 275,791
Value of products.....		1,019,106,616	11,406,926,701	20,672,051,870	(b)24,246,434,724
Tin plates imported ...lbs.			147,963,80[illegible]	154,566,599	1,796,853
Tin plates produced ...lbs.			677,969,600	1,619.005,000	*2,365,295,700
Cotton exported .....lbs.	17,789,803	635,381,604	3,100,583,188	3,206,708,226	3,484,070,125
Silk (raw) imported....lbs.			13,073,718	23,457,223	41,925,297
Rubber (crude) imported.....lbs.			49,377,138	101.044,681	267,775,557
Sugar consumed.....lbs.			4,477,174,441	7,360,130,811	7,960,362,762
Per capita.....			58.91	79.90	78.13
Railways operated, miles..			198,964	249,992	*264,378
Passengers carried....no.			576.831,251	971,683,199	*976,303,602
Passengers carried..miles			16,038,076,200	32,338,496,329	*32,384,247,563
Freight carried 1 mi., tons			141,596,551,161	255,016,910,451	*276,830,302,723
Revenue per ton per mile.....c.			.729.	.753.	.732
Passenger cars in service.			34,713	47,095	55,705
All other cars in service..			1,416,125	2,243,236	2,452,272
Vessels built, American, gross tons	106,261	279,255	393,790	342,068	325,413
Foreign trade, gross tons.	670,573	1,585,711	826,694	791,825	2,191,715
Domestic trade and cod and mackerel fisheries.g.. t.	301,919	1,949,743	4,338,145	6,716,257	6,277,934
On Great Lakes ....g. t.		198,266	1,565,587	2,895,102	2,760,815
Passing through Sault Ste. Marie Canal, net tons.....			22,315,834	49,856,123	66,824,463
Post-Office Dept., Revenue $	280,806	5,499,985	102,354,579	224,128,658	312,057,689
Post-offices.....no.	903	18,417	76,688	59,580	55,934
Patents issued.....no.		993	26,499	35,930	45,927
Immigrants arrived.....no.		369,980	448,572	1,041,570	298,826
Public school salaries ....$			137,687,746	†253,915,170	*344,668,690
Commercial failures....no.			10,774	12,652	16,993
Liabilities.....$			138,495,673	201,757,097	196,212,256
Telegrams sent.....no.			63,167,783	75,135,405	(c) 90,000,000Est.
Newspapers and periodicals published.....no.		2,526	20,806	22,725	23,024

* 1915.

† Teachers' salaries only.

(b) 1914 (c) 1912.

CENTER OF POPULATION FROM 1790–1910

Census year	North latitude D.	M.	S.	West longitude D.	M.	S.	Approximate location	Movement in miles
1790	39	16	30	76	11	12	23 miles east of Baltimore, Md	
1800	39	16	6	76	56	30	18 miles west of Baltimore, Md	40.6
1810	39	11	30	77	37	12	40 miles northwest by west of Washington, D. C	36.9
1820	39	5	42	78	33	0	16 miles north of Woodstock, Va	50.5
1830	38	57	54	79	16	54	19 miles west-southwest of Moorefield, W. Va.*	40.4
1840	39	2	0	80	18	0	16 miles south of Clarksburg, W. Va.*	55.0
1850	38	59	0	81	19	0	23 miles southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va.*	54.8
1860	39	0	24	82	48	48	20 miles south of Chillicothe, O	80.6
1870	39	12	0	83	35	42	48 miles east by north of Cincinnati, O	44.1
1880	39	4	8	84	39	40	8 miles west by south of Cincinnati, O	58.1
1890	39	11	56	85	32	53	20 miles east of Columbus, Ind	48.6
1900	39	9	36	85	48	54	6 miles southeast of Columbus, Ind	14.6
1910	39	10	12	86	32	20	In the city of Bloomington, Ind	39.0

*West Virginia formed part of Virginia until 1863.

UNITED STATES COINAGE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES

Coinage mints of the United States are located in Philadelphia, Pa.; San Francisco, Cal.; and Denver, Col. The government assay offices are in New York, N. Y.; Carson, Nev.; Denver, Col.; Boise, Idaho; Helena, Mont.; Charlotte, N. C.; St. Louis, Mo.; Deadwood, S. D.; Seattle, Wash.; New Orleans, La.; and Salt Lake City, Utah. The mint in Philadelphia was established in 1792 and the others as follows: San Francisco, 1852, and Denver, 1904.

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

The Pan American Union was organized for the purpose of promoting friendship and commerce between the twenty-one American Republics, each of which contributes to the maintenance of the institution in proportion to its population. The building in which the Union is housed at Washington stands upon land provided by the United States at a cost of $200,000, The building costs $1,000,000 three-fourths of which was paid by Andrew Carnegie, and one-fourth by the twenty Republics of Latin-America.

IMPORTANT DATES IN AMERICAN HISTORY

1492. Oct. 12, Columbus discovers America.
1497. Newfoundland and Labrador discovered by the Cabots.
1498. Aug. 1, Columbus discovers the South American continent.
1499. South America visited by Americus Vespucius.
1500. The Amazon at its mouth discovered by Pinçon.
1513. March 27, Florida discovered by Juan Ponce de Leon.
Sept. 26, Pacific Ocean discovered by Balboa.
1519. March 13, Cortez lands at Tabasco in Mexico.
1520. Magellan discovers Patagonia.
De Ayllon discovers Carolina.
1522. Bermudas discovered by Juan Bermudez.
1534. Cartier entered and named the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
1537. California discovered by Cortez.
1539. De Soto heads an expedition to conquer Florida.
1541. De Soto discovers the Mississippi.
1563. Slaves first imported into the West Indies by the English.
1565. St. Augustine founded by the Spaniards.
1584. Sir Walter Raleigh dispatches two vessels to Virginia.
1586. Discovery of Davis's Strait.
1602. May 15, Cape Cod discovered and named by Bartholomew Gosnold.
1608. July 3, Quebec founded by Champlain.
1609. Hudson River discovered by Henry Hudson.
1611. Lake Champlain discovered by Champlain.
1614. New York settled by the Dutch on Manhattan Island (now New York) and at Fort Orange (Albany).
1616. Tobacco first cultivated in Virginia.
1619. June 19, first colonial assembly in Virginia.
1620. Slaves first introduced into Virginia by the Dutch.
Nov. 10, the Mayflower anchors in Cape Cod harbor; first white child born in New England.
Dec. 11, landing of the Puritans at Plymouth.
1626. Maine and New Hampshire settled by the English. New Jersey settled by the Swedes and Dutch.
1628. Salem, Mass., founded by John Endicott.
1629. Charleston founded by the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
1630. Delaware settled by the Swedes and Finns.
1634. Maryland founded by Lord Baltimore.
1636. Hartford settled. Providence, R. I., founded by Roger Williams.
Harvard College founded.
1638. New Haven founded by Eaton and Davenport.
1639. First printing press set up at Cambridge, Mass., by Stephen Day.
1648. First execution for witchcraft.
1650. Harvard College chartered. Constitution of Maryland settled.
1663. Carolina granted to Lord Clarendon by Charles II.
1664. Aug. 29, New Amsterdam surrendered to the English and became New York.
1665. June 12, New York City incorporated.
1672. Charleston, S. C., founded. First copyright granted by Massachusetts.
1675. June 24, commencement of King Philip's war.
1681. Grant of Pennsylvania to William Penn.
1701. Yale College founded at Saybrook. Commencement of of Queen Anne's war.
1703. Culture of silk introduced into Carolina.
Duty of £4 laid on imported negroes in Massachusetts.
1704. First newspaper (Boston News Letter) published at Boston by Bartholomew Green.
1710. First Colonial post office at New York.
1712. Free schools founded at Charlestown, Mass.
1714. First schooner built at Cape Ann.
1717. New Orleans founded by the French.
1721. Inoculation for small-pox introduced into New England.
1725. First newspaper in New York (New York Gazette) published by William Bradford.
1729. North and South Carolina separated.
1732. Tobacco made a legal tender in Maryland at 1d per pound, and corn at 20d per bushel.
1733. Georgia settled by Oglethorpe.
1738. College founded at Princeton, N. J.
1742. Faneuil Hall erected at Boston by Peter Faneuil.
1743. King George's War begun.
1750. First theatrical performance in Boston.
1754. Columbia College in New York founded.
Beginning of the old French war.
1755. July 9, Braddock's defeat.
Sept. 8, Battle of Lake George.
1757. Fort William Henry taken by the French.
1759. Niagara, Ticonderoga and Crown Point taken by the English, in July.
Sept. 13, Battle on the Plains of Abraham; Wolf and Montcalm slain.
Sept. 18, Quebec surrenders to the English.
1773. Dec. 16, destruction of 342 chests of tea in Boston Harbor.
1775. Several ships of the line and ten thousand troops ordered to America.
April 19, Battle of Lexington.
Congress votes to raise an army of twenty thousand men.
June 15, George Washington appointed commander-in-chief of the American Army.
June 17, Battle of Bunker Hill.
July 12, Washington takes command of the army at Cambridge.
1776. March 17, the British evacuate Boston.
April, Washington removed his army to New York.
June 28, repulse of the British at Charleston.
July 4, Declaration of Independence.
Aug. 27, Battle of Long Island; the British victorious.
Washington abandoned New York City; the British take possession Sept. 15.
Oct. 28, Battle of White Plains.
Dec. 26, Battle of Trenton.
1777. Lafayette arrives from France with troops and supplies.
Congress gives him a major-general's commission, July 31.
Aug. 16, Battle of Bennington.
Sept. 11, Battle of Brandywine.
Oct. 17, surrender of the British army under Burgoyne.
1778. June 18, the British evacuate Philadelphia.
July 11, arrival of a French fleet under Count d'Estaing.
1780. May 12, surrender of General Lincoln and American army at Charleston.
Sept. 23, treason of Gen. Arnold, and arrest of Major Andre.
1781. Bank of North America established.
Oct. 19, surrender of Cornwallis and 7,000 troops at Yorktown.
1782. April 17, Holland acknowledges our independence.
Nov. 30, preliminaries of peace between the United States and Great Britain signed at Paris.
1783. Independence of United States acknowledged by Sweden, Feb. 5; by Denmark, Feb. 25; by Spain, March 24; and by Russia, in July.
April 11, peace proclaimed by Congress.
April 19, announced to the army by Washington.
Nov. 25, New York evacuated by the British.
1786. Shay's insurrection in Massachusetts.
1789. George Washington elected president. Inaugurated April 30th.
1793. Washington re-elected president.
1794. Insurrection in Pennsylvania.
1799. Dec. 14, death of Washington.
1800. Seat of government moved to city of Washington.
1804. Alexander Hamilton killed by Aaron Burr in a duel.
1807. Trial of Aaron Burr for treason.
1808. Jan. 1, the slave trade abolished.
1811. Nov. 7, Battle of Tippecanoe.
1812. June 18, war declared against Great Britain.
1813. May 27, Battle of Fort George.
Sept. 10, Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Erie.
1814. Aug. 25, the British occupy the city of Washington and burn the capitol.
Sept. 11, Macdonough's victory on Lake Champlain.
1815. Jan. 8, Battle of New Orleans.
March, war declared with Algiers.
1819. First steamship sailed for Europe.
1821. Gas first used for lighting streets in the United States at Baltimore.
1825. Oct. 26, Erie Canal completed.
1835. Dec. 16, great fire in New York.
Seminole war in Florida begun.
1841. April 4, death of General Harrison, John Tyler succeeds as president.
1846. May 13, proclamation of war existing with Mexico.

1846. Oct. 25, Tobasco in Mexico bombarded by Commodore Perry.
1847. Sept. 14, the American army enters the City of Mexico.
1848. Feb. 23, John Quincy Adams expires in the capitol at Washington.
1849. May 15, the cholera breaks out in New York.
1850. July 9, death of President Taylor at Washington.
July 10, Millard Fillmore takes the oath of office as president.
Sept. 18, fugitive slave bill passed.
1852. June 29, Henry Clay dies at Washington.
Oct. 24, Daniel Webster dies at Marshfield.
1853. July 14, crystal palace at New York opened.
1858. Aug. 5, news of the successful laying of the Atlantic telegraph cable is received throughout the country with great demonstrations of joy. The cable was placed in mid-ocean July 29; the Agamemnon reached Valencia, Aug. 4, and the Niagara Trinity Bay, Aug. 5
1859. Oct. 6, John Brown's seizure of Harper's Ferry; he is captured and hung Dec. 2.
1860. May 18, Lincoln nominated by Republican convention at Chicago.
1861. Feb. 4, Seceders' convention at Montgomery, Ala.; call themselves "Confederate States of America," and adopt a constitution.
Feb. 14, Jeff. Davis made president of the confederates; they raise troops and arm for war.
April 14, Fort Sumter surrenders after two days' bombardment by the confederates.
1862. Feb. 16, Gen. Grant takes Fort Donelson with over 13,000 prisoners, after four days of tremendous fighting.
Feb. 22, Jeff. Davis inaugurated rebel president for six years.
March 9, battle between Monitor and Merrimac.
April 6 and 7, Battle of Shiloh.
May 31, Battle of Fair Oaks, McClellan's advance defeated severely by rebels.
June 6, great naval battle in the river before Memphis; Memphis surrendered on the same day to Commodore Davis.
July 1, Battle of Malvern Hill, last of the Seven Days' Battles; rebels repulsed, and the position on the James maintained. Total union losses in seven days, 15,244.
July 1, President Lincoln calls for 600,000 volunteers.
Aug. 29 and 30, Gen. Pope defeated at Bull Run after very heavy fighting, and falls back.
Sept. 16 and 17, battle of Antietam; rebels defeated.
Sept. 22, Emancipation Proclamation announced for Jan. 1, 1863.
Dec. 11–14, Battle of Fredericksburg.
Dec. 31, Battle of Stone River.
1863. Jan. 1, the definite Emancipation Proclamation issued.
May 1–5, Battle of Chancellorsville; indecisive, but great losses on both sides.
July 1–3, Battle of Gettysburg; Lee defeated and retreated at once southward.
July 4, unconditional surrender of Vicksburg and 31,000 men to Gen. Grant.
July 13–18, draft riots in New York city, several negroes tortured and hung by mob, and much burning and robbing; 1,300 rioters killed, and riots put down.
Sept. 19–20, Battle of Chickamauga.
Oct. 17, President Lincoln calls for 300,000 more men.
1864. March 17, Gen. Grant assumes command of all the armies of the U. S.
May 5–6, the tremendous battle of the Wilderness; resulting in Lee's retiring.
May 8–18, Battle of Spottsylvania.
June 1–4, Battle of Cold Harbor.
June 7, Mr. Lincoln renominated at Baltimore.
July 16, gold about this time at its highest in New York, viz., 284 per cent.
Aug. 5, Admiral Farragut's splendid victory in forcing his way into Mobile Harbor.
Nov. 8, Lincoln re-elected. Gen. McClellan resigns his commission.
1865. April 2, Grant attacks heavily along his whole line; Lee decisively defeated, Petersburg and Richmond evacuated at night and Davis flees.
April 9, Lee surrenders with his army of 26,115 men.
April 14, Booth assassinates President Lincoln, and his confederate Payne tries to kill Mr. Seward Mr. Lincoln dies at 7:22 next morning
1865. Dec. 18, the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, officially declared slavery abolished throughout the United States, 27 States having ratified the Constitutional Amendment.
1866. July 4, extensive conflagration in Portland, Me., one-third of the city burnt and property amounting to $10,000,000.
July 27, laying of the Atlantic cable successfully completed.
1867. June 20, Alaska purchased from Russia for $7,200,000.
1869. Completion of first transcontinental railway.
1871. Oct. 8, the great Chicago fire in which more than 250 persons lost their lives, and destroyed property to the amount of $196,000,000.
1876. Centennial anniversary of American Independence at Philadelphia.
1881. July 2, President Garfield shot by Charles J. Guiteau at Washington.
Sept. 19, President Garfield died at Long Branch.
1886. Jan. 18, presidential succession established.
1887. Feb., Interstate Commerce Act passed.
1889. May 31, Johnstown flood.
1890. July 4, Idaho and Wyoming admitted as states.
1893. World's Fair at Chicago.
1894. July 4, Hawaii made a republic.
1895. Feb. 24, Cuban revolt began.
1897. Jan. 11, Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty signed.
Nov. 8, Bering Sea Seal Treaty signed.
1898. Feb. 15, battleship Maine blown up in Havana Harbor.
April 25, war declared against Spain.
May 1, Dewey's victory at Manila.
July 3, Naval battle of Santiago de Cuba.
July 7, Hawaii annexed by United States.
July 17, Santiago de Cuba surrendered.
Aug. 12, Peace protocol signed.
Dec. 10, Philippines and Porto Rico ceded to the United States.
Dec. 12, Paris Peace Treaty signed.
1899. Jan. 1, Cuba under sovereignty of United States.
Feb 4, Philippine-American war begun.
April 11, Philippines, Porto Rico and Guam formally acquired by the United States.
1900. Sept. 8, Galveston tornado.
1901. Feb. 21, Cuban Constitution signed.
Sept. 6, Assassination of President McKinley.
1902. April 30, Philippine-American war ended.
May 20, Cuban republic inaugurated.
Dec. 14, laying of Pacific cable begun at San Francisco.
1903. March 19, Cuban-United States Reciprocity Treaty ratified.
Oct. 17, Alaska boundary award made.
1904. Feb. 26, Panama Canal Zone formally acquired by the United States.
1906. April 18–20, San Francisco earthquake and fire.
Sept. 29, President Palma of Cuba and cabinet resigned and American control established.
1907. Nov. 16, Oklahoma and Indian territory admitted to Union as State of Oklahoma.
Dec. 16, 1907 to Feb. 22, 1909, American battleship cruise around the world.
1908. Oct. 1, postage between United States and Great Britain reduced to two cents.
1909. Jan. 28, American control of Cuba relinquished.
April 6, North Pole discovered by Commander Robert E. Peary.
1910. June 1, fisheries (Atlantic) dispute settled by Hague.
1911. Jan. 3, Postal banks established in United States.
1912. Feb. 14, Arizona and New Mexico admitted as stats.
1913. Dec. 23, Congress passed the Federal Reserve Act
1914. April 22, Vera Cruz taken by U. S. Navy.
Aug. 15, Official opening of Panama Canal.
Nov. 23, Withdrawal of U. S. Troops from Vera Cruz.
1915. Feb. 20, Opening of Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco.
1916. Feb. 28, Treaty signed with Haitian Government for U. S. to assume protectorate over them.
June 19, President Wilson called out State Militia for Mexican border duty.
1917. Jan. 18, American Virgin Islands bought from Denmark $25,000,000.
April 6, Congress declares war on Germany.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

	Salary.
President—Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey..... (Presidential term expires March 4th, 1921.)	*$75,000
Vice-President—Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana.....	12,000
Secretary to President—Joseph P. Tumulty of N. J...	7,500

CABINET PORTFOLIOS

(Officers appointed by President for no fixed term.)

Department of State

Sec. of State—Robert Lansing of N. Y..... $12,000

Duties.—To attend to all correspondence with the ambassadors and consuls of the U. S., and with representatives of foreign powers sent to the U. S.; and to negotiations relating to foreign affairs of the U. S. He is also the medium of correspondence between the President and the governors of the States; also of foreign executives. He countersigns and affixes the U. S. seal to all executive proclamations. He is custodian of the treaties made with foreign states, and of the laws of the U. S. He grants and issues passports. He is also charged with certain annual reports to Congress relating to commercial information received from diplomatic and consular officers. He ir regarded as first in rank among the members of the Cabinet.

Department of the Treasury

Sec. of Treasury—William Gibbs McAdoo of N. Y... $12,000

Duties.—To manage national finances, superintend collection of all revenues. He is the government bookkeeper and grants all warrants for moneys expended. Submits to government an annual budget. He also controls the construction of public buildings; the coinage and printing of money; the administration of the life-saving, revenue cutter, and the public health and marine hospital branches of the public service. Exofficio Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Farm Loan Board.

Department of War

Sec. of War—Newton D. Baker of Ohio..... $12,000

Duties.—General supervision of the Army and Military service also supervision of the Panama Canal; the U. S. Military Academy at West Point; national cemeteries; publication of Official Records of the War of the Rebellion; Board of Ordnance and Fortification and matters relating to river and harbor improvements; establishment of harbor lines, and approves plans and locations of bridges which are constructed over navigable waters of the U. S.

Department of Justice

Attorney-General—Thomas Watt Gregory of Texas... $12,000

Duties.—Represents the U. S. and the Cabinet in all matters of law; exercises a general superintendence and direction over U. S. attorneys and marshals in all judicial districts, and provides special counsel for the U. S. whenever required by any department of the government. Has charge of all prosecutions arising under the Anti-Trust and Interstate Commerce Laws. Supervises Federal Prisons.

Post Office Department

Postmaster-General—Albert Sidney Burleson of Texas $12,000

Duties.—Appoints all officers and employees of the Dept., except the four Assistant Postmaster-Generals and the Purchasing Agent, who are appointed by the President; appoints postmasters whose compensation does not exceed $1,000; makes postal treaties with foreign governments, with the advice and consent of the President. General charge of the postal service and executive head of Postal Savings System and Marine Corps.

Navy Department

Sec. of Navy—Josephus Daniels of North Carolina.... $12,000

Duties.—General supervision over Navy. Superintends construction armament and employment of warships. Has charge of Navy Yards and administration of the American Virgin Islands.

Department of Interior

Sec. of Interior—Franklin Knight Lane of Cal..... $12,000

Duties.—Superintends the bureaus for patents, pensions and bounty lands, public lands and surveys, the Indians, education, geological survey, reclamation of arid lands, investigation of methods of mining. Has charge of all national parks and reservations and the distriubtion of appropriations for agricultural and mechanical colleges.

*$25,000 also allowed for traveling expenses.

Department of Agriculture

Sec. of Agriculture—David Franklin Houston of Mo.. $12,000

Duties.—Besides having general supervision of business relating to agriculture and the gathering of agricultural statistics, he has charge of the Weather Bureau and the Forest Service. He also has control of the quarantine stations for imported cattle, of interstate quarantine rendered necessary by sheep and cattle diseases, and of the inspection of cattle-carrying vessels; and directs the enforcement of the meat inspection and food and drug laws under which the inspection of domestic and imported food products is carried on. Administers the Federal Migratory-bird laws and has charge of Rural Roads.

Department of Commerce

Sec. of Commerce—William Cox Redfield of N. Y.... $12,000

Duties.—To promote commerce mining, manufacturing, shipping, fishery, and transporting interests. He has charge of the Light House Service, taking of the census, making of coast and geodetic surveys, collecting of statistics relating to foreign and domestic commerce, inspection of steamboats, supervision of fisheries, supervision and control of the Alaskan fur seal, salmon and other fisheries, and jurisdiction over merchant vessels and seamen of the U. S. Supervises standards of weight and measures.

Department of Labor

Sec. of Labor—William Bauchop Wilson of Penn.....$12,000

Duties.—To promote and develop the welfare of wage earners and has power to act as mediator in labor disputes. He is also charged with the administration of the laws relating to immigration and the Chinese exclusion laws. The Bureau of Naturalization and the Bureau of Labor Statistics come under this department as well as the Children's Bureau.

THE JUDICIARY

Supreme Court of the United States

Justices.	Born.	Appointed.
Edward D. White, Chief Justice, La..	Nov. 3, 1845	†1910
Joseph Mc'Kenna, California.....	Aug. 10, 1843	1898
Oliver Wendell Holmes, Mass.....	Mar. 8, 1841	1902
William R. Day, Ohio.....	Apr. 17, 1849	1903
James Clark McReynolds, Tenn.....	Feb. 3, 1862	1914
Charles E. Hughes, New York.....	Apr. 11, 1862	1910
Willis Van Devanter, Wyoming.....	Apr. 17, 1859	1910
Joseph R. Lamar, Georgia.....	Oct. 14, 1857	1911
Mahlon Pitney, New Jersey.....	Feb. 5, 1858	1912

The salary of the Chief Justice is $15,000, of each Associate Justice $14,500. The term is "during good behavior."

Circuit Courts of Appeals

There are nine Circuit Courts covering the various sections of the country. Each court is presided over by a justice from the Supreme Court when possible. Other members are District Judges specially designated in the circuit. Salary $7,000.

District Courts

There are over 90 District Courts in the United States distributed according to population. The judges receive an annual salary of $6,000.

Commerce Court

In 1909 Congress established a Commerce Court to have jurisdiction over all cases for the enforcement of orders of the interstate commerce commission except those where the payment of money was involved. There are five judges, each receiving an annual salary of $7,000 and $1,500 for expenses.

Court of Customs Appeals

Composed of five judges to hear and decide questions as to classification and rates of dutiable goods. A court created by the tariff act of 1909.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT—1916

State	ELECTORAL VOTE Republican	Democratic	Total	POPULAR VOTE Republican	Democrat	Progressive	Prohibition	Socialist	Socialist Labor	Total[1]
Alabama		12	12	22,809	99,409		1,034	1,925		131,177
Arizona		3	3	20,524	33,170		1,153	3,174		58,021
Arkansas		9	9	47,148	112,148		2,015	6,999		168,310
California		13	13	462,394	466,200		27,698	43,259		999,551
Colorado		6	6	102,308	178,816		2,793	10,049		293,966
Connecticut	7		7	106,514	99,786		1,789	5,179	606	213,874
Delaware	3		3	26,011	24,753		566	480		51,810
Florida		6	6	14,611	55,984		4,855	5,353		80,803
Georgia		14	14	11,225	125,845	20,653		967		158,690
Idaho		4	4	55,368	70,054		1,127	8,066		134,615
Illinois	29		29	1,152,549	950,229		26,047	61,394	2,488	2,192,707
Indiana	15		15	341,005	334,063	3,898	16,368	21,855	1,659	718,848
Iowa	13		13	280,449	221,699		3,371	10,976		516,495
Kansas		10	10	277,658	314,588		12,882	24,685		629,813
Kentucky		13	13	241,854	269,990		3,036	4,734	333	519,947
Louisiana		10	10	6,466	79,875	6,349		292		92,982
Maine	6		6	69,506	64,127		597	2,177		136,407
Maryland		8	8	117,347	138,359		2,903	2,674	756	262,059
Massachusetts	18		18	268,784	247,885		2,993	11,058	1,097	531,817
Michigan	15		15	339,097	285,151		8,139	16,120		648,507
Minnesota	12		12	179,544	179,152	290	7,793	20,117	468	387,364
Mississippi		10	10	4,253	80,422			1,484		86,159
Missouri		18	18	369,339	398,025		3,884	14,612	902	786,762
Montana		4	4	66,750	101,063	298		9,564		177,675
Nebraska		8	8	117,257	158,827		2,952	7,141		286,177
Nevada		3	3	12,127	17,776		348	3,065		33,316
New Hampshire		4	4	43,723	43,779		303	1,318		89,123
New Jersey	14		14	269,352	211,645		3,187	10,462	890	495,536
New Mexico		3	3	31,163	33,693		112	1,999		66,967
New York	45		45	869,115	759,426	10,172	19,031	45,944	2,666	1,706,354
North Carolina		12	12	120,988	168,383		51	490		289,921
North Dakota		5	5	53,471	55,206					108,677
Ohio		24	24	514,753	604,161		8,080	38,092		1,165,086
Oklahoma		10	10	97,233	148,113	234	1,646	45,190		292,416
Oregon	5		5	126,813	120,087		4,729	9,711		261,340
Pennsylvania	38		38	703,734	521,784		28,525	42,637	417	1,297,097
Rhode Island	5		5	44,858	40,394		470	1,914	180	87,816
South Carolina		9	9	1,550	61,846			135		63,531
South Dakota	5		5	64,217	59,191		1,774	3,760		128,942
Tennessee		12	12	116,223	153,282		147	2,542		272,194
Texas		20	20	64,999	286,514		1,985	18,963		372,461
Utah		4	4	54,137	84,025		149	4,460	144	142,915
Vermont	4		4	40,250	22,708		709	798		64,465
Virginia		12	12	49,356	102,824		783	1,060	67	153,990
Washington	7		7	167,244	183,388		6,868	22,800	730	381,030
West Virginia	7	1	8	143,124	140,403		175	6,140		289,842
Wisconsin	13		13	221,323	193,042		7,166	27,846		449,377
Wyoming	3		3	21,698	28,316		373	1,453		51,840
Total	254	277	531	8,538,221	9,129,606	41,894	220,506	585,113	13,403	18,528,743
Plurality	23				591,385					

[1] Figures do not include blank or void ballots or votes cast for names not appearing on any of the electoral tickets specified in the table.

THE ELECTION OF 1916

The election of 1916 resulted in the closest contest in the Electoral College since 1876. In 1884 the result hung on a close vote and belated official count in New York, when it was learned three days after the election that Cleveland had carried that State and thereby gained the election by a meagre plurality of about 1,100 votes out of more than a million. In 1916 the final result hung on California when it was finally found, four days after the election, that the Wilson electors had carried by pluralities varying from 1,200 to 3,800 in the total vote of over 900,000. On the other hand Hiram Johnson, the Republican candidate for the United States Senate carried that State by a plurality of nearly 300,000. The meagre pluralities in other States show the closeness of the popular vote, as in New Hampshire, Minnesota, West Virginia, Indiana, Maine and Massachusetts.

For the first time within nearly fifty years (1868) a President was elected without the electoral vote of New York. The election results have become uncertain in many states, and New York and Indiana have ceased to be "pivotal states."

President Wilson is the first Democratic President to be elected to succeed himself since Jackson's election in 1832. Mr. Wilson received the largest popular vote ever cast for a President, 9,129,606, being 2,073,818 votes more than previously received by a Democratic candidate. Part of this is accounted for by the increased number of women voters and the growth of the population. In 1912 the total vote was 15,031,169; and in 1916 it was 18,528,743.

STATE ELECTION CALENDAR

Gubernatorial if not otherwise specified

Alabama—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.
Arizona—Biennially; first Tuesday after first Monday in November. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.
Arkansas—Biennially; second Monday in September. Next election Sept. 9, 1918.
California—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.
Colorado—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.
Connecticut—State officers except attorney-general, biennially; Next election Nov. 5, 1918; attorney-general quadrennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.
Delaware—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.
Florida—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.
Georgia—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.
Idaho—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.
Illinois—Governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor and attorney-general every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920. State treasurer biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.
Indiana—Governor, every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920. Other state officers biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.
Iowa—Governor, lieutenant-governor, superintendent of instruction, one justice of the Supreme court and one railroad commissioner biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.
Kansas—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.
Kentucky—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1919.
Louisiana—Every fourth year; third Tuesday in April. Next election April 13, 1920.
Maine—Biennially; second Monday in September. Next election Sept. 9, 1918.
Maryland—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1919.
Massachusetts—Annually. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.
Michigan—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1919.
Minnesota—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.
Mississippi—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1919.
Missouri—Principal state officers every fourth year. Next election of governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer and attorney-general Nov. 2, 1920.
Montana—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.
Nebraska—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.
Nevada—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.
New Hampshire—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.
New Jersey—Governor every third year, other officers appointed. Next election Nov. 3, 1919.
New Mexico—Every fourth year; on Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.
New York—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.
North Carolina—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.
North Dakota—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.
Ohio—Governor, lieutenant-governor, state treasurer and attorney-general biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1917. Secretary of state and dairy and food commissioner biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918. Auditor every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1919.
Oklahoma—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.
Oregon—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.
Pennsylvania—Governor, lieutenant-governor and secretary of internal affairs every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918. State treasurer biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1919. Other officials appointed.
Rhode Island—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.
South Carolina—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.
South Dakota—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.
Tennessee—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.
Texas—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.
Utah—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.
Vermont—Biennially; first Tuesday in September. Next election Sept. 3, 1918.
Virginia—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 6, 1921.
Washington—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.
West Virginia—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.
Wisconsin—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.
Wyoming—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

RECORDS OF BALLOTS AT CONVENTIONS

The following table gives the history of the national conventions since 1832, showing the number of ballots taken by each of the two leading parties and the candidate finally selected.

Year	Ballots Dem.	Ballots Rep.	Nominations Dem.	Nominations Rep.
1832	1	1	Jackson	Clay*
1836	1	†	Van Buren	[Harrison]*†
1840	1	(?)‡	Van Buren	Harrison*
1844	9	1	Polk	Clay*
1848	4	4	Cass	Taylor*
1852	49	53	Pierce	Scott*
1856	17	1	Buchanan	Frémont
1860	59	4	Douglas	Lincoln
1864	1	1	McClellan	Lincoln
1868	22	1	Seymour	Grant
1872	1	1	Greeley	Grant
1876	2	7	Tilden	Hayes
1880	2	36	Hancock	Garfield
1884	2	4	Cleveland	Blaine
1888	1	8	Cleveland	Harrison
1892	1	1	Cleveland	Harrison
1896	5	1	Bryan	McKinley
1900	1	1	Bryan	McKinley
1904	1	1	Parker	Roosevelt
1908	1	1	Bryan	Taft
1912	46	1	Wilson	Taft
1916	1	3	Wilson	Hughes

Democrats established the record in their 1860 convention. The delegates assembled in Charleston, S. C., on April 23. They were in session there for ten long days, without coming to any agreement. After fifty-seven ballots had been taken in vain they adjourned to meet at Baltimore on June 18. There the second ballot resulted in the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas. Incidentally the chairman of the National Committee that year of dissension was August Belmont, father of the two Belmonts who were in the storm centre in 1912.

But the banner year for convention schisms was 1852. In that year over a hundred ballots were taken in the two conventions—49 by the Democrats and 53 by the Whigs. The Whigs finally elected Scott, but the Democrats had to fall back on a compromise candidate in the person of Pierce who was subsequently elected President.

*Whig. †No convention. ‡No record

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Qualifications.—The President must be thirty-five years old, a native of the United States, and a resident therein for fourteen years. The qualifications of the Vice-President are the same.

Term.—His term of office is four years, and he swears to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States to the best of his ability.

Army Status.—He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, when it is called into the actual service of the nation.

Advisors.—He may require the opinion in writing of the principal officers in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices. These executive departments are nine in number—Department of State, Treasury Department, War Department, Department of Justice (Attorney-General), Post Office Department, Navy Department, Department of the Interior, Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, and Department of Labor. The heads thereof constitute the President's Cabinet or official family.

Powers.—He has power to grant pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachments; to make treaties by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of the Senate; nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of the Senate, appoint ambassadors, ministers and consuls to foreign countries, Judges of the U. S. Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not otherwise provided for. If vacancies occur during a recess of the Senate, he may grant commissions to new appointees, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the Senate.

NATIONAL BANKING AND CURRENCY LAW

On December 23, 1913, Congress passed a new Banking and Currency law which is aimed to provide a more flexible currency to meet our needs as a growing nation.

FEATURES OF THE LAW

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

The Federal Reserve Board consists of seven members, two of whom are the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency. The others are appointed by the President. Each member's salary is $12,000. Those appointed are:

A. G. Miller of California—(term expires 1924)
W. P. G. Harding of Alabama—(term expires 1922)
Frederic A. Delano of Illinois—(term expires 1920)
Paul M. Warburg of New York—(term expires 1918)
Charles . Hamlin of Massachusetts—(term expires 1926)

Mr. Harding is Governor of the Board and Mr. Warburg is Vice-Governor.

Powers of the Federal Reserve Board

To examine Federal Reserve Banks and Member Banks.

To permit or require Federal Reserve Banks to re-discount paper of other Federal Reserve Banks at rates to be fixed by this Board.

To suspend for stated periods reserve requirements and to establish a tax on decreasing reserves.

To regulate the issue of Notes.

To add to or reclassify Reserve and Central Reserve Cities.

To suspend or remove officials of Federal Reserve Banks.

To require writing off doubtful assets of Federal Reserve Banks.

To suspend, liquidate or reorganize Federal Reserve Banks violating this Act.

To require bonds of Federal Reserve Agents; to perform all duties, etc., specified or implied in this Act, and to make all necessary rules and regulations.

To grant to national banks when not in contravention of state law the right to act as trustee, executor, administrator or registrar of stocks and bonds.

To exercise functions of Clearing House for Federal Reserve Banks, or may designate a Federal Reserve Bank to do the same, and may require each Federal Reserve Bank to so act for its Member Banks.

To levy upon Federal Reserve Banks semi-annual assessments sufficient to meet estimated expenses of the Board.

To exercise general supervision over Federal Reserve Banks.

To define character of bills eligible for discount by Federal Reserve Banks, and to limit and regulate rediscounts and acceptances.

May establish rate of interest to be charged Federal Reserve Banks on Federal Reserve Notes issued.

May fix the charges to be collected by Member Banks for checks cleared through Federal Reserve Banks.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

There are 12 Federal Reserve Banks in a like number of districts known as Federal Reserve Districts covering the entire continental United States. These 12 Banks are located as follows:

1. Boston 2. New York 3. Philadelphia 4. Cleveland
5. Richmond 6. Atlanta 7. Chicago 8. St. Louis
9. Minneapolis 10. Kansas City 11. Dallas 12. San Francisco

FEDERAL RESERVE BRANCH BANKS

New Orleans (6th District) Omaha (10th District)
Spokane (12th District) Seattle (12th District)
Portland, Ore. (12th District)

Each of the Federal Reserve Banks is controlled by 9 directors elected or appointed as follows:

3—Elected by Member Banks representing banks.

3—Elected by Member Banks representing business interests of District—directors, officers or employees of any bank not eligible.

3—Appointed by Federal Reserve Board, one a person of banking experience, to be chairman and designated as "Federal Reserve Agent." Directors, officers, employees or stockholders of any bank not eligible.

These banks must each have a capital of at least $4,000,000. Shares are $100 par value, tax exempt, to be subscribed by Member Banks in District, and under certain conditions by U. S. Treasury, and by general public, subscriptions or holdings by latter not to exceed $25,000 by any individual, co-partnership or corporation. Only stock owned by Member Banks can be voted; such stock not to be transferred nor hypothecated.

Earnings:—6% cumulative dividends; remainder—½ to surplus up to 40% of paid-in capital, after this all earnings to U. S. as a franchise tax, to be applied either to gold reserve, or to retirement of outstanding U. S. bonds.

They must maintain reserves in gold or lawful money of at least 35% of its deposits, in addition to 40% reserve against notes, but the Board has the right to waive this reserve in emergencies.

MEMBER BANKS

Every National Bank must, and eligible State Institutions may, at any time join the Federal Reserve Bank in their District, by subscribing to stock a sum equal to 6% of their paid-up capital and surplus, one-sixth to be payable on call, one-sixth within three months, and one-sixth within six months thereafter, the remainder on call. State Banks may become National Banks. National Banks are no longer required to deposit U. S. bonds with the Treasurer.

The law is very strict regarding the reserves to be maintained by the Member Banks. The new Act has a tax—a kind sliding scale—which it taxes a bank that falls below its requirements—but the system is so flexible as to enable banking system always to meet emergencies.

BASIS OF OUR NEW CURRENCY

Our previous bank currency was issued on bonds of the United States Government as a basis. The more bonds we issued the more currency or money there might be in circulation, but the poorer was our credit as a Nation. The more it owed, the more money we had in circulation. The more bonds or indebtedness the Government paid off, the less currency we had, and consequently in times when the Government was the soundest financially and was paying off its debts the fastest, the less notes the banks could issue for the development of the country.

The new form of currency is based—not on government bonds—but on credit. By the old system the banks used to invest their money at home, among their local people, when they could do so advantageously. But if there was not a demand for all their money at home, they were accustomed to send their surplus funds to their reserve city banks in the large centers like New York or Chicago. These reserve city banks paid two per cent. on the sums thus deposited. Or else, the local banks might send some of their funds to their correspondent banks with instructions to lend the money 'on call' at current money market rates—which means that frequently the local banks could get a higher rate of interest for the money in Wall Street than at home—with the deterrent effect upon local industry.

These funds were then loaned out on 'liquid' collateral—securities that could be converted rapidly into cash. Most of these liquid securities are New York Stock Exchange stocks or bonds. Lending money in this way, gave rise to speculation in Stock Exchange securities by Stock Exchange operators. The result of such speculation was to make a few men immensely rich and the banks had no control over the situation.

The new legislation undoes this centralization of power and makes the banking system a unit under the Federal Reserve Board.

These 12 Reserve Banks have a paid up capital of about $59,354,000. If reserve is low in one reserve center it will be shifted from one or more of the others in order to keep a suitable balance for the benefit of business, and to prevent a stringency of money or credit in any one section.

New Currency Act will stop money panics by having all the resources of the country to apply in case of stress, with the banks freed from reserve requirements if necessary, and by having all the banks united as one unit to stop a run or a panic in any one portion of the country before it spreads.

The United States has today over 30,000 banks of all kinds, representing an average of one to every 3,300 inhabitants. Of these banks 18,920 are organized under State laws, while about 3,000 are designated as non-reporting banks by the Treasury Department. The remaining 7,660, organized under the old national banking act, stand as the nucleus of the new Federal reserve system.

When the old national banking law was enacted in 1863, the banking power of the United States was only $1,137,900,000. Today it is over $29,353,500,000.

PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD

Exclusive of the United States and Canada

Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), Germany	156,143
Aalborg, Denmark	33,449
Aalen, Germany	11,347
Aalesund, Norway	13,836
Aalst (Alost), Belgium	35,125
Aarhuus, Denmark	61,755
Aarlen (Arlon), Belgium	12,012
Abbeokuta, Nigeria	51,255
Abbeville, France	20,704
Abbiategrasso, Italy, (com.)	12,666
Abbottabad, India	10,175
Aberavon, Wales	10,505
Abercarn, England	16,445
Aberdare, Wales	50,830
Aberdeen, Scotland	163,084
Abersychan, England	24,656
Abertillery, England	35,415
Abo, Russia	50,994
Abomey, Dahomey	10,800
Abony, Hungary	13,604
Abu Menaa Bahri, Egypt	12,752
Abu Menaa Qibli, Egypt	10,968
Abu Tig, Egypt	12,024
Accra (Akkra,) Gold Coast	19,588
Accrington, England	45,029
Acerra, Italy	16,939
Achin, Sumatra	35,100
Achtkarspelen, Netherlands, (com.)	12,839
Acireale, Italy	36,147
Acquaviva (Celle Fonti), Italy	10,935
Acqui, Italy	15,232
Acre (Akka), Turkey in Asia	12,000
Acri, Italy	12,666
Acton, England	57,497
Ada Bazar, Turkey in Asia	15,000
Adafudia, Dahomey	24,000
Adalia (Attalia), Turkey in Asia	30,000
Adana, Turkey in Asia	60,000
Addis Abeba, Abyssinia*	50,000
Adeisat, Egypt	10,026
Adelaide, Australia	42,294
Adelaide, Australia (with suburbs)	191,312
Aden, Arabia	46,165
Adernò, Italy	30,096
Adirampatnam, India	11,500
Adlershof, Germany	10,645
Adoni, India	30,416
Adra, Spain	11,188
Adramyti (Edremid), Turkey in Asia	14,000
Adria, Italy	17,562
Adrianople, Turkey	83,000
Affori, Italy, (com.)	16,370
Afiun Karahissar, Turkey in Asia	45,000
Afragola, Italy, (com.)	22,822
Agamain, Egypt	14,052
Agar, India	11,600
Agartala, India	10,200
Agen, France	23,141
Agira, Italy, (com.)	21,877
Agoó, Philippine Islands	10,653
Agra, India	185,449
Agram (Zágráb), Hungary	79,038
Aguadas, Colombia	26,423
Aguascalientes, Mexico	45,198
Aguilar, Spain	13,236
Aguilas, Spain	15,950
Agyrocastro, Albania	12,000
Ahlen, Germany	10,762
Ahmadabad, India	215,835
Ahmadnagar, India	42,500
Ahmadpur, India	11,000
Ahraura, India	12,000
Ahuachapan, Salvador	22,392
Aidin, Turkey in Asia	35,000
Aigun, Manchuria	15,000
Aikawa, Japan	12,500
Aintab, Turkey in Asia	74,000
Airdrie, Scotland	24,388
Aivalli, Turkey in Asia	25,000
Aix, France	29,829
Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), Germany	156,143
Ajaccio, France	22,364
Ajmere (Ajmir), India	86,222
Ajodhya, India	21,584
Akalkot, India	10,000
Akamagaseki (Shimonoseki), Japan	58,290
Akashi, Japan	25,951
Akerman, Russia	39,791
Akhaltsikh, Russia	16,116
Akhissar (in Smyrna), Turkey in Asia	11,000
Akhmim, Egypt	23,795
Akhtyrka, Russia	31,728
Akita, Japan	36,294
Akka (Acre), Turkey in Asia	12,000
Akkra (Accra), Gold Coast, Africa	19,588
Akmolinsk, Russia in Asia	11,000
Akola, India	29,289
Akot, India	18,252
Aksu, China	20,000
Akyab, India	35,680
Alagoas, Brazil	15,326
Alagoinhas, Brazil	50,000
Alais, France	29,831
Alaminos, Philippine Islands	10,338
Alasher (Ala Sher), Turkey in Asia	21,000
Alatchata, Turkey	14,000
Alatri, Italy, (com.)	15,546
Alatyr, Russia	14,500
Alba, Italy, (com.)	14,371
Albacete, Spain	24,805
Albay, Philippine Islands	14,049
Albi, France	23,303
Albona, Austria	12,000
Alcalá de Henares, Spain	11,216
Alcala la Real, Spain	15,980
Alcamo, Italy, (com.)	31,675
Alcantara, Brazil	13,711
Alcaudete, Spain	10,000
Alcazar, Morocco	18,000
Alcazar de San Juan, Spain	11,499
Alcoy, Spain	22,657
Alcóy, Spain	33,383
Aldershot, England	35,175
Alemquer, Brazil	10,000
Alençon, France	17,843
Aleppey (Aleppi), India	24,918
Aleppo, Turkey in Asia	200,000
Aleshki, Russia	12,300
Alessandria, Italy, (com.)	75,721
Alexandretta, Turkey in Asia	12,000
Alexandria, Egypt	332,246
Alexandria, Roumania	14,785
Alexandria, Russia	15,000
Alexandropol, Russia	48,938
Alexandrov, Russia	13,400
Alexandrov-Grushevsky, Russia	45,536
Alexandrovsk (in Ekaterinoslaf), Russia	50,873
Alexeyevka, Russia	14,268
Alfonsine, Italy, (com.)	10,864
Alfortville, France	17,445
Alfreton, England	19,046
Algeciras, Spain	13,350
Alghero, Italy, (com.)	11,265
Algiers, Algeria	172,397
Aliaga, Philippine Islands	11,950
Alicante, Spain	55,300
Aligarh (Koil), India	64,825
Alkmaar, Netherlands, (com.)	21,084
Allada, Dohomey	10,000
Allahabad, India	171,697
Allanmyo, India	10,207
Allenstein, Germany	33,077
Alloa, Scotland	11,893
Almansa (in Albacete), Spain	11,200
Almelo (Ambt-Almelo), Netherlands, (com.)	10,465
Almendralejo, Spain	12,587
Almeria, Spain	48,407
Almodóvar, Spain	12,525
Aloguinsán, Philippine Islands	14,013
Alora, Spain	10,326
Alor Star, Feudatory Malay States	12,000
Alost (Aalst), Belgium	35,125
Altamura, Italy, (com.)	25,534
Altena, Germany	14,580
Altenburg, Germany	39,976
Altenessen, Germany	40,644
Altona, Germany	172,628
Altrincham, England	17,813
Altwasser, Germany	17,324
Alwar, India	56,771
Amagasaki, Japan	12,800
Amalapuram, India	11,000
Amalner, India	12,000
Amasia, Turkey in Asia	35,000
Amatitlan, Guatemala	10,000
Amba, India	13,500
Ambala (Umbala), India	80,131
Ambasamudram, India	14,000
Ambato, Ecuador	10,000
Amberg, Germany	25,242
Ambt-Almelo, (Almelo) Netherlands, (com.)	10,465
Ambur, India	17,000
Amersfoort, Netherlands, (com.)	23,620
Amiens, France	93,207
Amoy, China	114,000
Amraoti, India	34,216
Amreli, India	17,977
Amritsar, India	152,756
Amroha, India	40,077
Amsterdam, Netherlands, (com.)	566,131
Anakapalle, India	18,539
Anand, India	11,500
Ananyef, Russia	16,713
Ancona, Italy, (com.)	63,535
Anderlecht, Belgium	64,137
Anderlues, Belgium	10,321
Andijan, Russia in Asia	76,367
Andkhui, Afghanistan	15,000
Andorra, Andorra*	600
Andria, Italy, (com.)	53,284
Andújar, Spain	16,302
Angeles, Philippine Islands	10,646
Angers, France	83,786
Angleur, Belgium	10,953
Angora, Turkey in Asia	38,000
Angoulême, France	38,211
Angra (Azores), Portugal	10,857
Angri, Italy, (com.)	11,606
Anjar, India	18,014
Anklam, Germany	15,279
Ankleshwar, India	10,225
Annaberg, Germany	17,028
Annandale, N. S. W., Australia	11,250
Annecy, France	14,351
Annen, Germany	13,690
Annfield Plain, England	16,552
Annonay, France	17,300
Ans, Belgium	10,482
Ansbach, Germany	19,995
Antananarivo (Tananarivo), Madagascar*	70,000
Antequera, Spain	32,215
Antibes, France	11,753
Antioch, Turkey in Asia	30,000
Antioquia, Colombia	10,000
Antofagasta, Chile	34,000
Antonina, Brazil	12,000
Antung, Manchuria	20,000
Antwerp, Belgium	301,766
Anzin, France	14,387
Aomori, (Awomori) Japan	47,206
Aonla, India	14,383
Apálit, Philippine Islands	12,206
Aparri, Philippine Islands	18,252
Apeldoorn, Netherlands (com.)	35,626
Aplerbeck, Germany	10,396
Apolda, Germany	22,610
Aquila degli Abruzzi, Italy, (com.)	21,923
Aquin, Haiti	20 000
Aracaju, Brazil	30,000
Aracati, Brazil	27,126
Arad, Hungary	63,166
Aragona, Italy, (com.)	15,514
Arakan, India	20,682
Aranjuez, Spain	12,670
Arapguir, Turkey	20,000
Arappukutai, India	12,673
Aráyat, Philippine Islands	12,904
Arbon, Switzerland	10,299
Arbroath, Scotland	20,648
Arcevia, Italy	11,742
Archahaie (Arcahaye), Haiti	16,000
Archangel, Russia	37,990
Arcola (Arcole), Italy, (com.)	10,546
Arcot, India	10,734
Ardabil (Ardebil), Persia	16,000
Arendal, Norway	10,294
Arequipa, Peru	40,000
Arezzo, Italy, (com.)	48,262
Argao, Philippine Islands	35,448
Argenta, Italy, (com.)	22,260
Argenteuil, France	24,282
Argyro-Kastro, Albania	18,000
Ariano di Puglia, Italy, (com.)	17,708
Arles, France	31,010
Arlon, (Aarlen) Belgium	12,012
Armenia, Salvador	11,688
Armentieres, France	28,613
Arnhem, Netherlands, (com.)	64,019
Arni, India	12,485
Arnold, England	11,146
Arnsberg, Germany	10,247
Arnstadt, Germany	17,841
Arokszállás, Hungary	12,067
Arpino, Italy, (com.)	10,164
Arrah, India	46,170
Arras, France	24,921
Arvi, India	10,676
Arzamas, Russia	11,000
Arzignano, Italy, (com.)	10,953
Asahigawa, Japan	40,453
Asansol, India	14,906
Asch, Austria	21,880

Aschaffenburg, Germany	29,892
Aschersleben, Germany	28,964
Ascoli Piceno, Italy, (com.)	30,618
Ashfield, N.S.W., Australia	12,096
Ashford, England	13,668
Ashikaga, Japan	38,908
Ashington, England	24,583
Ashio, Japan	28,618
Ashmun, Egypt	13,900
Ashta, India	12,409
Ashton-in-Makerfield, England	21,543
Ashton under-Lyne, England	45,172
Asiñgan, Philippine Islands	12,911
Askhabad, Russia in Asia	57,057
Asmara, Erythrea*	00,000
Asnières, France	42,583
Assen, Netherlands, (com.)	12,926
Assisi, Italy, (com.)	18,482
Assiut (Siut), Egypt	39,442
Assouan (Aswan), Egypt	12,618
Asti, Italy, (com.)	39,693
Aston Manor, England	75,029
Astrabad, Persia	28,000
Astrakhan, Russia	150,100
Asturias, Philippine Islands	12,153
Asuncion, Paraguay*	75,000
Aswan (Assouan), Egypt	12,618
Ath, Belgium	11,108
Athens, Greece*	167,479
Atherton, England	18,982
Athni, India	11,10,
Atimonan, Philippine Islands	11,203
Atiquizaya, Salvador	11,472
Atkarsk, Russia	12,600
Atrauli, India	16,561
Atri, Italy, (com.)	13,175
Atsuta, Japan	24,941
Attalia (Adalia), Turkey in Asia	30,000
Atzcapotzalco, Mexico	14,419
Atzgersdorf, Austria	10,375
Aubervilliers, France	37,558
Auch, France	13,526
Auchel, France	11,075
Auckland, New Zealand	40,536
Auckland, New Zealand, (with suburbs)	102,676
Audley, England	14,776
Aue, Germany	19,363
Auerbach (in Saxony), Germany	12,721
Augsburg, Germany	102,487
Augusta, Italy, (com.)	14,866
Augustowo, Russia	13,850
Aurangabad, India	36,837
Aurillac, France	17,772
Auschwitz, Austria	10,118
Aussig, Austria	39,301
Autlán, Mexico	10,308
Autun, France	15,479
Aux Cayes, Haiti	15,000
Auxerre, France	20,931
Aveiro, Portugal	11,523
Avellino, Italy, (com.)	24,070
Aversa, Italy, (com.)	24,500
Avezzano, Italy, (com.)	11,208
Avigliano, Italy, (com.)	16,937
Avignon, France	49,304
Avila, Spain	13,224
Aviles, Spain	12,763
Avola, Italy, (com.)	17,300
Awomori (Aomori), Japan	47,206
Ayacucho, Peru	15,000
Aylesbury, England	11,048
Ayr, Scotland	32,985
Ayuthia, Siam	50,000
Azamgarh, India	18,835
Azemour, Morocco	11,000
Azimganj, India	13,385
Azof, Russia	30,525
Azuaga, Spain	14,192
Bacarra, Philippine Islands	14,616
Baccacay, Philippine Islands	14,214
Bachmut (Bakhmut), Russia	33,240
Bacolod, Philippine Islands	11,960
Bacolor, Philippine Islands	13,493
Bacón, Philippine Islands	14,536
Bacoor, Philippine Islands	10,925
Bács-Topolya, Hungary	12,029
Bacup, England	22,318
Badagara, India	11,319
Badajoz, Spain	35,039
Badalona, Spain	19,240
Baden, Austria	14,083
Baden, Germany	22,066
Badián, Philippine Islands	10,935
Badnera, India	10,859
Badoc, Philippine Islands	12,564
Badvel, India	10,833
Baena, Spain	14,539
Baeza, Spain	14,379
Bagagem, Brazil	18,071
Bagalkot, India	19,020
Bagdad, Turkey in Asia	225,000
Bagé, Brazil	30,000
Bagheria, Italy, (com.)	20,954
Bagnacavallo, Italy, (com.)	15,66)
Bagnara, Italy, (com.)	10,428
Bagni di Lucca, Italy, (com.)	12,851
Bagni San Giuliano, Italy, (com.)	21,399
Bagno a Ripoli, Italy, (com.)	17,778
Bagnolet, France	11,770
Bago, Philippine Islands	12,127
Bahawalpur, India	18,546
Bahgura, Egypt	11,070
Bahia, Brazil	280,000
Bahia Blanca, Argentina	72,706
Bahraich, India	27,301
Baiadia, Egypt	15,997
Baidyabati, India	17,174
Bailleul, France	13,573
Baindir, Turkey in Asia	25,500
Bainet, Haiti	20,000
Baireuth (Bayreuth), Germany	34,547
Baja, Hungary	21,032
Baj-Baj (Budge-Budge), India	13,051
Bajistan, Persia	14,000
Bajitpur, Eastern Bengal and Assam, India	10,127
Bakau, Roumania	17,062
Bakhmut (Bachmut), Russia	33,240
Bakhtchisarai, Russia	15,650
Baku, Russia	206,031
Balambán, Philippine Islands	10,603
Balapur, India	10,486
Balashof, Russia	22,800
Balasore, India	20,880
Balby with Hexthorpe, England	11,570
Bâle (Basel), Switzerland	132,267
Balfrush (Barfrush), Persia	55,000
Balikesri, Turkey in Asia	14,000
Balinag, Philippine Islands	15,936
Ballarat, Australia	38,686
Ballia, India	15,278
Bally, India	18,662
Ballymena, Ireland	11,376
Balmain, Australia	31,961
Balmaz Ujváros, Hungary	11,556
Balrampur, India	16,723
Balta, Russia	27,600
Bamberg, Germany	48,063
Banbury, England	13,460
Banda, India	22,565
Bandra, India	22,075
Bangalore, (Bangalur) India	189,485
Bangkok, Siam*	628,675
Bangor, Wales	11,236
Bangued, Philippine Islands	12,956
Banjaluka (Bania Louka), Austria-Hungary	14,800
Banjermassin, South and East Borneo*	50,000
Bankura, India	20,737
Bannu, India	14,291
Bansdih, India	10,024
Bant, Germany	24,814
Bantayán, Philippine Islands	13,324
Bar, Russia	13,434
Baranagar, India	25,432
Barberino di Mugello, Italy, (com.)	11,797
Barcellona Pozzo di Gotto, Italy, (com.)	25,439
Barcelona, Spain	598,650
Barcelona, Venezuela	13,000
Bareil (Bareilly), India	131,208
Barfrush (Balfrush), Persia	55,000
Barh, India	12,164
Barhaj, India	10,054
Bari del Puglie, Italy, (com.)	103,670
Barili, Philippine Islands	31,617
Barisal, India	18,978
Barking Town, England	31,294
Bar le Duc, France	17,307
Barletta, Italy, (com.)	44,301
Barmen, Germany	169,214
Barnagar, India	10,856
Barnaul, Russia in Asia	61,330
Barnes, England	30,377
Barnet, England	10,440
Barnsley, England	50,614
Barnstaple, England	14,485
Baroach (Broach), India	42,896
Baroda, India	103,790
Barquisimeto, Venezuela	28,000
Barra, Italy, (com.)	13,037
Barracas al Sud, Argentina	12,000
Barrackpore, India	31,907
Barrafranca, Italy, (com.)	11,784
Barranquilla, Colombia	48,907
Barrhead, Scotland	11,387
Barros, Porto Rico	14,845
Barrow-in-Furness, England	63,770
Barry, Wales	33,763
Barsi, India	24,242
Bartin, Turkey in Asia	15,000
Barugo, Philippine Islands	12,360
Basel (Bâle), Switzerland	132,267
Basey, Philippine Islands	13,504
Basim, India	13,823
Basingstoke, England	11,540
Basirhat, India	17,001
Basra (Bassorah), Turkey in Asia	30,000
Bassano, Italy, (com.)	17,161
Bassein (in Bombay), India	10,702
Bassein (in Burma), India	31,864
Bassim, Egypt	10,477
Basti, India	14,761
Bastia, France	27,338
Bátac, Philippine Islands	19,524
Batala, India	27,365
Batán, Philippine Islands	14,315
Batangas, Philippine Islands	33,131
Batanun, Egypt	14,961
Batavia, Java*	138,551
Bath, England	50,721
Batley, England	36,389
Battonya, Hungary	12,872
Batum, Russia	40,000
Bauan, Philippine Islands	39,094
Báuang, Philippine Islands	10,032
Bautzen, Germany	32,754
Baxar (Buxar), India	13,945
Bayambang, Philippine Islands	11,098
Baybay, Philippine Islands	22,990
Bayonne, France	26,488
Bayreuth (Baireuth), Germany	34,547
Baza, Spain	12,770
Bazardjik (Dobritch), Bulgaria	18,098
Beaconsfield, O.F.S., Union of South Africa	20,364
Beaune, France	13,540
Beauvais, France	20,248
Beba, Egypt	10,156
Beckenham, England	31,692
Becse (Old Becse), Hungary	18,865
Bedford, England	39,183
Bedlington, England	25,440
Bedwelty, England	22,547
Beeston, England	11,336
Bègles, France	12,588
Behar (Bihar), India	45,063
Beirut, Turkey in Asia	210,000
Beja, Portugal	10,113
Békés, Hungary	26,875
Békés-Csaba (Csaba), Hungary	42,599
Belem (Para), Brazil	250,000
Belfast, Ireland	385,492
Belfort, France	39,371
Belgam (Belgaum), India	26,878
Belgrade, Servia*	90,895
Belize, British Honduras*	10,478
Bellary, India	58,247
Bellinzona, Switzerland	10,406
Bello Horizonte, Brazil	25,000
Belluno, Italy, (com.)	20,687
Belmonte, Brazil	80,000
Belper, England	11,640
Belqas, Egypt	25,473
Benares, India	209,331
Bencoolen (Benkulen), Sumatra	12,500
Bendery (Bender), Russia	59.800
Bendigo, Vic., Australia	17,883
Benevento, Italy, (com.)	24,174
Benghazi (Bengazi), Tripoli	21,000
Benha, Egypt	15,182
Beni Suef and Nezlet Qadi, Egypt	23,357
Benkulen (Bencoolen), Sumatra	12,500
Benoni, Transvaal, Union of South Africa	32,560
Benrath, Germany	20,444
Bensberg, Germany	11,481
Berat, Albania	12,000
Beraun ,Austria	11,536
Berber, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	15,000
Berbera British Somaliland*	30,000
Berchem, Belgium	30,274
Berdiansk, Russia	35,658
Berditchef, Russia	77,000
Beregszász, Hungary	12,933
Bergama (Pergamos), Turkey in Asia	25,000
Bergamo, Italy, (com.)	55,915
Bergedorf (near Hamburg), Germany	14,907
Bergen, Norway	76,917
Bergen op Zoom, Netherlands, (com.)	15,582
Bergerac, France	15,632

Bergisch-Gladbach, Germany 15,207
Berhanpur, India 32,252
Beri, India 11,603
Berislav, Russia 11,093
Berlat (Berlad), Roumania 25,381
Berlin, Germany* 2,071,257
Berlin, Germany*, (with suburbs) 3,709,504
Bern (Berne), Switzerland* 85,651
Bernburg, Germany 33,724
Berwick upon Tweed, England 13,075
Besançon, France 57,978
Bethlehem, Turkey in Asia 11,000
Béthune, France 13,607
Bettia, India 24,696
Beuthen (in Prussian Silesia), Germany 67,718
Beveren, Belgium 11,020
Beverley, England 13,654
Bexhill, England 15,330
Bexley, England 15,895
Béziers, France 51,042
Bezwada, India 24,224
Bhadrakh, India 18,518
Bhadreswar, India 15,150
Bhagalpur, India 75,760
Bhamo, India 10,734
Bhandara, India 14,023
Bharatpur, India 43,601
Bharuch (Broach), India 42,896
Bhatgaon, Nepal 30,000
Bhatinda, India 13,185
Bhatpara, India 21,540
Bhaunagar, India 56,442
Bhera, India 18,680
Bhilwara, India 10,346
Bhir, India 17,671
Bhiwandi, India 10,354
Bhiwani, India 35,917
Bhopal, India 77,023
Bhuj, India 26,362
Bhusawal, India 16,363
Biala, Egypt 12,376
Bialystok (Byelstok, Bielostok), Russia 86,200
Biancavilla, Italy, (com.) 15,743
Biarritz, France 15,093
Bickendorf, Germany 11,863
Bida, Nigeria 90,000
Bidar, India 11,367
Biebrich, Germany 21,199
Biel, (Bienne), Switzerland 23,679
Bielef, Russia 10,700
Bielefeld, Germany 78,380
Bielgorod, Russia 28,100
Bielitz, Austria 18,579
Biella, Italy, (com.) 22,519
Bielopol, Russia 15,283
Bielostok, (Bialystok, Byelostok), Russia 86,200
Bielschowitz, Germany 12,524
Bieltsi, Russia 19,600
Bienne (Biel), Switzerland 23,679
Bigha, Turkey in Asia 12,000
Bihar (Behar), India 45,063
Bilbeis, Egypt 13,485
Bijapur, India 23,841
Bijnor (Bijnaur), India 17,583
Bikaner, India 53,075
Bilaspur, India 18,937
Bilbao, Spain 93,536
Biledjik, Turkey in Asia 11,000
Bilgram, India 11,190
Bilston, England 25,681
Bimlipatam, India 10,212
Binalonan, Philippine Islands 14,603
Binche, Belgium 11,690
Bin-Dinh (Binh - Dinh), French Indo-China 75,000
Bingerville, French Ivory Coast* 00,000
Bingley, England 18,759
Binh Thuan, French Indo-China 20,000
Binmaley, Philippine Islands 16,439
Birjand, Persia 25,000
Birkdale, England 18,000
Birkenhead, England 130,794
Birmingham, England 525,833
Bisceglie, Italy, (com.) 33,929
Bishnupur, India 19,090
Bishop Auckland, England 13,834
Biskupitz, Germany 13,964
Bismarckhütte, Germany 22,687
Bistritz, Hungary 13,236
Bitlis, Turkey in Asia 40,000
Bitonto, Italy, (com.) 32,823
Bitterfeld, Germany 14,617
Bizerta, Tunis 29,000
Bjelgrad (Bolgrad), Russia 12,388
Bjorneborg, Russia 18,000
Blackburn, England 133,052
Blackpool, England 58,371
Blaenavon, England 12,010
Blagovestchensk, Russia in Asia 70,160
Blankenburg (in Brunswick), Germany 11,487
Blaydon, England 31,139
Blidah, Algeria 35,461
Bloemfontein, O.F.S., Union of South Africa 33,882
Blois, France 23,972
Blumenthal (in Hanover), Germany 10,874
Blyth, England 28,280
Boac, Philippine Islands 15,823
Bobbili, India 17,387
Bobrinetz, Russia 10,680
Bobruisk, Russia 40,842
Bochnia, Austria 12,000
Bocholt, Germany 26,404
Bochum, Germany 136,931
Böckingen, Germany 10,441
Bodenbach, Austria 13,412
Bodinayakkanur, India 22,209
Boduno (Petuna), Manchuria 29,500
Bofu, Japan 23,916
Bogó, Philippine Islands 14,915
Bogodukhof, Russia 11,525
Bogorodsk (in Moscow), Russia 14,200
Bogota, Colombia* 121,257
Bogutschütz, Germany 22,922
Böhmisch-Leipa, Austria 12,277
Bois-Colombes, France 14,695
Bokhara, Russia in Asia 70,000
Boksburg, Transvaal, Union of South Africa 11,596
Bolbec, France 11,588
Bolchof, Russia 23,300
Bolgrad (Bjelgrad), Russia 12,388
Bologna, Italy, (com.) 172,628
Bolsover, England 11,214
Bolton, England 180,851
Boma, Belgian Kongo* 3,500
Bombay, India 979,445
Bona, Algeria 42,039
Bondeno, Italy, (com.) 18,909
Bo'ness (Borrowstounness), Scotland 10,866
Bonn, Germany 87,978
Boom, Belgium 17,481
Bootle, England 69,876
Boras, Sweden 22.411
Borbeck, Germany 71,106
Bordeaux, France 261,678
Borgerhout, Belgium 49,333
Borgomanero, Italy, (com.) 10,586
Borgo San Donnino, Italy, (com.) 13,472
Borgo San Lorenzo, Italy, (com.) 15,063
Borisogliebsk, Russia 24,700
Borissof, Russia 18,103
Borissovka, Russia 16,288
Borongan, Philippine Islands 13,667
Borovitchi, Russia 10,300
Borrowstounness, (Bo'ness), Scotland 10,866
Borsad, India 13,001
Boryslaw, Austria 12,757
Boscoreale, Italy, (com.) 10,189
Boscotrecase, Italy, (com.) 11,307
Bosna-Serai (Sarajevo), Austria-Hungary 51,919
Boston, England 16,673
Botany, Australia 10,228
Botoshani, (Botuchany), Roumania 32,813
Bottrop, Germany 47,162
Botuchany (Botoshani), Roumania 32,813
Botzen, Austria 24,126
Boulder, Australia 12,833
Boulogne (in Pas-de-Calais), France 53,128
Boulogne (in Seine), France 57,027
Bourg, France 20,045
Bourgas (Burghas), Bulgaria 14,897
Bourges, France 45,735
Bournemouth, England 78,674
Boussu, Belgium 11,573
Bra, Italy, (com.) 16,957
Brackwede, Germany 10,550
Bradford, England 288,458
Braga, Portugal 30,436
Bragança, Brazil 15,000
Brahmanbaria, India 19,915
Bralia, Roumania 64,730
Brandenburg, Germany 53,595
Brandon and Byshottles, England 17,667
Brasso (Kronstadt), Hungary 68,300
Braunsberg, Germany 13,601
Braunschweig (Brunswick), Germany 143,552
Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa* 00,000
Breda, Netherlands, (com.) 27,389
Bremen, Germany 247,437
Bremerhaven, Germany 24,165
Brentford, England 16,571
Brescia, Italy, (com.) 83,339
Breslau, Germany 512,105
Bressoux, Belgium 11,959
Brest, France 90,540
Brest-Litovsk, Russia 57,100
Briansk, Russia 30,460
Bridgetown, Barbados* 16,648
Bridgwater, England 16,802
Bridlington, England 14,334
Brieg, Germany 29,035
Brierley Hill, England 12,263
Brighouse, England 20,843
Brighton, Australia 11,096
Brighton, England 131,237
Brindaban, India 22,787
Brindisi, Italy, (com.) 28.186
Brisbane, Australia 39,047
Brisighella, Italy, (com.) 13,774
Bristol, England 357,048
Britz (near Berlin), Germany 11,502
Brive, France 20,636
Broach (Baroach), India 42,896
Brod, Hungary 10, 00
Brody, Austria 18,150
Broken Hill, Australia 30,953
Bromberg, Germany 57,696
Bromley, England 33,646
Bronte, Italy, (com.) 17,997
Broughty Ferry, Scotland 11,059
Broussa (Brusa), Turkey in Asia 90,000
Brownhills, England 16,852
Brozzi, Italy, (com.) 11,925
Bruay, France 16,544
Bruchsal, Germany 15,391
Bruges, Belgium 53,285
Brünn, Austria 125,737
Brunswick, Australia 32,201
Brunswick (Braunschweig), Germany 143,552
Brusa (Broussa), Turkey in Asia 90,000
Brussels, Belgium* 177,078
Brussels (with suburbs), Belgium* 720,347
Brüx, Austria 25,692
Brzczany, Austria 12,700
Bucaramanga, Colombia 20,000
Buckhaven, Scotland 15,149
Buczacz, Austria 14,300
Budapest, Hungary* 880,371
Budaun, India 39,031
Budge-Budge (Baj-Baj), India 13,051
Budrio, Italy, (com.) 17,550
Budweis, Austria 45,300
Buea, Kamerun* 2,000
Buenos Aires, Argentina* 1,560,163
Buer, Germany 61,510
Buga, Colombia 12,400
Bugasón, Philippine Islands 11,101
Buguruslan, Russia 21.000
Buitenzorg, Java 33,401
Bujalance, Spain 10,750
Bukharest, Roumania* 338,109
Bulacán, Philippine Islands 11,589
Bulan, Philippine Islands 13,431
Bulandshahr, India 18,959
Bulhar, Somaliland 12,500
Bulsar, India 12,857
Bundi, India 19,313
Bunzlau, Germany 16,125
Burauen, Philippine Islands 18,197
Burdur, Turkey in Asia 17,290
Burdwan, India 35,022
Burg (on the Ihle), Germany 24,074
Burghas (Bourgas), Bulgaria 14,897
Burgos, Spain 31,489
Burhanpur, India 33,341
Burnley, England 106,322
Burriana, Spain 12,962
Burslem, England 38,766
Burton-upon-Trent, England 48,266
Bury, England 58,648
Bury St. Edmunds, England 16,785
Bush and Ezbet el Rahban, Egypt 12,754
Bushire, Persia 20,000
Bussum, Netherlands, (com.) 12,808
Busto Arsizio, Italy, (com.) 25,629
Busuluk (Buzuluk), Russia 16,000
Buturlinovka, Russia 38,100
Buxar (Baxar), India 13,945
Buzeu, Roumania 28,781
Buzuluk (Busuluk), Russia 16,000
Byelaya Tserkov, Russia 60,550
Byelstok (Bialystok, Bielostok), Russia 86,200
Cabancalan, Philippine Islands 12,671
Cabatúan, Philippine Islands 16,497
Cabra, Spain 13,127
Caceres, Spain 18,617

Cachoeira, Brazil 45,200
Cadereyta, Mexico 12,009
Cadiz, Philippine Islands 16,420
Cadiz, Spain 69,000
Caen, France 46,934
Caerphilly, Wales 32,844
Cagli, Italy, (com.) 11,679
Cagliari, Italy, (com.) 61,845
Caguas, Porto Rico 10,354
Cahors, France 13,202
Caiffa (Haifa), Turkey in Asia 25,000
Cairo, Egypt* 654,476
Caivano, Italy, (com.) 12,706
Cajamarca, Peru 12,000
Calais, France 72,322
Calape, Philippine Islands 13,354
Calasiao, Philippine Islands 16,539
Calatayud, Spain 11,580
Calbáyog, Philippine Islands 15,895
Calcutta, India 896,067
Calcutta (with suburbs), India 1,222,313
Cali, Colombia 27,747
Calicut, India 78,417
Calivo, Philippine Islands 14,574
Callao, Peru 34,436
Caltafina, Italy, (com.) 10,332
Caltagirone, Italy, (com.) 42,565
Caltanissetta, Italy, (com.) 41,312
Caluire-et-Cuire, France 10,223
Calumpit, Philippine Islands 13,897
Camaguey (Puerto Principe), Cuba 73,284
Camaiore, Italy, (com.) 18,749
Camálig, Philippine Islands 14,153
Cambay, India 31,780
Camborne, England 15,829
Cambrai, France 27,832
Cambridge, England 40,027
Cambuslang, Scotland 24,870
Camerino, Italy, (com.) 12,091
Camiling, Philippine Islands 25,243
Campanka, Brazil 19,120
Campeche, Mexico 16,775
Campi Bisenzio, Italy, (com.) 14,198
Campinas, Brazil 68,000
Campobasso, Italy, (com.) 16,614
Campobello di Licata, Italy, (com.) 14,186
Campo Mayor (Quixeramobin), Brazil 13,155
Campos, Brazil 40,000
Candaba, Philippine Islands 11,783
Candia (Megalokastron), Crete, Greece 25,185
Candón, Philippine Islands 18,828
Canea (Khania), Crete*, Greece 24,209
Cangas de Tineo, Spain 24,025
Cangussú, Brazil 18,940
Canicatti, Italy, (com.) 30,168
Canicattini Bagni, Italy, (com.) 10,296
Cannanore (Kananur), India 27,811
Cannes, France 30,420
Cannock, England 28,586
Cannstatt, Germany 39,351
Canosa di Puglia, Italy, (com.) 25,823
Canterbury, England 24,626
Canton, China 900,000
Cantu, Italy, (com.) 13,293
Capannori, Italy, (com.) 47,650
Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast 11,269
Cape Haitien, Haiti 30,000
Cape Town, C.G.H. Union of South Africa* 67,170
Cape Town, Union of South Africa*, with suburbs 149,461
Cápiz, Philippine Islands 18,525
Capodistria, Austria 11,800
Capua, Italy, (com.) 13,140
Carácas, Venezuela* 73,000
Carapegua, Paraguay 15,000
Caravaca, Spain 15,846
Carballo, Spain 13,200
Carcagente, Spain 12,350
Carcar, Philippine Islands 31,895
Carcassonne, France 30,689
Cardenas, Cuba 30,401
Cardiff, Wales 182,259
Carigara, Philippine Islands 16,382
Carini, Italy, (com.) 13,612
Carlentini, Italy, (com.) 11,054
Carlisle, England 46,420
Carlsbad (Karlsbad), Austria 17,459
Carlton, Australia 27,476
Carlton, England 15,581
Carmagnola, Italy, (com.) 12,338
Carmarthen, Wales 10,221
Carmaux, France 10,894
Carmignano, Italy, (com.) 12,600
Carmona, Spain 17,358
Carpentras, France 10,721
Carpi, Italy, (com.) 27,423
Carrara, Italy, (com.) 49,392
Carshalton, England 11,634
Cartagena, Colombia 36,632
Cartagena, Spain 102,519
Cartago, Colombia 18,628
Carúpano, Venezuela 12,000
Carvin, France 10,736
Casablanca (Dar-el-Beida), Morocco 42,000
Casale, Italy, (com.) 34,068
Casalmaggiore, Italy, (com.) 17,188
Casarano, Italy 10,569
Cascavel, Brazil 12,800
Cascina, Italy, (com.) 27,305
Casellina e Torri, Italy, (com.) 19,546
Caserta, Italy, (com.) 34,014
Casoria, Italy, (com.) 14,427
Cassaba (Kassaba), Turkey in Asia 35,000
Cassel (Kassel), Germany 153,196
Cassino, Italy, (com.) 14,177
Castambol, Turkey 19,840
Castelbuono, Italy, (com.) 10,230
Castelfiorentino, Italy, (com.) 11,188
Castelfranco del Emilia, Italy, (com.) 15,265
Castelfranco (in Venetia), Italy, (com.) 14,434
Castellammare del Golfo, Italy 16,899
Castellana, Italy, (com.) 11,005
Castellaneta, Italy, (com.) 10,900
Castellmare di Stabia, Italy, (com.) 33,951
Castellon de la Plana, Spain 33,309
Castel San Pietro, Italy, (com.) 14,103
Casteltermini, Italy, (com.) 14,670
Castelvetrano, Italy, (com.) 24,657
Castiglione del Lago, Italy, (com.) 13,884
Castiglione di Sicilia, Italy, (com.) 13,838
Castiglione Fiorentino, Italy, (com.) 13,562
Castleford, England 23,090
Castres, France 28,272
Castro del Rio, Spain 11,821
Castrogiovanni, Italy, (com.) 28,312
Castrop, Germany 18,516
Castroreale, Italy, (com.) 10,147
Castro Urdiales, Spain 14,301
Castua, Austria 18,000
Catania, Italy, (com.) 210,703
Catanzaro, Italy, (com.) 34,343
Caterham, England 10,841
Caudéran, France 12,888
Caudry, France 11,066
Cava de' Tirreni, Italy, (com.) 24,108
Cavarzere, Italy, (com.) 18,641
Cawnpur, India 178,557
Caxias, Brazil 35,000
Cayenne, French Guiana* 12,426
Ceara (Fortaleza), Brazil 50,000
Cebú, Philippine Islands 31,079
Ceccano, Italy, (com.) 11,369
Cefalú, Italy, (com.) 12,741
Ceglie Messapico, Italy, (com.) 17,552
Cehegin, Spain 11,655
Celaya, Mexico 25,565
Celle, Germany 23,263
Cento, Italy, (com.) 18,921
Centuripe, Italy, (com.) 12,703
Cerignola, Italy, (com.) 40,026
Cerro de Pasco (Pasco), Peru 15,000
Cesarea, Turkey in Asia 54,000
Cesena, Italy, (com.) 45,599
Cetinje (Cettinje), Montenegro* 5,200
Cette, France 33,049
Ceuta, (Sp.) Morocco 24,249
Chadderton, England 28,299
Chalchuapa, Salvador 21,576
Chalcis (Eqripos), Greece 10,958
Chalisgaon, India 10,243
Châlons-sur-Marne, France 31,367
Chalon-sur-Saône, France 31,550
Chambéry, France 23,027
Chanda, India 17,803
Chandausi, India 25,711
Chandernagore (French), India 28,556
Chandpur, India 12,586
Changanacheri, India 14,264
Chang-chau, China 1,000,000
Changhua, Formosa, Japan 15,352
Chang-sha, China 250,000
Chang-te, China 50,000
Channapatna, India 10,425
Chantabun, Siam 30,000
Chantada, Spain 15,157
Chantenay-sur-Loire, France 21,671
Chao-chau, China 200,000
Chapra, India 45,901
Charenton-le-Pont, France 18,372
Charleroi (Charleroy), Belgium 28,177
Charleville, France 20,702
Charlotte Amalie (Saint Thomas), Danish West Indies* 8,248
Charlottenburg, Germany 305,978
Charput, Turkey in Asia 25,000
Charsadda, India 19,354
Charters Towers, Australia 15,037
Chartres, France 23,219
Châteauroux, France 21,408
Châtelet, Belgium 13,238
Châtelineau, Belgium 15,545
Châtellerault, France 18,180
Chatham, England 42,250
Chatra, India 10,599
Chaumont, France 14,872
Chauny, France 10,496
Chaux-de-Fonds, La, Switzerland 37,751
Chefu (Chi-fu), China 54,000
Cheliabinsk, Russia 70,500
Chelm (Kholm), Russia 17,000
Chelmsford, England 18,008
Cheltenham, England 48,942
Chemnitz, Germany 287,807
Chemulpo (Tchémoulpo), Chosen (Korea) 25,167
Cheng-te (Jehol), China 260,000
Cheng-tu (Ching-tu), China 350,000
Cherbourg, France 43,731
Cheribon, Java 12,000
Cherkasy, Russia 39,049
Chernigof (Tchernigof), Russia 32,848
Cherson (Kherson), Russia 92,000
Chertsey, England 13,816
Cheshunt, England 12,954
Chester, England 39,028
Chesterfield, England 37,406
Chester le Street, England 14,712
Chesterton, England 11,534
Chiaramonte, Gulfi, Italy, (com.) 12,706
Chiari, Italy, (com.) 12,453
Chiavasso, Italy, (com.) 10,622
Chiba, Japan 33,341
Chicacole, India 18,196
Chichester, England 12,591
Chiclana, Spain 10,868
Chiclayo, Peru 14,500
Chidambaram, India 19,909
Chiengmai, Siam 20,000
Chieri, Italy, (com.) 16,028
Chieti, Italy, (com.) 25,477
Chi-fu (Chefu), China 54,000
Chigirin (Tchigirin), Russia 12,000
Chihuahua, Mexico 39,706
Chilapa, Mexico 12,200
Chillan, Chile 42,500
Chimkent, Russia in Asia 10,756
Chinameca, Salvador 14,506
Chinandega, Nicaragua 12,500
Chingleput, India 10,551
Chingtu (Cheng-tu), China 350,000
Chiniot, India 15,685
Chinkiang (Ching-Kiang), China 184,000
Chinnampo (Tching-Nam-Po), Chosen (Korea) 15,708
Chinsura and Hooghly, India 29,383
Chioggia, Italy, (com.) 35,061
Chios, Turkey 25,000
Chipping Wycombe, England 17,683
Chiquimula, Guatemala 13,000
Chiquinquira, Colombia 18,000
Chirala, India 16,264
Chistopol (Tchistopol), Russia 21,500
Chiswick, England 38,697
Chita, Russia in Asia 68,225
Chittagong, India 22,140
Chittur (Chittoor), India 10,893
Chivilcoy, Argentina 15,000
Chmielnik (Khmielnik), Russia 12,228
Choisy-le-Roi, France 13,067
Cholet, France 20,427
Cholon, French Indo-China 191,655
Choluteca, Honduras 10,850
Chong-Chun, Manchuria 10,750
Chopda, India 18,612
Chorillos, Peru 15,002
Chorley, England 30,315
Chorzow, Germany 10,875
Choshi (Shoshi), Japan 25,298
Chotin (Chotzin), Russia 30,420
Christchurch, New Zealand 53,116

Christiania (Kristiania), Norway*—243,801
Christiansand (Kristiansand), Norway—15,154
Christianstad (Kristianstad), Sweden—11,680
Christiansund (Kristiansund), Norway—13,012
Chrudim, Austria—14,476
Chrzanów, Austria—11,563
Chung King, China—578,000
Chur (Coire), Switzerland 14,642
Churu, India—15,657
Ciechanow, Russia—11,350
Cienfuegos, Cuba—81,462
Cieza, Spain—13,975
Cingoli, Italy, (com.)—12,910
Cittadella, Italy, (com.)—11,202
Citta di Castello, Italy, (com.)—26,972
Cittanova, Italy, (com.)—14,780
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela 15,000
Ciudad Guzmán, Mexico 17,085
Ciudad Real, Spain—15,327
Ciudad Victoria (Durango, Guadiana), Mexico—34,085
Civitanova, Italy, (com.)—12,185
Civitavecchia, Italy—18,736
Cleckheaton, England—12,866
Cleethorpe with Thruscoe, England—21,417
Clermont Ferrand, France 65,386
Cleves, Germany—18,135
Clichy, France—46,676
Clitheroe, England—12,500
Clonmel, Ireland—10,277
Clydebank, Scotland—37,547
Coalville, England—18,548
Coatbridge, Scotland—43,287
Coatepeque, Salvador—15,528
Coban, Guatemala—30,800
Coblenz (Koblenz), Germany—56,487
Coburg, Germany—23,789
Cocanada, India—48,096
Cochabamba, Bolivia—28,000
Cochin, India—19,274
Codigoro, Italy, (com.)—12,649
Codogno, Italy, (com.)—10,863
Cognac, France—19,469
Coimbatore, India—53,080
Coimbre, Portugal—20,581
Coin, Spain—12,500
Coire (Chur), Switzerland 14,642
Cojutepeque, Salvador—10,992
Colchester, England—43,452
Colima, Mexico—25,148
Collingwood, Australia—20,254
Colmar (Kolmar), Germany—43,808
Colne, England—25,689
Cologne (Köln), Germany 516,527
Colombes, France—29,143
Colombo, Ceylon*—227,026
Colon, Panama—17,748
Colwyn, Wales—12,630
Comacchio, Italy, (com.)—12,202
Combaconum (Kumbaconum), India—59,673
Comilla, India—19,166
Comiso, Italy, (com.)—20,769
Commentry, France—10,205
Como, Italy, (com.)—44,132
Compiègne, France—16,868
Concepción, Argentina—11,000
Concepción, Chile—55,554
Concepción, Paraguay—25,000
Concepción, Philippine Islands—12,593
Concordia, Argentina—14,000
Conegliano, Italy, (com.)—13,034
Congleton, England—11,309
Conjevaram, India—46,164
Consett, England—11,207
Constance, Germany—27,591
Constantine, Algeria, (com.)—65,173
Constantinople, Turkey* 1,200,000
Constantza (Kustendje), Roumania—26,628
Conversano, Italy, (com.) 15,256
Cooch Behar, India—10,458
Copenhagen, Denmark*—462,161
Copenhagen, Denmark (with suburbs)—559,398
Cöpenick, Germany—30,879
Copiapo, Chile—11,321
Copparo, Italy, (com.)—20,257
Coquimbo, Chile—15,712
Corato, Italy, (com.)—45,203
Cordoba, Argentina—100,000
Cordova (Cordoba), Spain 66,831
Corfu, Greece—27,397
Corigliano, Italy, (com.)—16,090
Cork, Ireland—76,632
Corleone, Italy, (com.)—16,139
Cornigliano, Italy, (com.) 14,654
Correggio, Italy, (com.)—17,154
Corrientes, Argentina—30,000
Cortona, Italy, (com.)—29,303
Coruna (Corunna), Spain 47,155
Coseley, England—22,834
Cosenza, Italy, (com.)—24,177
Cöslin, (Köslin), Germany 23,238
Cossipur-Chitpur (Kasipur), India—48,176
Coteaux, Haiti—12,000
Cöthen (Köthen), Germany—23,416
Cotija, Mexico—12,000
Cotrone, Italy, (com.)—10,684
Cottbus (Kottbus), Germany—48,643
Couillet, Belgium—11,176
Courbevoie, France—38,138
Courcelles, Belgium—17,971
Courtrai, Belgium—35,689
Coventry, England—106,349
Covilha, Portugal—15,745
Cowdenbeath, Scotland—14,029
Coyoacán, Mexico—13,230
Crajova (Krajova, Craiova), Roumania—51,973
Crato, Brazil—20,000
Crefeld (Krefeld), Germany—129,406
Creme, Italy, (com.)—11,208
Cremona, Italy, (com.)—40,558
Crevalcore, Italy, (com.)—11,782
Crevillente, Spain—10,946
Crewe, England—44,960
Crimmitzschau, Germany 28,818
Croix, France—16,439
Crompton, England—14,750
Cronenberg, Germany—12,869
Cronstadt (Kronstadt), Russia—60,000
Crook, England—12,308
Croydon, England—169,551
Csaba (Békés-Csaba), Hungary—42,599
Csongrád, Hungary—22,619
Cúcuta, Colombia—20,364
Cuddalore, India—52,216
Cuddapah, India—16,431
Cuenca, Ecuador—35,000
Cuenca, Spain—10,505
Cuernavaco, Mexico—12,776
Cuevas de Vera, Spain—26,548
Culasi, Philippine Islands 10,966
Culiacán, Mexico—13,527
Cullera, Spain—11,947
Culmsee (Kulmsee), Germany—10,612
Cumaná, Venezuela—12,057
Cuneo, Italy, (com.)—29,122
Cura, Venezuela—12,000
Curico, Chile—18,313
Curitiba (Curytibá), Brazil 50,000
Cuttack, India—51,364
Cuxhaven, Germany—14,888
Cuyabá, Brazil—34,500
Cuyapó, Philippine Islands 16,292
Cuyo, Philippine Islands—12,773
Cuzco, Peru—20,000
Czaslau, Austria—10,198
Czegléd, Hungary—33,942
Czenstochowa, Russia—55,500
Czernowitz, Austria—87,128
Daan-Bantayán, Philippine Islands—14,735
Dabhoi, India—14,034
Dacca, India—108,551
Dáet, Philippine Islands—13,423
Dagami, Philippine Islands 12,591
Dagupan, Philippine Islands—20,357
Dahlhausen, Germany—10,621
Dai-Hoku (Tai-pei), Formosa, Japan—91,309
Daimiel, Spain—11,825
Dairen (Dalny), Manchuria—81,658
Dakar, Senegal—24,831
Dalaguete, Philippine Islands—21,354
Dalny (Dairen), Manchuria—81,658
Dalton-in-Furness, England—10,763
Daman, India—57,000
Damanhur, Egypt—38,752
Damascus, Turkey in Asia 300,000
Damietta, Egypt—29,354
Damoh, India—13,355
Dampremy, Belgium—12,595
Danao, Philippine Islands 16,173
Dankof (Dankov), Russia 11,000
Dantumadeel, Netherlands, (com.)—12,234
Danzig, Germany—170,337
Darab, Persia—12,000
Daraga, Philippine Islands 18,695
Daraw, Egypt—13,515
Darbhangah, India—66,244
Dardanelles (Kale Sultanich), Turkey in Asia 11,000
Dar-el-Beida (Casablanca), Morocco—42,000
Dar-es-Salaam, German East Africa*—22,215
Darjiling, India—16,924
Darlaston, England—17,107
Darlington, England—55,631
Darmstadt, Germany—87,089
Dartford, England—23,609
Darwen, England—40,332
Datiya, India—24,071
Datteln, Germany—12,802
Davangere, India—10,402
David, Panama—15,059
Dax, France—11,210
Deal, England—11,295
Debreczin, Hungary—92,729
Decazeville, France—12,961
Dehra, India—28,095
Delft, Netherlands, (com.) 34,191
Delhi, India*—232,837
Delitzsch, Germany—13,031
Delmenhorst, Germany—22,516
Demmin, Germany—12,378
Demotika, Turkey—12,000
Denain, France—24,564
Dendara, Egypt—10,482
Dendermonde (Termonde) Belgium—10,153
Denia, Spain—12,431
Denizli, Turkey in Asia—29,900
Denton, England—16,877
Deoband, India—20,167
Dera Ghazi Khan, India—23,731
Dera Ismail Khan, India—31,737
Derby, England—123,410
Dernis, Austria—24,445
Dés, Hungary—11,452
Desamparados, Costa Rica 10,774
Deshna, Egypt—10,380
Desio, Italy, (com.)—11,910
Dessau, Germany—56,605
Desterro (Florianopolis), Brazil—32,000
Desuq, Egypt—14,837
Detmold, Germany—14,295
Deuben, Germany—11,009
Deurne, Belgium—12,318
Deutsch Eylau, Germany 10,087
Deutz, Germany—15,679
Dévaványa, Hungary—12,800
Deventer, Netherlands, (com.)—27,787
Devonport, England—81,678
Dewas, India—15,403
Dewsbury, England—53,351
Dhandhuka, India—10,314
Dhar, India—22,000
Dharangaon, India—14,172
Dharapuram, India—17,178
Dharmavaram, India—10,658
Dharwar, India—31,279
Dholka, India—14,971
Dholpur, India—19,310
Dhoraji, India—24,825
Dhrangadhra, India—14,770
Dhulia, India—24,726
Diakovitsa, Montenegro—14,050
Diamantina, Brazil—15,000
Diarbékr, Turkey in Asia 45,000
Dibai, India—10,759
Dibre, Servia—10,199
Dibrugarh, India—11,227
Diedenhofen, Germany—14,184
Dieppe, France—23,629
Differdingen, Luxemburg 13,967
Dig, India—15,409
Dijon, France—76,847
Dilga, Egypt—13,456
Dinajpur, India—13,430
Dinan, France—11,078
Dinapore (Dinapur), India 33,699
Dindigul, India—25,182
Dingle, Philippine Islands 12,129
Dingrás, Philippine Islands 15,792
Dirschan, Germany—16,894
Dison, Belgium—11,434
Dittersbach, Germany—12,570
Diu, India—12,000
Dizful, Persia—15,000
Djeddah, Turkey in Asia 25,000
Döbeln, Germany—19,627
Dobritch (Bazardjik), Bulgaria—18,098
Dohad, India—13,990
Dôle, France—14,838
Dolnja Tuzla, Austria Hungary—11,050
Dolon-nor, China—30,000
Doloo, Nigeria—30,000
Domb, Germany—13,666
Don Benito, Spain—16,565
Doncaster, England—30,516
Donkov (Dankof), Russia 11,000
Dordrecht, Netherlands, (com.)—46,355
Dornach, Germany—10,447
Dornbirn, Austria—16,575
Dorogoi, Roumania—13,473
Dorózsma, Hungary—15,014
Dorpat (Yuriev), Russia 44,140
Dortmund, Germany—214,226
Douai, France—36,314
Douarnenez, France—13,568
Douglas, Isle of Man—21,101
Dour, Belgium—12,670
Dover, England—43,645
Dowlaishweram, India—10,304
Drama, Greece—19,382
Drammen, Norway—24,904
Dresden, Germany—548,308
Drogheda, Ireland—12,425
Drohobycz, Austria—36,665

Droylsden, England 13,259
Duala, Kamerun* 22,000
Dublin, Ireland* 309,272
Dubnitza, Bulgaria 11,601
Dubno, Russia 15,700
Dubovka, Russia 16,543
Dudley, England 51,079
Dudweiler, Germany 21,932
Duedelingen, Luxemburg 10,788
Due Miglia, Italy, (com.) 14,957
Duisburg, Germany 229,483
Dukinfield, England 19,422
Dúlag, Philippine Islands 14,884
Dülken, Germany 10,517
Dumagueta, Philippine Islands 14,894
Dumangas, Philippine Islands 12,428
Dumanjug, Philippine Islands 22,230
Dumbarton, Scotland 21,989
Dum Dum (North and South), India 20,820
Dumfries, Scotland 16,062
Dumraon, India 17,236
Dünaburg (Dvinsk), Russia 110,900
Duna Földvár, Hungary 12,117
Dundalk, Ireland 13,128
Dundee, Scotland 165,006
Dunedin, New Zealand 41,529
Dunfermline, Scotland 28,103
Dunkirk (Dunkerque), France 38,891
Durango (Ciudad Victoria, Guadiana), Mexico 34,085
Duranzo, Uruguay 10,597
Durban, Natal, Union of South Africa 72,512
Düren, Germany 32,511
Durham, England 17,550
Durlach, Germany 13,896
Düsseldorf, Germany 358,728
Dux, Austria 13,500
Dvinsk (Dünaburg), Russia 110,900
Ealing, England 61,222
Earsdon, England 10,568
East Barnet Valley, England 12,381
Eastbourne, England 52,542
East Ham, England 133,487
Eastleigh and Bishopstoke, England 15,247
East London, C. of G. H., Union of South Africa 21,000
East Retford, England 13,385
East Stonehouse, England 13,748
Eaux-Vives, Switzerland 17,580
Ebbw-Vale, England 30,541
Eberswalde, Germany 26,075
Ebiar, Egypt 11,738
Ebingen, Germany 11,423
Eboli, Italy, (com.) 12,741
Eccles, England 41,944
Ecija, Spain 23,217
Ede, Netherlands, (com.) 19,150
Edfu, Bahri, Egypt 12,594
Edinburgh, Scotland* 320,315
Edmonton, England 64,797
Edremid (Adramyti), Turkey in Asia 14,000
Eecloo, Belgium 13,536
Efremof, Russia 11,100
Eger, Austria 25,000
Eger (Erlau), Hungary 28,052
Egham, England 12,551
Egripos (Chalcis), Greece 10,958
Ehrenfeld, Germany 44,405
Eickel, Germany 33,496
Eilenburg, Germany 17,401
Eilendorf, Germany 10,127
Eisenach, Germany 38,362
Eisenberg, Germany 10,749
Eisleben, Germany 24,629
Ekaterinburg, (Yekaterinburg), Russia 70,000
Ekaterinodar, Russia 99,600
Ekaterinoslaf, (Yekaterinoslav), Russia 217,848
El-Bassan, Albania 15,000
Elberfeld, Germany 170,195
Elbeuf, France 18,729
Elbing, Germany 58,636
Elche, Spain 30,713
Elena, Italy, (com.) 10,771
Eletz (Jelets), Russia 49,900
El Fasher, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan 12,000
El Ferrol (Ferrol), Spain 25,281
El Hofuf, Turkey in Asia 40,000
Elizavetgrad (Yelisavetgrad), Russia 75,850
Elizavetpol (Yelisavetpol), Russia 60,454
Elland, England 10,676
Eller, Germany 10,942
Ellesmere, Port and Whitby, England 10,366
Ellichpur, India 26,082
Ellore, India 33,521
Elmshorn, Germany 14,789
Elsinore (Helsingor), Denmark 13,783
Elvas, Portugal 13,645
Emden, Germany 24,038
Emmen, Netherlands, (com.) 27,665
Emmerich, Germany 13,418
Empoli, Italy, (com.) 21,566
Emsdetten, Germany 10,668
Encarnación, Paraguay 12,500
Endrőd, Hungary 11,855
Enfield, England 56,338
English Bazar, India 13,667
Enschede, Netherlands, (com.) 34,201
Epe, Nigeria 40,000
Eperies (Eperjes), Hungary 16,323
Epernay, France 21,637
Epinal, France 30,042
Epsom, England 19,156
Erandol, India 11,885
Erbaa, Turkey 20,000
Erdington, England 32,331
Erfurt, Germany 111,463
Erith, England 27,750
Erivan, Russia 32,573
Erlangen, Germany 24,877
Erlau (Eger), Hungary 28,052
Ernakulam, India 21,901
Erode, India 15,529
Er Riad, Arabia 30,000
Ersekújvár, Hungary 16,228
Erzerum, Turkey in Asia 80,000
Erzinghian, Turkey in Asia 30,000
Esbjerg, Denmark 18,208
Escalante, Philippine Islands 12,192
Esch, Luxemburg 16,537
Eschwege, Germany 12,542
Eschweiler, Germany 24,718
Escuintla, Guatemala 14,000
Esher and the Dittons, England 12,518
Eski Chehir, Turkey in Asia 42,860
Eskilstuna, Sweden 28,729
Eski-Sagra (Stara-Zagora), Bulgaria 22,003
Eski-Shehr, Turkey in Asia 12,000
Esna, Egypt 19,103
Es-Sâlehiyeh, Turkey in Asia 25,000
Esseg (Eszek), Hungary 31,388
Essen, Germany 294,653
Esslingen, Germany 32,216
Eston, England 12,026
Estrada, Spain 23,916
Etawah, India 42,570
Etterbeek, Belgium 33,227
Eupatoria, (Kozlov), Russia 30,432
Eupen, Germany 13,544
Euskirchen, Germany 12,413
Eving, Germany 12,338
Evora, Portugal 17,901
Evreux, France 18,971
Exeter, England 48,664
Exmouth, England 11,962
Fabriano, Italy 23,752
Facacativa, Colombia 12,100
Fachan (Fatshan), China 450,000
Faenza, Italy, (com.) 40,164
Failsworth, England 15,998
Faizabad (Fyzabad), India 75,085
Faizpur, India 10,181
Fa-kuo-mun, Manchuria 19,432
Falkenstein (Saxony), Germany 15,744
Falkirk, Scotland 33,569
Falmouth, England 13,132
Faltitcheni, Roumania 10,120
Falun, Sweden 11,955
Fancheng, China 100,000
Fano, Italy, (com.) 26,928
Faridkot, India 10,405
Faridpur, India 11,649
Farnborough, (Hants), England 14,199
Farnworth, England 28,131
Faro, Portugal 12,680
Farshut Dahasa, Egypt 14,348
Farukhabad, India 67,338
Fasano, Italy, (com.) 20,077
Fategarh, India 16,278
Fatehpur (in Rajputana), India 16,393
Fatehpur (in United Provinces), India 19,281
Fatshan (Fachan), China 450,000
Favara, Italy, (com.) 21,599
Faversham, England 10,619
Faw Qibli, Egypt 10,435
Fayum (Medinet el), Egypt 37,320
Featherstone, England 14,374
Fécamp, France 16,737
Feira de Sant Anna, Brazil 25,000
Felanitz, Spain 11,300
Felegyháza, Hungary 34,924
Felling, England 25,026
Feltre, Italy, (com.) 15,465
Feng-hwang-cheng, Manchuria 25,000
Ferentino, Italy, (com.) 12,928
Fermo, Italy, (com.) 22,570
Ferozepore (Firozpur), India 49,341
Ferrara, Italy, (com.) 95,479
Ferrol, Spain 26,270
Feshn Town, Egypt 11,364
Feuerbach, Germany 14,244
Fez, Morocco* 120,000
Fianarantsoa, Madagascar 27,000
Fidamin, Egypt 10,363
Fiesole, Italy, (com.) 10,434
Figline Valdarno, Italy, (com.) 12,035
Figuéras, Spain 10,714
Figuig (Fighig, Figig), Morocco 20,000
Finale nell' Emilia, Italy, (com.) 13,422
Finchley, England 39,419
Finsterwalde, Germany 13,111
Firenznola, Italy, (com.) 12,604
Firminy, France 17,944
Firozabad, India 16,849
Firozpur (Ferozepore), India 49,341
Fischern, Austria 10,579
Fitzroy, Australia 34,141
Fiume, Hungary 49,806
Fivizzano, Italy, (com.) 17,399
Fleetwood, England 15,875
Flensburg, Germany 60,922
Flers, France 13,704
Florence, Italy, (com.) 232,860
Florianopolis (Desterro), Brazil 32,000
Florida, Uruguay 10,606
Floridia, Italy, (com.) 12,522
Floridsdorf, Austria, (com.) 38,727
Florina, Servia 11,000
Flushing (Vlissingen), Netherlands, (com.) 21,363
Foggia, Italy, (com.) 75,777
Fokchany (Fokshany), Roumania 25,155
Földbar (Duna-Földvar), Hungary 12,117
Foligno, Italy, (com.) 28,373
Folkestone, England 33,502
Fondi, Italy, (com.) 11,378
Fonsagrada, Spain, (com.) 18,000
Fontainebleau, France 14,190
Fontenay le Comte, France 10,326
Fontenay-sous-Bois, France 11,391
Foochow (Fuchau), China 624,000
Footscray, Australia 21,933
Forbach (in Lorraine), Germany 10,107
Forest, Belgium 24,228
Forfar, Scotland 10,849
Forli, Italy, (com.) 45,641
Forst, Germany 33,875
Fortaleza (Ceara), Brazil 50,000
Fort-de-France, Martinique,* (com.) 27,100
Fossano, Italy, (com.) 18,731
Fougères, France 23,537
Fourmies, France 13,876
Frameries, Belgium 12,979
Francavilla Fontana, Italy, (com.) 21,527
Francofonte, Italy, (com.) 12,409
François, Martinique 12,450
Frankenberg (in Saxony), Germany 13,350
Frankenthal, Germany 18,779
Frankfort-on-Main, Germany 414,576
Frankfort-on-Oder, Germany 68,277
Frascati, Italy, (com.) 10,577
Fraserburgh, Scotland 10,574
Frattamaggiore, Italy 13,720
Fray Bentos, Uruguay 15,000
Fredericia, Denmark 14,228
Frederiksberg, Denmark 97,237
Frederikshald, Norway 12,046
Frederikstad, Norway 15,624
Freetown, Sierra Leone* 37,724
Freiberg, Germany 36,237
Freiburg (in Baden), Germany 83,324
Freising, Germany 14,946
Fremantle, Australia 19,830
Fribourg, Switzerland 20,293
Friedenau, Germany 34,862
Friedenshütte, Germany 12,496
Friedrichsfilde, Germany 19,785
Friedrichshagen, Germany 14,341
Friedrichsthal, Germany 13,119
Friern Barnet, England 14,924
Frimley, England 13,673
Frome, England 10,901
Frosinone, Italy, (com.) 11,646
Fua, Egypt 14,515
Fuchau (Foochow), China 624,000
Fuente Ovejuna, Spain 12,200
Fukui, Japan 50,396
Fukuoka, Japan 82,106
Fukushima, Japan 33,493

Fulda, Germany 22,487
Funchal (Madeira), Portugal 21,570
Fünfkirchen (Pécs), Hungary 49,822
Fürstenwalde (in Brandenburg), Germany 22,626
Fürth (in Bavaria), Germany 66,553
Fusan (Fousan), Chosen (Korea) 41,081
Fushima, Japan 24,883
Fyzabad (Faizabad), India 75,085
Gabes, Tunis 16,000
Gablonz, Austria 29,521
Gadag, India 30,652
Gadwal, India 10,195
Gäfle (Gefle), Sweden 35,838
Gaia (Villa Nova le Gaya), Portugal 14,700
Gainsborough, England 20,587
Gaissin, Russia 11,800
Galashiels, Scotland 14,531
Galata, Turkey 16,700
Galatina, Italy, (com.) 15,400
Galatz Roumania 71,719
Galeana, Mexico 13,547
Gallarate, Italy, (com.) 15,868
Galle (Point de Galla), Ceylon 40,187
Gallipoli, Italy, (com.) 11,427
Gallipoli, Turkey 25,000
Galluzzo, Italy, (com.) 20,193
Galway, Ireland 13,249
Gand (Ghent), Belgium 166,445
Gándara, Philippine Islands 12,014
Gandia, Spain 10,020
Gangi, Italy, (com.) 10,397
Gangoh, India 12,974
Gap, France 10,820
Gapán, Philippine Islands 11,275
Gardaia, Algeria 28,809
Garden Reach, India 42,293
Gatchina, Russia 15,001
Gateshead, England 116,913
Gauhati, India 14,248
Gaya, India 71,280
Gaza, Turkey in Asia 40,000
Gebweiler, Germany 13,024
Geelong, Australia 21,630
Geestemünde, Germany 25,102
Gefle (Gäfle,) Sweden 35,838
Geheina, Egypt 20,244
Geili, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan 20,367
Gelligaer, Wales 35,521
Gelsenkirchen, Germany 169,513
Gelvelsberg, Germany 18,938
Geneva, Switzerland (city proper) 58,337
Geneva, Switzerland, (com.) 155,415
Gennevilliers, France 11,586
Genoa, Italy, (com.) 272,221
Gentbrugge, Belgium 13,724
Georgetown, British Guiana* 54,981
Georgetown (Penang), Straits Settlements 94,086
Georgievsk, Russia 14,000
Gera, Germany 49,276
Gerardmer, France 10,041
Gerki, Nigeria 15,000
Germiston, Transvaal, Union of South Africa 54,327
Gerona, Philippine Islands 13,615
Gerona, Spain 16,875
Gerresheim, Germany 21,339
Ghanaim, Egypt 15,440
Ghatal, India 14,525
Ghazipur, India 39,429
Gheel, Belgium 15,458
Ghent (Gand), Belgium 166,449
Giarre, Italy, (com.) 21,605
Giaveno, Italy, (com.) 10,502
Gibraltar, Gibraltar 25,367
Giessen, Germany 31,153
Gifu, Japan 41,488
Gijón, Spain 55,088
Gilan (Llan), Formosa, Japan 15,803
Gillingham (in Kent), England 52,252
Gilly, Belgium 24,211
Ginatilan, Philippine Islands 10,617
Ginosa, Italy, (com.) 10,923
Gioiosa Ionica, Italy, (com.) 10,943
Gioja dal Colle, Italy, (com.) 21,837
Giovinazzo, Italy, (com.) 10,727
Girgeh (Girga), Egypt 19,893
Girgenti, Italy (com.) 26,823
Gitschin, Austria 10,400
Giugliano, Italy, (com.) 15,963
Giurgevo, Roumania 20,893
Givors, France 12,306
Gizeh (Giza), Egypt 16,487
Gladbach (Bergisch), Germany 15,207
Gladbach (München), Germany 66,414
Gladbeck, Germany 39,171
Glasgow, Scotland 784,455
Glatz, Germany 17,121
Glauchau, Germany 25,155
Glebe, Australia 21,444
Gleiwitz, Germany 66,981
Glogau, Germany 24,524
Glossop, England 21,688
Gloucester, England 50,035
Glukhof, Russia 14,856
Gmünd (in Württemberg) Germany 21,312
Gnesen, Germany 25,339
Goa (Nova Goa, Panjim), Portuguese India 10,000
Goave, Haiti (com.) 16,000
Goch, Germany 11,128
Godesberg, Germany 15,810
Godhra, India 20,915
Göding, Austria 12,200
Gokak, India 10,000
Golcar, England 10,110
Gollnow, Germany 10,259
Gomel, Russia 97,868
Gonaives, Haiti 13,000
Gonda, India 15,811
Gondal, India 19,592
Goole, England 20,332
Goona (Guna), India 11,452
Göppingen, Germany 22,373
Gorakhpur, India 64,148
Gori, Russia 12,000
Gorinchem, Netherlands, (com.) 12,200
Gorizia (Görz), Austria 30,995
Görlitz, Germany 85,806
Görz (Goritz), Austria 30,995
Gosforth, England 15,490
Goslar, Germany 18,909
Gosport and Alverstoke, England 33,300
Göteborg (Gottenborg), Sweden 173,875
Gotha, Germany 39,553
Gottenborg (Göteborg), Sweden 173,875
Gottesberg, Germany 10,644
Göttingen, Germany 37,594
Gouda, Netherlands, (com.) 24,574
Goulburn, Australia 10,187
Govan, Scotland 89,725
Goyana, Brazil 35,000
Goyaz, Brazil 16,000
Graaf Reinet, Union of South Africa 10,200
Gracia, Spain 45,050
Grado, Spain, (com.) 17,215
Gragnano, Italy, (com.) 14,642
Grahamstown, C. of G. H., Union of South Africa 13,803
Grammichele, Italy, (com.) 17,463
Grammont, Belgium 12,619
Gran, Hungary 17,881
Granada, Nicaragua 17,100
Granada, Spain 80,511
Grand' Combe, France 11,292
Grand Gosier, Haiti, (com.) 12,000
Grantham, England 20,070
Granville, France 11,940
Graslitz, Austria 14,000
Grasse, France 20,305
Gratz (Graz), Austria 151,781
Graudenz, Germany 40,325
Gravenhage (The Hague), Netherlands* 271,250
Gravesend, England 28,118
Graville-Sainte-Honorine, France 13,273
Gravina in Puglia, Italy, (com.) 19,900
Grays Thurrock, England 15,998
Graz (Gratz), Austria 151,781
Great Crosby, England 12,273
Great Grimsby (Grimbsy), England 74,659
Great Harwood, England 13,815
Great Yarmouth, (Yarmouth), England 55,905
Greco Milanese, Italy, (com.) 19,275
Greenock, Scotland 75,140
Greifswald, Germany 24,679
Greiz, Germany 23,245
Grenoble, France 77,438
Greve, Italy, (com.) 14,241
Griesheim on Main, Germany 11,514
Grimma, Germany 11,440
Grimsby (Great Grimsby), England 74,659
Grivegnée, Belgium 11,927
Grodek, Austria 13,400
Grodno, Russia 66,500
Gronau, Germany 10,082
Groningen, Netherlands, (com.) 74,613
Gros Morne, Haiti, (com.) 22,000
Grosseto, Italy, (com.) 12,442
Grosswardein (Nagy Várad), Hungary 64,169
Groszenhain, Germany 12,217
Grottaglie, Italy, (com.) 11,851
Grotte, Italy, (com.) 10,148
Grumo Appulo, Italy, (com.) 10,272
Grünberg, Germany 23,168
Guadalajara, Mexico 119,468
Guadalajara, Spain 10,944
Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mexico 18,344
Guadix, Spain 12,652
Guagua, Philippine Islands 11,028
Gualdo Tadino, Italy, (com.) 10,448
Gualeguaychu, Argentina 15,000
Guanabacoa, Cuba 14,500
Guanajuato, Mexico 35,682
Guanare, Venezuela 10,900
Guantanamo, Cuba 14,580
Guaratinguetá, Brazil 20,000
Guastalla, Italy, (com.) 11,881
Guatemala (New Guatemala), Guatemala 90,000
Guayaquil, Ecuador 60,000
Gúbat, Philippine Islands 15,590
Gubbio, Italy, (com.) 27,397
Guben, Germany 38,593
Gudiyattam, India 21,335
Gudur, India 17,251
Guemlek, Turkey 12,000
Guildford, England 23,820
Guiljugan, Philippine Islands 14,415
Guindulman, Philippine Islands 10,447
Guinobatan, Philippine Islands 20,027
Guiuan, Philippine Islands 11,594
Gujranwala, India 29,224
Gujrat, India 19,410
Gulbarga, India 29,228
Guledgarh, India 16,786
Gumbinnen, Germany 14,540
Gummersbach, Germany 16,044
Gümürjina, Turkey 18,000
Guna (Goona), India 11,452
Guntur, India 30,833
Gurun, Turkey in Asia 12,500
Güstrow, Germany 17,805
Gütersloh, Germany 18,336
Gwalior (Lashkar), India 119,433
Gympie, Australia 11,718
Gyoma, Hungary 11,545
Gyöngyös, Hungary 18,314
Györ (Raab), Hungary 44,300
Gyula, Hungary 24,284
Haarlem, Netherlands, (com.) 69,410
Haarlemmermeer, Netherlands, (com.) 19,440
Hachinohe, Japan 10,650
Hachioji, Japan 27,550
Hadersleben, Germany 13,046
Hagen, Germany 88,608
Hagenau, Germany 18,865
Hagonoy, Philippine Islands 21,304
Hague, The (Gravenhage), *Netherlands, (com.) 271,280
Haidarabad (Hyderabad) (in Haiderabad), India 500,623
Haidarabad (in Sind), India 69,378
Haifa (Caiffa), Turkey in Asia 25,000
Haiphong (Haifong), French Indo-China 30,000
Hai Syöng, Chosen (Korea) 27,646
Hajdú-Böszörmény, Hungary 28,159
Hajdú-Nánás, Hungary 16,781
Hajdú-Szoboszló, Hungary 16,093
Hajipur, India 21,398
Hakodate, Japan 87,875
Hal, Belgium 14,789
Halas (Kiskunhalas), Hungary 24,381
Halberstadt, Germany 46,481
Halifax, England 101,553
Halisahar, India 10,149
Hälle (on the Saale), Germany 180,843
Halluin, France 16,158
Halmstad, Sweden 18,332
Halsingborg (Helsingborg), Sweden 33,863
Halver, Germany 10,224
Hamadan, Persia 38,000
Hamah, Turkey in Asia 60,000
Hamamatsu, Japan 32,381
Hamborn, Germany 101,703
Hamburg, Germany 931,035
Hameln, Germany 22,061
Hamheung (Ham-Heung), Chosen (Korea) 17,023
Hamilton, Scotland 38,644
Hamm, Germany 43,663
Hamme, Belgium 14,178
Hanamkonda, India 10,487
Hanau, Germany 37,472
Han-chung, China 70,000
Handsworth (Staffordshire), England 68,610

Handsworth (Yorkshire), England 14,198
Hang-Chau (Hang-chow), China 350,000
Han-kau(Hankow),China 826,000
Hanley, England 61,599
Hanoi, French Indo-China* 140,000
Hanover (Hannover), Germany 302,375
Hansi, India 16,523
Hanwell, England 19,129
Han-yang, China 100,000
Hapur, India 17,796
Harar, Abyssinia 45,000
Harbin, Manchuria 35,000
Harburg (in Hanover), Germany 67,025
Harda, India 16,300
Hardenberg, Germany 12,606
Hardoi, India 12,174
Hardwar, India 25,597
Harlingen, Netherlands, (com.) 10,209
Harput (Kharput), Turkey in Asia 20,000
Harrogate, England 33,703
Harrow-on-the-Hill, England 17,074
Hartlepool, England 20,615
Harwich, England 13,622
Haskovo, Bulgaria 15,067
Haslingden, England 18,719
Haspe, Germany 23,476
Hasselt, Belgium 17,095
Hastings, England 61,145
Hathras, India 42,578
Hattingen, Germany 12,749
Hatzfeld, Hungary 10,235
Haumont, France 13,128
Havana, Cuba* 324,146
Havre, France 136,159
Hawick, Scotland 16,877
Hawthorn, Australia 24,353
Hayingen, Germany 11,482
Haynau, Germany 10,461
Hazaribagh, India 15,799
Hazebrouck, France 12,819
Heanor, England 19,851
Heathtown, (Wednesfield Heath), England 12,276
Heaton Norris, England 11,240
Heavitree, England 10,950
Hebburn, England 21,763
Hebron, Turkey in Asia 22,000
Heerdt, Germany 14,860
Heerlen, Netherlands, (com.) 11,021
Hegaza, Egypt 10,938
Heidelberg, Germany 56,016
Heidenheim (in Wurttemberg), Germany 17,780
Heilbronn, Germany 42,688
Helder, Netherlands, (com.) 27,159
Hellemmes-Lille, France 10,971
Hellin, Spain 12,559
Helmond, Netherlands, (com.) 14,767
Helmstedt, Germany 16,421
Helsingborg (Halsingborg), Sweden 33,863
Helsingfors, Russia 153,643
Helsingör (Elsinore), Denmark 13,783
Hemel Hempstead, England 12,888
Hendon, England 38,806
Hengelo, Netherlands, (com.) 20,073
Hénin-Lietard, France 16,016
Henzada, India 24,756
Heppens, Germany 15,324
Herat, Afghanistan 20,000
Heredia, Costa Rica 16,280
Hereford England 22,568
Herford, Germany 32,527
Herisau, Switzerland 15,336
Hermannstadt (Nagyszeben), Hungary 33,489
Hermopolis, Greece 17,773
Hermosillo, Mexico 14,578
Herne, Germany 57,147
Herstal, Belgium 22,909
Herten, Germany 17,673
Hertford, England 10,383
Hertogenbosch ('s Hertogenbosch), Netherlands, (com.) 34,928
Hesiach, Germany 16,884
Heston and Isleworth, England 43,313
Hetton, England 15,678
Heywood, England 26,697
Hidalgo del Parral, Mexico 14,748
Hikone, Japan 20,648
Hilden, Germany 16,903
Hildesheim, Germany 50,239
Hillah, Turkey in Asia 20,000
Hiloñgos, Philippine Islands 12,478
Hilversum, Netherlands, (com.) 31,458
Himedshi (Himeji), Japan 41,028
Himeji (Himedshi), Japan 41,028
Hinckley, England 12,837
Hindley, England 24,100
Hindupur, India 19,575
Hinganghat, India 12,662
Hingoli, India 17,256
Hinojosa del Duque, Spain 10,673
Hirosaki, Japan 37,487
Hiroshima, Japan 142,763
Hirschberg, Germany 20,564
Hissar (Punjab), India 17,647
Hitchin, England 11,905
Hobart (in Tasmania), Australia 27,505
Hoboken, Belgium 16,882
Höchst (on the Main), Germany 17,240
Hodeida, Turkey in Asia 50,000
Hódmezö Vásárhely, Hungary 62,445
Hof, Germany 41,126
Hohenlimburg, Germany 13,878
Hohenlinde, Germany 10,339
Hohenmauth, Austria 10,960
Hohensalza (Inowraslow, Inowrazlaw), Germany 25,604
Hohenstein-Ernstthal, Germany 15,776
Höhscheid, Germany 16,088
Hoi-hau, China 12,000
Ho-kow, China 250,000
Hollerich, Luxemburg 14,350
Holyhead, Wales 10,636
Holzminden, Germany 10,249
Homberg (Rhenish Prussia), Germany 24,803
Homburg (Hesse-Nassau), Germany 14,334
Homs, Turkey in Asia 60,000
Hongkong (Br. Colony), China 467,777
Honolulu, Hawaii* 52,183
Hoogeveen, Netherlands, (com.) 12,652
Hoogezand, Netherlands, (com.) 10,666
Hooghly (Hugli), India 29,383
Hoorn, Netherlands, (com.) 11,016
Hörde, Germany 32,791
Hornsey England 84,592
Hornu, Belgium 11,297
Horodenka, Austria 11,800
Horsens, Denmark 23,843
Horsham, England 11,314
Horst (in Westphalia), Germany 20,978
Horwich, England 16,285
Hoshangabad, India 14,940
Hoshiarpur, India 17,549
Hospet, India 18,482
Hove, England 42,173
Howrah, India 179,006
Hoylake and West Kirby, England 14,029
Hoyland Nether, England 14,638
Huaraz, Peru 17,000
Hubli, India 60,214
Hu-chau, China 100,000
Hucknall Torkard, England 15,870
Huddersfield, England 107,821
Hue, French Indo-China 50,000
Huehuetenango, Guatemala 11,000
Huelva, Spain 29,072
Huércal-Overa, Spain 15,763
Huesca, Spain 11,976
Hugli (Hoogh.y), India 29,383
Hull (Kingston - upon - Hull), England 277,991
Husch, Roumania 16,500
Huy, Belgium 14,545
Hyde, England 33,437
Hyderabad (Haidarabad), India 500,623
Hyères, France 17,790
Hypen-Yang, Chosen (Korea) 40,864
Ibadan, Nigeria 175,000
Ibagué, Colombia 24,936
Ibajay, Philippine Islands 14,744
Ibshawai, Egypt 12,562
Ichalkaranji, India 19,920
Ichang, China 45,000
Idlip, Turkey 16,800
Iglau, Austria 25,914
Iglesias, Italy 21,444
Igló, Hungary 10,525
Igualada, Spain 10,442
Ikirun, Nigeria 60,000
Ilagan, Philippine Islands 16,008
Ilesha, Yoruba 40,000
Ilford, England 78,188
Ilhavo, Portugal 12,700
Ilhéos, Brazil 20,000
Ilkeston, England 31,657
Ilmenau, Germany 12,202
Ilobasco, Salvador 12,552
Ilobu, Nigeria 60,000
Iloilo, Philippine Islands 19,054
Ilorin, Nigeria 36,343
Ilversgehofen, Germany 12,085
Imola, Italy 34,981
Imus, Philippine Islands 12,912
Inabanga, Philippine Islands 12,002
Ince-in-Makerfield, England 22,034
Indang, Philippine Islands 11,526
Indore, India 86,686
Infanta, Philippine Islands 10,283
Ingolstadt, Germany 23,745
Innsbruck, Austria 53,194
Inowraslow (Hohensalza), Germany 25,604
Insterburg, Germany 31,624
Invercargill, New Zealand 12,782
Inverness, Scotland 22,216
Ipoh, Federated Malay States 23,978
Ipswich, Australia 10,445
Ipswich, England 73,932
Iquique, Chile 45,000
Iquitos, Peru 18,000
Irapuato, Mexico 21,469
Irbit, Russia 11,000
Iriga, Philippine Islands 19,297
Irkutsk, Siberia 108,000
Irvine, Scotland 10,180
Isabela, Philippine Islands 12,836
Ischl, Austria 10,200
Iseghem, Belgium 14,158
Iserlohn, Germany 31,274
Ishinomaki, Japan 15,159
Iskilib, Turkey in Asia 20,000
Ismail, Russia 35,724
Ismailia, Egypt 10,373
Ismidt, Turkey in Asia 13,000
Ispahan, Persia 75,000
Issoudun, France 13,949
Issy-les-Moulineaux, France 19,128
Istalif, Afghanistan 18,000
Istib (Ishtib), Servia 28,000
Itajahy, Brazil 15,800
Itchen, England 19,484
Itú, Brazil 11,000
Itzehoe, Germany 16,547
Ivanovo Voznesensk, Russia 167,726
Ivrea, Italy, (com.) 11,330
Ivry-sur-Seine, France 38,307
Iwamizawa, Japan 22,349
Ixelles, Belgium 72,991
Ixtapalapo, Mexico 24,507
Izalco, Salvador 12,792
Izhevsk, Russia 39,370
Jabalpur (Jubbulpore), India 100,651
Jacobabad, India 10,787
Jaen, Spain 29,217
Jaffa (Joppa), Turkey in Asia 50,000
Jaffna, Ceylon 40,539
Jagadhri, India 13,462
Jagdispur, India 11,451
Jägerndorf, Austria 16,700
Jagna, Philippine Islands 13,123
Jagraon, India 18,760
Jagtial, India 11,181
Jaguarao, Brazil 12,175
Jahangirabad, India 11,572
Jaipur, India 137,098
Jais, India 12,688
Jalandhar (Jullundur), India 67,735
Jalapa, Mexico 24,816
Jalapur (in Gujrat, Punjab), India 10,640
Jalesar, India 14,348
Jalgaon, India 16,259
Jalna, India 20,270
Jamada (Ujiyamada), Japan 37,539
Jamalpur, India 17,965
Jamboli (Yamboli), Bulgaria 15,956
Jambusar, India 10,181
Jamkhandi, India 13,029
Jammalamadugu, India 13,852
Jammu, India 36,130
Jangipur, India 10,921
Janina (Yanina), Greece 20,000
Janiuay, Philippine Islands 20,738
Jaora, India 23,854
Jaro (in Iloilo), Philippine Islands 10,681
Jaro (in Leyte), Philippine Islands 11,066
Jaroslaw, Austria 23,965
Jarrow, England 33,726
Jaslo, Austria 10,135
Jassy, Roumania 79,882
Jász-Apáthi, Hungary 10,873
Jász-Berény, Hungary 29,675
Jativa, Spain 12,700
Jauer, Germany 13,549
Jaunpur, India 42,771
Jaworów, Austria 10,200
Jehol (Cheng-te), China 260,000
Jeletz (Yelets), Russia 49,900
Jemappes, Belgium 14,270

Jemeppe, Belgium 11,851
Jena, Germany 38,487
Jérémie, Haiti 11,000
Jerez de la Frontiera, Spain 64,250
Jerez de los Caballeros, Spain 10,300
Jerusalem, Turkey in Asia 60,000
Jesi, Italy 24,777
Jetpur, India 15,919
Jette, Belgium 14,782
Jhajjar, India 12,227
Jhalra Patan Chhaoni, India 14,315
Jhang-Maghiana, India 24,382
Jhansi, India 55,724
Jhelum, India 14,951
Jhunjhunu, India 12,279
Jibuti (Jubuti), French Somaliland* 12,000
Jiddah, Turkey in Asia 22,000
Jimamaylan, Philippine Islands 11,294
Jiminez, Mexico 14,217
Jinigaran, Philippine Islands 14,256
Jinotega, Nicaragua 13,915
Jitomir (Zhitomir), Russia 88,000
Joazeiro, Brazil 14,000
Jodhphir, India 79,109
Johannesburg, Transvaal, Union of South Africa 237,220
Johnstone, Scotland 12,045
Johore, Bahru (Johore*), Malay States 22,500
Jokjokarta, Java 79,567
Jönköping, Sweden 27,864
Joppa (Jaffa), Turkey in Asia 50,000
Jubbulpore (Jabalpur), India 100,651
Juchitan, Mexico 13,891
Jucuapa, Salvador 12,896
Juiz de Fôra, Brazil 30,000
Jullunder (Jalandhar), India 67,735
Jumet, Belgium 27,956
Jumilla, Spain 16,446
Junagarh, India 34,251
Jundiahy, Brazil 16,000
Jungbunzlau, Austria 16,350
Jutiapa, Guatemala 11,023
Juticalpa, Honduras 11,103
Kabul, Afghanistan* 150,000
Kadaiyanallur, India 13,939
Kadi, India 13,070
Kadirabad, India 11,159
Kadiri, India 10,493
Kaffa (Theodosia), Russia 38,000
Kafrel Zayat, Egypt 11,405
Kagi (Chia-i), Formosa, Japan 22,218
Kagoshima, Japan 63,640
Kaifong, China 100,000
Kaimganj India 10,369
Kaira, India 10,392
Kairana, India 19,304
Kairwan, Tunis 21,000
Kaiserslautern, Germany 54,659
Kaïssarieh, Turkey in Asia 54,000
Kaithal, India 14,408
Kalach, Russia 16,500
Kalahasti, India 11,992
Kalamata, Greece 13,123
Kalarashi, Roumania 11,411
Kalbe (on the Saale), Germany 12,088
Kale Sultanieh (Dardanelles), Turkey in Asia 11,000
Kalgan, China 75,000
Kalgoorlie, Australia 13,488
Kalisz (Kalish), Russia 52,562
Kalk, Germany 27,657
Kalkandele (Tetovo), Servia 10,070
Kallidaikurichi, India 14,913
Kalmar, Sweden 15,796
Kalocsa, Hungary 12,000
Kalpi, India 10,139
Kaluga (Kalouga), Russia 54,900
Kalyan, India 10,749
Kalyani, India 11,191
Kamarhati, India 13,216
Kamen, Germany 10,754
Kamenetz-Podolsk, Russia 49,611
Kamenz, Germany 11,533
Kamishin, Russia 20,300
Kampar, Federated Malay States 11,604
Kampen, Netherlands, (com.) 19,745
Kanagawa, Japan 12,000
Kananur, India 27,811
Kanauj, India 18,552
Kanazawa, Japan 110,994
Kandahar, Afghanistan 35,000
Kandhla, India 11,563
Kandi, India 12,037
Kandy, Ceylon 30,148
Kanizsa (Nagykanizsa), Hungary 26,524
Kankan, French Sudan 11,700
Kano, Nigeria 39,368
Kapadwanj, India 15,405
Kaposvár, Hungary 24,124
Kapurthala, India 18,519
Karachi, India 151,903
Karad, India 11,499
Karaikkudi, India 11,801
Karakal, Roumania 13,400
Karanja, India 16,535
Karasubazar, Russia 13,900
Karauli, India 23,482
Karczag, Hungary 22,996
Karikal, French India 20,000
Karliskrona, Sweden 27,446
Karlsbad (Carlsbad), Austria 17,459
Karlsburg (Gyulafehérvár) Hungary 11,616
Karlshorst, Germany 10,117
Karlsruhe, Germany 134,313
Karlstad, Sweden 17,903
Karnak, Egypt 12,585
Karnal, India 23,559
Karnul (Kurnool), India 25,376
Karolinentha., Austria 24,230
Károlyváros, Hungary 16,112
Kars, Trans Caucasia, Russia 35,485
Karshi, Bokhara 25,000
Kartapur, Ind a 10,840
Karur, India 12,769
Karwar, India 16,847
Karwin, Austria 16,800
Kasan (Kazan), Russia 188,150
Kaschau (Kassa), Hungary 44,211
Kasganj, India 19,686
Kashan, Persia 45,000
Kashgar, Eastern Turkestan 60,000
Kashipur, India 12,023
Kasimof, Russia 14,250
Kasipur (Cossipur-Chitpur), India 48,178
Kasr-el-Kebir, Morocco 25,000
Kassa (Kaschau), Hungary 44,211
Kassaba (Cassaba), Turkey in Asia 35,000
Kassel (Cassel), Germany 153,196
Kastamuni, Turkey in Asia 15,000
Kastoria, Greece 14,000
Kasur, India 22,022
Kasvin, Persia 30,000
Katernberg, Germany 17,162
Katmandu (Khatmandu), Nepal 80,000
Kattowitz, Germany 43,173
Katwijk, Netherlands, (com.) 10,417
Kavala, Greece 20,000
Kawagoe, Japan 26,031
Kawanoye, Japan 11,135
Kayalpatnan, India 11,746
Kazan (Kasan), Russia 188,150
Kazanlik, Bulgaria 10,568
Kecskemét, Hungary 66,834
Keighley, England 43,487
Kelat (Khelat), Baluchistan* 14,000
Kelung (Külung), Formosa, Japan 17,110
Kempten, Germany 21,001
Kendal, England 14,033
Kendrapara, India 15,245
Keneh (Iena), Egypt 20,069
Kerassund (Kerasunt), Turkey in Asia 19,000
Kerbéla, Turkey in Asia 65,000
Kerdasa, Egypt 10,608
Kerkrade, Netherlands, (com.) 15,666
Kerkuk, Turkey in Asia 14,080
Kerman, Persia 60,000
Kermanshah, Persia 32,000
Kertch, Russia 56,670
Kettering, England 29,972
Kew, Australia 11,143
Khabarovsk, Siberia 54,879
Khagaria, India 11,492
Khairabad, India 13,774
Khairpur, India 14,014
Khamgaon, India 18,341
Khandwa, India 19,401
Khania (Canea), Crete 24,209
Kharkof, Russia 248,300
Kharput (Harput), Turkey in Asia 20,000
Khartum, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan* 32,182
Khartum, North, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan 26,712
Khatmandu (Katmandu), Nepal* 80,000
Khelat (Kelat), Baluchistan* 14,000
Kherson (Cherson), Russia 92,000
Khiva, Russia in Asia 30,000
Khmielnik (Chmielnik), Russia 12,228
Khoi, Persia 28,000
Khojend (Khodjent), Russia in Asia 39,985
Kholm (Chelm), Russia 17,000
Khonsar (Konsar), Persia 12,000
Khorol, Russia 10,700
Khotin (Chotin, Chotzim), Russia 30,420
Khulna, India 10,426
Khurja, India 29,277
Khushab, India 11,403
Khvalynsk, Russia 16,000
Kiao-chau (to Germany), China 60,000
Kidderminster, England 24,333
Kief, Russia 505,980
Kiel, Germany 211,627
Kielce, Russia 32,400
Kilkenny, Ireland 10,513
Kilmarnock, Scotland 34,729
Kimberly, Transvaal, Union of South Africa 34,331
Kimpolung, Roumania 14,861
Kinchau (Kin-Chow), Manchuria 276,270
Kinel-Tcherkasska, Russia 16,000
King's Lynn, England 20,201
King's Norton and Northfield, England 81,153
Kingston, Jamaica* 57,379
Kingston-upon-Hull (Hull), England 277,991
Kingston-upon-Thames, England 37,975
Kingstown, Ireland 17,227
Kingswood, England 12,700
King-te-chen, China 500,000
Kioto, Japan 442,462
Kiratpur, India 15,051
Kirchhörde, Germany 13,523
Kirin, Japan 32,189
Kirin, Manchuria 122,000
Kirk-Agatch, Turkey in Asia 15,000
Kirkby in Ashfield, England 15,378
Kirkcaldy, Scotland 39,600
Kirkee, India 10,797
Kirkintilloch, Scotland 11,932
Kirk Kilissia, Turkey 17,000
Kirsanof, Russia 11,400
Kishangark, India 12,663
Kishinef, Russia 129,000
Kishorganj, India 16,246
Kiskúnhalas (Halas), Hungary 24,381
Kis-Ujszállás, Hungary 13,538
Kitah, Bokhara 15,000
Kiukiang, China 36,000
Kiungchau, China 43,000
Kladno, Austria 19,355
Klagenfurt, Austria 28,911
Klattau, Austria 14,400
Klausenburg (Kolsovar), Hungary 60,808
Klosterneuberg, Austria 14,800
Knin, Austria 24,919
Kobe, Japan 378,231
Kobelyaki, Russia 16,000
Koblenz (Coblenz), Germany 56,487
Kobrin, Russia 10,500
Kochi, Japan 38,279
Koekelberg, Belgium 12,750
Koestendil, Bulgaria 13,748
Kofu, Japan 49,882
Kohat, India 30,762
Koil (Aligarh), India 64,825
Kokand, Russia in Asia 113,715
Kokura, Japan 31,615
Kolar, India 12,210
Kolberg, Germany 24,786
Kolding, Denmark 14,219
Kolhapur, India 54,373
Kolin, Austria 16,500
Kollegal, India 13,729
Kolmar (Colmar), Germany 43,808
Köln (Cologne), Germany 516,527
Kolomea, Austria 42,676
Kolomna, Russia 22,000
Kolsovár (Klausenburg), Hungary 60,808
Kolyvan, Siberia 14,000
Kom (Kum), Persia 25,000
Komárom (Komorn), Hungary 22,337
Komatsu, Japan 12,800
Komorn (Komárom), Hungary 22,337
Komotau, Austria 19,567
Kong, French West Africa 15,000
Konia (Konieh), Turkey in Asia 44,800
Königgrätz, Austria 11,100
Königinhof, Austria 15,108
Königliche Weinberge, Austria 77,120
Königsberg, Germany 245,994
Königshütte, Germany 12,641
Konitz, Germany 12,005
Konotop, Russia 24,000
Konsar (Khonsar), Persia 12,000
Konstantinof, Russia 19,000
Koprili (Kuprili), Servia 15,000
Koritza (Goritza), Albania 10,000
Köslin (Cöslin), Germany 23,236

Kostendil, Bulgaria 12,347
Kostroma, Russia 67,300
Kota Bharu, Feudatory Malay States 12,000
Kotah, India 33,657
Köthen (Cöthen), Germany 23,416
Kotshan (Kuchan), Persia 12,000
Kottbus (Cottbus), Germany 48,643
Koumanova, Turkey 12,000
Kovel, Russia 20,800
Kovno, Russia 88,000
Kovrof, Russia 16,750
Kozlof (Eupatoria), Russia 30,432
Krajoevatz, Servia 18,386
Krajova (Crajova), Roumania 51,973
Krakow, Austria 151,886
Krasnoyarsk, Siberia 80,194
Krasnystaw, Russia 10,750
Kray, Germany 17,856
Krefeld (Crefeld), Germany 129,406
Kremenchug, Russia 98,700
Kremenetz, Russia 20,000
Krems, Austria 14,404
Kremsier, Austria 16,572
Kreuzburg, Germany 11,588
Kreuznach, Germany 23,167
Krishnagar, India 24,547
Krishnagari, India 10,446
Kristiania (Christiania), Norway* 243,801
Kristiansand (Christiansand), Norway 15,154
Kristianstad (Christianstad), Sweden 11,680
Kristiansund (Christiansund), Norway 13,012
Krivoi-Rog, Russia 14,500
Kronstadt (Brassó), Hungary 68,300
Kronstadt (Cronstadt), Russia 60,000
Krotoschin, Germany 13,064
Kroya (Ak Hissar), Albania 10,000
Krugersdorp, Transvaal, Union of South Africa 53,881
Krushevo, Servia 10,000
Kuala (Kwala), Lumpur, Federated Malay States 46,718
Kuba, Russia 14,000
Kuchan (Kotshan), Persia 12,000
Kuchawan, India 10,749
Kuching (Sarawak), Sarawak*, Borneo 30,000
Kukea, Nigeria 50,000
Kuku-khoto, China 80,000
Kulasekarapatnam, India 19,898
Kuldja, Eastern Turkestan 14,000
Kulm, Germany 11,718
Kulmbach, Germany 10,731
Kulmsee (Culmsee), Germany 10,612
Kum (Kom), Persia 25,000
Kumagaya, Japan 11,000
Kumamoto, Japan 61,233
Kumasi, Gold Coast 18,853
Kumbakonum (Combaconum), India 59,673
Kumpta, India 10,818
Kunch, India 15,888
Kung-chang, China 50,000
Kungur, Russia 15,500
Kún-Szent Márton, Hungary 10,769
Kuopio, Russia 16,000
Kuprili (Koprili), Servia 15,000
Kurandvad, India 10,451
Kure, Japan 100,679
Kurgan, Siberia 16,500
Kurla, India 14,831
Kurnool (Karnul), India 25,376
Kursk, Russia 75,000
Kurume, Japan 35,928
Kustania, Russia in Asia 27,104
Kustendje (Constantza), Roumania 26,628
Küstrin, Germany 17.600
Kutahia (Kaitaia), Turkey in Asia 34,000
Kutais, Russia 57,400
Kutiyana, India 10,287
Kutno, Russia 13,500
Kuttenburg, Austria 15,711
Kuwana, Japan 21,544
Kuznetzk, Russia 23,400
Kwala (Kuala) Lumpur, Federated Malay States 46,718
Kwang-Chow-Wan, Indo-China 190,000
La Carlota, Philippine Islands 13,097
La Chaux de Fonds, Switzerland 37,751
Lachmangarh, India 10,176
La Ciotat, France 12,370
L'Acul du Nord, Haiti, (com.) 10,000
Laeken, Belgium 35,024
La Estrada, Spain 27,898
La Flèche, France 10,663
Lagos, Mexico 12,243
Lagos, Nigeria 60,000
La Grita, Venezuela 10,000
La Guaira, Venezuela 15,000
Laharpur, India 10,997
Lahore, India 228,687
Lahr, Germany 15,191
Laibach, Austria 41,727
Lai-yang, China 50,000
Lakhimpur, India 10,110
Lakon, India 25,000
Lakshmeshwar, India 12,860
Lalganj, India 11,502
Lalin, Spain 16,238
La Linea, Spain 32,005
Lalitpur, India 11,560
La Louvière, Belgium 21,379
La Maddalena, Italy, (com.) 10,184
La Madeleine, France 13,522
Lambézellec, France 18,870
Lampertheim, Germany 10,333
Lancaster, England 41,410
Lanchau, China 110,000
Lanciano, Italy, (com.) 19,917
Landau (Pfalz), Germany 17,767
Landeshut, Germany 13,571
Landsberg (on the Warthe), Germany 39,339
Landshut, Germany 25,137
Landskrona, Sweden 16,459
Lañgaran, Philippine Islands 11,318
Langenbielau, Germany 18,514
Langendreer, Germany 26,390
Langensalza, Germany 12,663
Langerfeld, Germany 14,832
Langfuhr, Germany 25,828
Langred, Spain 25,564
Laoag, Philippine Islands 34,454
Laon, France 15,288
La Paz, Bolivia* 80,000
La Piedad, Mexico 10,604
La Plata, Argentina 106,382
Lar, Persia 12,000
Larache, Morocco 12,250
Lari, Italy, (com.) 12,268
Larissa, Greece 18,001
Larkana, India 14,543
La Rochelle, France 36,371
La Roche-sur-Yon, France 13,685
Larvik, Norway 10,151
Las Cahobas, Haiti 12,000
La Serena, Chile 24,425
La Seyne-sur-Mer, France 18,685
Lashkar (Gwalior), India 119,433
Las Palmas, Canary Islands 60,338
Lassa (Lhassa), Tibet* 30,000
Lastra a Signa, Italy, (com.) 12,838
Latacunga, Ecuador 12,000
Lattakia, Turkey in Asia 25,000
Latur, India 10,479
Lauban, Germany 15,467
Lauenburg (in Pomerania), Germany 13,916
Laun, Bohemia, Austria 11,500
Launceston, Australia 20,937
La Union, Spain 29,599
Laurahütte, Germany 16,120
Lauria, Italy, (com.) 10,000
Laurion (Laurium), Greece 10,007
Lausanne, Switzerland 64,446
Lavadores, Spain 21,070
Laval, France 30,252
Lavello, Italy, (com.) 10,163
Leamington (Royal Leamington), England 26,888
Lebedin, Russia 14,850
Le Bouscat, France 11,092
Lebrija, Spain 11,500
Le Cátean, France 10,700
Lecce, Italy, (com.) 36,222
Lecco, Italy, (com.) 12,146
Le Chambon-Feugerolles, France 12,011
Le Chatelard, Switzerland 11,859
Lechhausen, Germany 18,405
Le Creuzot, France 35,587
Ledeberg, Belgium 14,000
Leeds, England 445,550
Leek, England 16,663
Leer, Germany 12,690
Leeuwarden, Netherlands, (com.) 36,522
Leewarderadeel, Netherlands, (com.) 11,594
Leghorn, Italy, (com.) 105,315
Legnago, Italy, (com.) 16,982
Legnano, Italy, (com.) 24,367
Le Havre (Havre), France 136,159
Lehe, Germany 37,457
Leicester, England 227,222
Leichhardt, Australia 24,139
Leiden, Netherlands, (com.) 58,253
Leigh (in Lancashire), England 44,103
Leipzig, Germany 589,850
Leith, Scotland 80,489
Leitmeritz, Bohemia, Austria 15,500
Le Kremlin-Bicêtre, France 13.018
Le Locle, Switzerland 12,722
Le Mans, France 69,361
Lemberg, Austria 206,113
Lemery, Philippine Islands 11,150
Le Moule, Guadeloupe 10,000
Lena, Spain 12,239
Lennep, Germany 13,123
Lens, France 31,812
Lentini, Italy, (com.) 22,904
Leoben (in Styria), Austria 11,504
Leobschütz, Germany 13,081
Léogane, Haiti, (com.) 30,000
León, Mexico 63,263
León, Nicaragua 62,600
León, Philippine Islands 10,277
León, Spain 17,022
Leonforte, Italy, (com.) 19,760
Le Perreux, France 13,255
Le Petit-Quevilly, France 14,929
Le Pre - Saint - Gervais, France 11,669
Le Puy, France 21,420
Lercara Friddi, Italy, (com.) 11,315
Lérida, Spain 24,531
Lescovatz, Servia 14,266
Les Lilas, France 10,470
Les Sables-d'Olonne, France 12,673
Lessines, Belgium 10,736
Letichef, Russia 10,000
Leutzsch, Germany 12,327
Levallois-Perret, France 68,703
Lewes, England 10,972
Leyton, England 124,735
Lhassa (Lassa), Tibet* 30,000
Liang-chau, China 40,000
Liao-yang, Manchuria 40,000
Libau (Libava), Russia 67,300
Libmanan, Philippine Islands 17,416
Libourne, France 19,323
Licata, Italy, (com.) 24,530
Lichtenburg, Germany 81,199
Lichterfelde, Germany 42,513
Lida, Russia 10,150
Lieben, Austria, (com.) 21,300
Liège, Belgium 167,521
Liegnitz, Germany 66,620
Lien-kiang, China 300,000
Lierre, Belgium 25,869
Liévin, France 22,070
Ligao, Philippine Islands 17.687
Lille (Lisle), France 217,807
Liloan, Philippine Islands 10,024
Lima, Peru* 143,500
Limasol, Cyprus 10,032
Limbach, Germany 16,806
Limbdi, India 12,485
Limbé, Haiti, (com.) 16,000
Limburg (on the Lahn), Germany 10,965
Limerick, Ireland 38,403
Limoges, France 92,181
Linares, Chile 11,122
Linares, Mexico 25,600
Linares, Spain 36,287
Lincoln, England 57,285
Linden (in Hanover), Germany 73,379
Linden (in Westphalia), Germany 11,981
Lindenthal (near Cologne), Germany 16,034
Lingayén, Philippine Islands 21,529
Linguaglossa, Italy, (com.) 12,653
Linköping, Sweden 23,613
Linz, Austria 67,817
Lipá, Philippine Islands 37,934
Lipari, Italy, (com.) 15,616
Lipetsk, Russia 25,000
Lipine, Germany 18,190
Lippstadt, Germany 16,360
Lisbon, Portugal* 435,359
Lisburn, Ireland 12,172
Lisieux, France 16,239
Lisle (Lille), France 217,807
Lissa, Germany 17,156
Lissone, Italy, (com.) 10,580
Litherland, England 14,795
Litin, Russia 10,200
Littleborough, England 11,697
Liverpool, England 746,421
Liversedge, England 14,658
Livny, Russia 21,100
Llandudno, Wales 10,469
Llanelly (in Carmarthen), Wales 32,071
Llanes, Spain 21,986
Loanda (Saint Paul de Loanda), Angola* 20,156
Löbau, Germany 11,261
Loboc, Philippine Islands 10,756
Lodelinsart, Belgium 10,005
Lodi, Italy, (com.) 28,032
Lodz, Russia 415,617
Logone, Kamerun 12,000
Logroño, Spain 23,926
Lo-hui, China 85,000
Loja, Ecuador 10,732
Loja, Spain 19,200

Lokeren, Belgium 22,675
Lokhvitsa, Russia 10,200
Lome, Togoland* 90,000
Lom-Palanka, Bulgaria 11,081
Lomza, Russia 27,900
London, England* 4,521,685
Londonderry, Ireland 40,799
Longbenton, England 12,443
Long Eaton, England 19,207
Longton, England 35,815
Lonigo, Italy, (com.) 11,172
Lonneker, Netherlands, (com.) 17,577
Lons-le-Saunier, France 13,133
Loón, Philippine Islands 18,114
Loos, France 10,640
Lorca, Spain 72,795
Lorient, France 49,039
Lörrach, Germany 14,756
Los Angeles, Chile 19,410
Losoncz, Hungary 12,939
Losser, Netherlands, (com.) 10,099
Lota (Lota Baja), Chile 10,732
Loughborough, England 22,990
Loulé, Portugal 22,501
Lourenço Marquez, Portuguese East Africa* 10,000
Louvain, Belgium 42,123
Louviers, France 10,302
Lower Bebington, England 11,401
Lowestoft, England 33,777
Lowicz, Russia 13,500
Luang Prabang, Indo-China 15,000
Luarca, Spain 23,225
Lubao, Philippine Islands 19,063
Lübeck, Germany 98,656
Lublin, Russia 65,870
Lubny, Russia 11,800
Lucban, Philippine Islands 10,227
Lucca, Italy, (com.) 75,441
Lucena, Spain 21,020
Lucera, Italy, (com.) 16,922
Lucerne, Switzerland 39,339
Luckenwalde, Germany 23,476
Lucknow, India 259,798
Lüdenscheid, Germany 32,301
Ludhiana, India 48,694
Ludwigsburg, Germany 24,926
Ludwigshafen (on the Rhine), Germany 83,301
Lugano, Switzerland 13,251
Lugansk, Russia 60,300
Luganskaia, Russia 14,700
Lugo, Italy, (com.) 27,867
Lugo, Spain 35,726
Lugos, Hungary 19,818
Lukow, Russia 11,500
Lund, Sweden 20,423
Lüneburg, Germany 27,790
Lünen, Germany 10,530
Lunéville, France 24,266
Lung-chau (Lung-chow), China 25,000
Luque, Paraguay 15,000
Lurgan, Ireland 12,135
Lütgendortmund, Germany 14,983
Luton, England 49,978
Lüttringhausen, Germany 13,560
Lutzk, Russia 31,800
Luxemburg, Luxemburg* 20,848
Luxor, Egypt 12,644
Lyalpur, India 13,483
Lyck, Germany 13,428
Lye and Wollescote, England 11,684
Lyon, France 523,796
Maasin, Philippine Islands 16,805
Maastricht, Netherlands, (com.) 37,483
Macabebe, Philippine Islands 14,405
Macáo, Brazil 10,000
Macáo, Portuguese China* 78,627
Macassar, Celebes 26,145
Macclesfield, England 34,797
Maceio, Brazil 35,000
Macerata, Italy, (com.) 22,940
Mâcon, France 19,059
Macoris, Dominican Republic 15,000
Madakasira, India 10,666
Madanapalle, India 14,084
Madaripur, India 17,463
Maddaloni, Italy, (com.) 19,784
Madhubani, India 17,802
Madras, India 518.660
Madrid, Spain* 594,279
Madura, India 134,130
Maebashi, Japan 45,183
Maesteg, Wales 24,977
Magaldán, Philippine Islands 15,841
Magdeburg, Germany 279,629
Magenta, Italy, (com.) 10,137
Magnésia (Manissa), Turkey in Asia 40,000
Mahé (Fr.), India 10,298
Mahoba, India 10,074
Mahrisch-Ostrau, Austria 36,754
Mährisch-Schönberg, Austria 13,400
Mahuva, India 17,549
Maidenhead, England 15,219
Maidstone, England 35,475
Maikop, Russia 45,103
Mainpuri, India 19,000
Mainz (Mayence), Germany 110,634
Maisons-Alfort, France 13,409
Makalla, Arabia 12,000
Makarsca, Austria, (com.) 12,200
Makó, Hungary 34,918
Malabúyoc, Philippine Islands 11,781
Malacca, Straits Settlements 20,000
Malaga, Spain 136.365
Malakoff, France 16,630
Malasiqui, Philippine Islands 14,550
Malatia, Turkey in Asia 61,000
Maldegem, Belgium 10,437
Malegaon, India 19,054
Maler Kotla, India 21,122
Malinao, Philippine Islands 12,437
Malitbog, Philippine Islands 11,034
Malkapur, India 13,112
Mallanwan, India 11,158
Malmö, Sweden 92,338
Malolos, Philippine Islands 12,575
Malvern, Australia 15,319
Malvern, England 16,513
Malwan, India 19,626
Manacor, Spain 12,548
Managua, Nicaragua* 35,000
Manama, Turkey in Asia 21,000
Manáoag, Philippine Islands 16,793
Manáos, Brazil 80,000
Manapla, Philippine Islands 10,123
Manbájao, Philippine Islands 14,446
Manchester, England 714,333
Mandalay, India 183,816
Mandasor, India 20,936
Mandaue, Philippine Islands 11,078
Manduria, Italy, (com.) 14,031
Mandvi, India 24,683
Manfalut, Egypt 14,482
Manfredonia, Italy, (com.) 13,692
Mangalore, India 44,108
Mangatarém, Philippine Islands 12,895
Manglaur, India 10,763
Mangrol, India 15,016
Manicktola, India 53,767
Manila, Philippine Islands* 219,928
Manissa (Magnésia), Turkey in Asia 40,000
Manizales, Colombia 24,720
Manly, Australia 10,687
Mannargudi, India 20,449
Mannheim, Germany 193,902
Manresa, Spain 22,084
Mansfield, England 36,888
Mansfield Woodhouse, England 11,015
Mansura, Egypt 40,279
Mantua, Italy, (com.) 32,660
Manzanares, Spain 11,229
Manzanillo, Cuba 15,819
Maousta, Turkey 12,000
Mapuça, Portuguese India 10,733
Maracaibo, Venezuela 50,000
Maragha, Persia 15,000
Mâramaros-Sziget (Sziget), Hungary 17,445
Maranhao (San Luiz), Brazil 40,000
Marash, Turkey in Asia 65,000
Marburg, Austria 27,994
Marburg, Germany 21,860
Marchienne (-au-Pont), Belgium 21,635
Marcianise, Italy, (com.) 13,465
Marcinelle, Belgium 17,939
Mardine, Turkey in Asia 27,000
Mareq-en-Baraul, France 11,520
Margam, Wales 14,713
Margao, Portuguese India 12,126
Margate, England 27,085
Margelan, Russia in Asia 36,592
Marianao, Cuba 10,634
Mariano di Napoli, Italy, (com.) 11,934
Maria Theresiopel (Szabadka), Hungary 94,610
Maribojoc, Philippine Islands 11,830
Marienburg, Germany 14,019
Mariendorf, Germany 15,423
Marienwerder, Germany 12,983
Marigliano, Italy, (com.) 12,502
Mariinsk, Siberia 14,000
Mariupol, Russia 53,100
Markirch, Germany 11,778
Maronas, Uruguay 10,000
Maros-Vasárhely, Hungary 25,517
Marrickville, Australia 25,993
Marsala, Italy, (com.) 65,451
Marsciano, Italy, (com.) 14,520
Marseille, France 550,616
Marsovan, Turkey in Asia 15,900
Marten, Germany 11,615
Martina Franca, Italy, (com.) 25,007
Martos, Spain, (com.) 17,000
Marugame, Japan 27,019
Maryport, England 11,418
Masampo, Chosen (Korea) 11,022
Masar-i-Sherif, Afghanistan 23,000
Masaya, Nicaragua 22,000
Mascara, Algeria 24,254
Mashena, Bornu 10,000
Maskat (Muscat), Oman* 28,000
Massa, Italy, (com.) 30,625
Massafra, Italy, (com.) 11,104
Massa Marittma, Italy, (com.) 18,113
Massarosa, Italy, (com.) 11,111
Massaua (Massowa, Massawa), Erythrea 15,007
Masulipatam, India 39,500
Matagalpa, Nicaragua 16,000
Matanzas, Cuba 56,566
Mataria, Egypt 15,142
Mataró, Spain 19,800
Matera, Italy, (com.) 17,324
Matsue (Matsuye), Japan 36,209
Matsumoto, Japan 35,011
Matsuyama, Japan 44,166
Matsuye (Matsue), Japan 36,209
Mattancheri, India 20,061
Mau, India 17,696
Maubán, Philippine Islands 12,021
Maubeuge, France 21,520
Mauka (in Sakhalin), Japan 11,052
Mau-Ranipur, India 17,231
Mayaguez, Porto Rico 16,591
Mayavaram, India 24,276
Mayebashi, Japan 45,183
Mayen, Germany 14,421
Mayence (Mainz), Germany 110,634
Mayenne, France 10,020
Mayobamba, Peru 10,000
Mazagan, Morocco 33,600
Mazamet, France 14,386
Mazara del Vallo, Italy, (com.) 24,865
Mazarrón, Spain 22,878
Mazatlán, Mexico 21,219
Mazzarino, Italy, (com.) 15,920
Meaux, France 13,921
Mecca, Arabia 80,000
Mechlin, Belgium 59,142
Medan, Sumatra 12,100
Medea, Algeria 15,154
Medellin, Colombia 71,004
Medellin, Philippine Islands 10,578
Medicina, Italy, (com.) 13,632
Médina, Turkey in Asia 40,000
Medina-Sidonia, Spain 11,101
Medinet-el-Fayoum, Egypt 37,320
Meerane, Germany 25,470
Meerut, India 118,129
Megalokastron (Candia), Crete 25,185
Mehallet-el-Kebir (Mehalla), Egypt 33,547
Mehallet Marhum, Egypt 11,617
Mehndawal, India 10,143
Meiningen, Germany 17,131
Meissen, Germany 33,884
Mekinez (Mequinez), Morocco 56,000
Meklong, Siam 10,000
Melbourne, Australia,* 103,893
Melbourne, Australia (with suburbs), 600,208
Melfi, Italy, (com.) 13,744
Melig, Egypt 10,529
Melilla, Morocco 15,000
Mellawi Town, Egypt 20,249
Melo, Uruguay 12,355
Melun, France 13,908
Melur, India 10,100
Memel, Germany 21,470
Memmingen, Germany 12,362
Menado, Celebes 10,033
Menaldumadeel, Netherlands, (com.) 10,205
Menden, Germany 11,281
Mendoza, Argentina 60,000
Menfi, Italy, (com.) 11,189
Mengo, Uganda 32,444
Meng-tsz, China 15,000
Menin, Belgium 18,636
Mentone (Menton), France 13,029
Menuf, Egypt 22,316
Menzala, Egypt 11,446
Meppel, Netherlands, (com.) 11,000
Meran, Austria 11,570
Mercato San Severino, Italy, (com.) 11,323
Mercedes, Uruguay 15,667
Mergui, India 11,987
Merheim, Germany 23,604

Mérida, Mexico 62,447
Mérida, Spain 11,200
Mérida, Venezuela 12,100
Merseburg, Germany 21,226
Mersina, Turkey in Asia 22,000
Merthyr Tydfil, Wales 80,990
Merton, England 12,938
Merv, Russian Turkestan 11,500
Merxem, Belgium 17,659
Mesagne, Italy, (com.) 13,740
Meshed, Persia 130,000
Mesola, Italy, (com.) 10,059
Messina, Italy, (com.) 126,557
Mestre, Italy, (com.) 17,306
Metapán, Salvador 15,936
Mettman, Germany 10,760
Metz, Germany 68,598
Meudon, France 10,289
Mexborough, England 14,401
Mexico, Mexico* 471,066
México, Philippine Islands 13,469
Mezö Berény, Hungary, (com.) 12,875
Mezö Kövesd, Hungary, (com.) 15,254
Mezö-Túr, Hungary 25,835
Mhow, India 36,039
Miagao, Philippine Islands 20,656
Miava, Hungary 10,700
Middleburg, Netherlands, (com.) 19,564
Middlesbrough, England 104,767
Middleton, England 27,980
Midnapur, India 33,140
Mieres, Spain 28,195
Migulinskaia, Russia 28,146
Mikhailovsk, Russia in Asia 17,848
Mikultschütz, Germany 13,823
Milan, Italy, (com.) 599,200
Milazzo, Italy, (com.) 16,569
Militello, Italy, (com.) 11,232
Millau, France 18,482
Milpa Alta, Mexico 16,268
Minas, Uruguay 13,346
Minas de Rio Tinto, Spain 11,603
Minden, Germany 26,454
Minervino Murge, Italy, (com.) 19,325
Minglanilla, Philippine Islands 10,518
Minia (Minieh), Egypt 27,221
Minsha, Egypt 10,810
Minsk, Russia 105,500
Minusinsk, Siberia 12,000
Mira, Italy, (com.) 15,579
Miragoane, Haiti, (com.) 18,000
Miraj, India 18,425
Mirandola, Italy, (com.) 16,740
Mirano, Italy, (com.) 11,577
Mirebalais, Haiti, (com.) 25,000
Mirfield, England 11,712
Mirgorod, Russia 13,800
Miropolye, Russia 11,100
Mirzapur, India 79,862
Misilmeri, Italy, (com.) 11,875
Miskolcz, Hungary 51,459
Misterbianco, Italy, (com.) 10,952
Mistretta, Italy, (com.) 13,608
Mitau (Mitava), Russia 39,200
Mit Ghamr and Kafr el Batal, Egypt 15,118
Mitho (Mytho), French Indo-China 17,200
Mito, Japan 38,435
Mitrowitz (Mitrovicza), Hungary 12,909
Mitterburg (Pisano), Austria 17,500
Mittweida, Germany 17,800
Mixcoac, Mexico 21,812
Miyakonojio, Japan 10,208
Miyask, Russia 18,000
Moalbual, Philippine Islands 11,743
Moctezuma, Mexico 15,500
Modena, Italy, (com.) 71,416
Modica, Italy, (com.) 55,924
Mödling, Austria 18,100
Modugno, Italy, (com.) 11,784
Mogador, Morocco 22,000
Moghilef (Mohilef) on the Dniester, Russia 32,604
Mogliano, Italy, (com.) 10,262
Mohács, Hungary 15,832
Mohilef (Mohilev) on the Dnieper, Russia 54,058
Moji, Japan 55,682
Mokameh, India 13,861
Mok-pho, Chosen (Korea) 10,220
Mokshan, Russia 11,600
Mola di Bari, Italy, (com.) 14,911
Molenbeek (Molenbeek-Saint Jean), Belgium 72,783
Mole St. Nicholas, Haiti 12,000
Molfetta, Italy, (com.) 43,263
Molinella, Italy, (com.) 12,214
Mombasa, British East Africa 30,000
Mompos, Colombia 11,000
Monaco ,Monaco* 3,292
Monastir (Bitolia), Servia 59,856
Moncada, Philippine Islands 13,003
Moncalieri, Italy, (com.) 12,925
Monclova, Mexico 15,000
Mondovi, Italy, (com.) 19,593
Monforte de Lemos, Spain, (com.) 12,941
Monghyr, India 35,880
Monopoli, Italy, (com.) 24,101
Monóvar, Spain 10,600
Monreale, Italy, (com.) 20,103
Monrovia Liberia* 8,000
Mons, Belgium 27,828
Monselice, Italy, (com.) 13,092
Montagnana, Italy, (com.) 11,176
Montaione, Italy, (com.) 10,790
Montale, Italy, (com.) 10,694
Montargis, France 13,104
Montauban (Tarn-et-Garonne), France 30,506
Montbéliard, France 10,455
Montceau les Mines, France 26,305
Mont-de-Marsan, France 11,923
Montebelluna, Italy, (com.) 11,970
Monte Carlo, Monaco 9,627
Monteleone, Italy, (com.) 13,066
Montélimar, France 13,554
Montepulciano, Italy, (com.) 15,994
Monterey, Mexico 81,006
Monteria, Colombia 21,521
Monte San Giuliano, Italy, (com.) 28,664
Monte Sant'Angelo, Italy, (com.) 23,012
Montespertoli, Italy, (com.) 11,952
Montevarche, Italy, (com.) 12,952
Montevideo, Uruguay* 377,994
Montignies-sur-Sambre, Belgium 21,748
Montigny, Germany 14,017
Montilla, Spain 13,623
Montluçon, France 33,799
Montoro, Spain 14,590
Montpellier, France 80,230
Montreuil, France 43,217
Montrose, Scotland 10 973
Montrouge, France 19,261
Mont-Saint-Amand, Belgium 16,260
Monza, Italy, (com.) 53,214
Mór, Hungary 10,206
Moradabad, India 81,168
Morar, India 19,179
Moratalla, Spain 12,700
Morecambe, England 12,131
Morelia, Mexico 40,042
Morioka, Japan 36,012
Morlaix, France 15,984
Morley, England 24,282
Morocco, Morocco* 87,120
Moron (in Seville), Spain 14,190
Mörs, Germany 23,251
Morshansk, Russia 31,802
Morvi, India 17,820
Moscow (Moskva), Russia 1,617,157
Mosdok, Russia 13,286
Mosman, Australia 13,189
Mossley, England 13,205
Mostagnem, Algeria 23,166
Mostar (in Herzegovina), Austria-Hungary 16,400
Mösul, Turkey in Asia 60,000
Mosyr (Mozyr), Russia 11,500
Motherwell, Scotland 40,378
Motihari, India 13,730
Motril, Spain 18,528
Moulins, France 21,188
Moulmein, India 58,446
Mountain Ash, Wales 42,246
Mouscron, Belgium 22,515
Mtsensk, Russia 10,000
Mubarakpur, India 15,433
Mudania, Turkey in Asia 10,000
Mühlburg, Germany 11,304
Mühlhausen, Germany 35,091
Mukden, Manchuria 250,000
Mülhausen, Germany 95,041
Mülheim - on - Rhine, Germany 53,425
Mülheim - on - Ruhr, Germany 112,580
Multan, India 99,243
München - Gladbach, Germany 66,414
Münden, Germany 10,991
Munich (München), Germany 596,467
Munkács, Hungary 17,275
Münster (in Westphalia), Germany 90,254
Murakami, Japan 10,855
Murcia, Spain 125,057
Murom, Russia 14,900
Muroran, Japan 20,335
Murshidabad, India 15,168
Murwara, India 14,137
Muscat (Muskat), Oman 28,000
Mush, Turkey in Asia 25,000
Musocco, Italy, (com.) 11,700
Musselburgh, Scotland 15,938
Mussomeli, Italy, (com.) 10,962
Mustapha, Algeria 24,500
Muttra, India 60,042
Muzaffarpur, India 45,617
Muzeffarnagar, India 23,444
Myingyan, India 16,139
Myslowitz, Germany 17,838
Mysore, India 71,306
Mytho (Mitho), French Indo-China 17,200
Naba (Nafa), Japan 47,562
Nabadwip, India 10,880
Nabha, India 18,468
Nablus (Shechem), Turkey in Asia 25,000
Nabua, Philippine Islands 18,893
Nâbulus, Turkey in Asia 27,000
Nachod, Austria 11,857
Nadiad, India 31,435
Nafa (Naba), Japan 47,562
Naga, Philippine Islands 16,884
Nagano Japan 39,242
Nagaoka Japan 35,376
Nagasaki, Japan 176,490
Nagaur, India 13,377
Nagcarlán, Philippine Islands 10,212
Nagercoil, India 25,872
Nagina, India 21,412
Nagoya, Japan 378,231
Nagpur, India 101,415
Naguilian, Philippine Islands 11,885
Nagy-Bánya, Hungary 12,877
Nagy-Becskerek, Hungary 22,370
Nagy-Károly, Hungary 16,078
Nagy-Kikinda, Hungary 24,843
Nagy-Körös, Hungary 28,575
Nagy-Szalonta, Hungary 14,107
Nagy-Szeben (Hermannstadt), Hungary 33,489
Nagy-Szent-Miklós, Hungary 12,639
Nagy-Várad (Grosswardein), Hungary 64,169
Nahnizalco, Salvador 13,224
Naihati, India 13,604
Naini Tal, India 17,609
Nairobi, British East Africa* 16,107
Najibabad, India 19,568
Nakatsu, Japan 15,452
Nakheila, Egypt 13,489
Nakhitchevan (Caucassia), Russia 11,100
Nakhitchevan (Don Cossacks), Russia 70,850
Nakodar, India 10,000
Namagpacán, Philippine Islands 11,116
Namangan, Russia in Asia 73,278
Nam Dinh, French Indo-China 60,000
Namur, Belgium 32,362
Nanao, Japan 13,100
Nanchang, China 132,000
Nancy, France 119,949
Nanded, India 14,184
Nandial, India 15,137
Nandod, India 11,236
Nandurbar, India 10,922
Nankin (Nanking), China 267,000
Nan-ning, China 37,000
Nanpara, India 10,601
Nanterre, France 17,434
Nantes, France 170,535
Nantyglo and Blaina, England 15,395
Napier, New Zealand 10,537
Naples, Italy, (com.) 678,031
Nara, Japan 32,732
Naraspatnam, India 10,589
Narasapur, India 10,279
Narayanganj, India 24,472
Narayanpet, India 12,011
Narbonne, France 27,039
Nardó, Italy, (com.) 16,567
Nargund, India 10,416
Narni, Italy, (com.) 12,943
Naro, Italy, (com.) 13,802
Narsinghpur, India 11,233
Narva, Russia 19,000
Narvacán, Philippine Islands 19,575
Nasik, India 21,490
Nasirabad (in Bombay), India 12,176
Nasirabad (in E. Bengal and Assam), India 14,688
Nasirabad (in Rajputana), India 22,494
Naso, Italy, (com.) * 11,748
Nassau, Bahama Islands 12,500
Natal, Brazil 16,000
Naumburg (on-the-Saale), Germany 26,962
Navotas, Philippine Islands 11,688
Navsari, India 21,451
Nawabganj, India 17,016
Nawalgarh, India 12,315
Nawanagar (Nowanugur), India 53,844
Nazareth (in Pernambuco), Brazil 10,000

Nazareth, Turkey in Asia 15,000
Nazza, Egypt 12,418
Neath, Wales 17,586
Neckarau, Germany 15,116
Negapatam, India 57,190
Neheim, Germany 10,949
Neisse, Germany 25,938
Neiva, Colombia 21,852
Nellikuppam, India 13,137
Nellore, India 32,040
Nelson, England 39,479
Nepelen-Baerl, Germany 12,841
Netrakona, India 11,402
Neubrandenburg, Germany 12,348
Neuchâtel, Switzerland 23,741
Neudorf, Germany 25,480
Neugersdorf, Germany 11,595
Neuhaldensleben, Germany 10,774
Neuhaus, Austria 10,125
Neuhäusel (Ersek-Ujvár), Hungary 13,385
Neuilly, France 44,616
Neu-Isenburg, Germany 11,437
Neukölln (Rixdorf), Germany 237,289
Neumünster, Germany 34,555
Neunkirchen, Austria 11,890
Neunkirchen, Germany 34,539
Neuruppin, Germany 18,720
Neusalz, Germany 13,474
Neu Sandec (Neusandez), Austria 25,514
Neusatz, Hungary 33,590
Neusohl (Beszterczebánya), Hungary 10,776
Neuss, Germany 37,224
Neustadt (in Silesia), Germany 18,856
Neustadt (on the Hardt), Germany 19,288
Neustettin, Germany 11,833
Neustrelitz, Germany 11,993
Neutitschein, Austria 13,780
Neutra (Nyitra), Hungary 16,419
Neu-Ulm, Germany 12,395
Neuwerk, Germany 12,345
Neuwied, Germany 19,104
Nevel, Russia 11,500
Nevers, France 27,030
New Amsterdam, British Guiana 10,000
Newark, England 16,408
Newburn, England 17,155
Newbury, England 12,107
Newcastle, Australia 12,816
Newcastle-under-Lyme, England 20,201
Newcastle - upon - Tyne, England 266,603
New Gautemala (Gautemala), Gautemala* 90,000
Newmarket, England 10,482
Newport (Isle of Wight), England 11,154
Newport (Monmouthshire), England 83,691
Newry, Ireland 11,956
Newton Abbot, England 13,711
Newton - in - Makerfield, England 18,451
Newtown, Australia 26,427
New Windsor, England 12,681
Nezhin, Russia 34,100
Ngan-king, China 40,000
Ngaundere, Kamerun 30,000
Niagusta, Greece 11,000
Nicastro, Italy, (com.) 17,204
Nice, France 142,940
Nicosia, Cyprus* 16,052
Nicosia, Italy, (com.) 16,441
Nictheroy, Brazil 50,000
Nieder Hermsdorf, Germany 11,378
Niederplanitz, Germany 12,363
Niederrad, Germany 10,431
Niederschönhausen, Germany 15,592
Nienburg-on-the-Weser, Germany 10,294
Nigde, Turkey in Asia 11 700
Nihtaur, India 11,740
Niigata, Japan 61,616
Nijar, Spain, (com.) 12,497
Nijmegen, Netherlands, (com.) 54,803
Nikolaief, Russia 103,500
Nikolaistad (Vasa), Russia 22,443
Nikolayevsk, Russia 17,128
Nikolayevskaya, Russia 31,100
Nikolskoye, Russia in Asia 53,806
Nimach, India 21,588
Nimburg, Austria 10,181
Nimes, France 80,437
Ningpo, China 350,000
Niort, France 23,329
Nipani, India 11,623
Nippes, Germany 41,185
Niscemi, Italy, (com.) 15,444
Nisch (Nissa), Servia 24,947
Nishapur, Persia 20,000
Nissa (Nisch), Servia 24,947
Niuchwang, Manchuria 61,000
Nivelles, Belgium 12,697
Nizamabad, India 12,871
Nizhni-Novgorod, Russia 108,800
Nizhni-Tagilsk, Russia 45,179
Nobioka, Japan 13,580
Nocera Inferiore, Italy, (com.) 22,368
Noci, Italy, (com.) 12,660
Nogent-sur-Marne, France 11,721
Noisy-le-Sec, France 10,836
Nola, Italy, (com.) 14,900
Nordhausen Germany 32,564
Normanton, England 15,032
Norrköping, Sweden 46,674
Northampton, England 90,064
Northcote, Australia 17,491
Northfleet, England 14,184
Northwich, England 18,151
Norwich, England 121,478
Noshiro, Japan 10 200
Noto, Italy, (com.) 31,625
Nottingham, England 259,907
Nova Goa (Panjim), Portuguese India 10,000
Novara (in Piedmont), Italy, (com.) 54,571
Novelda, Spain 11,388
Novgorod, Russia 27,156
Novibazar Servia 13,434
Novi Ligure, Italy 20,059
Novocherkask, Russia 53,050
Novo Friburgo, Brazil 20,000
Novo Georgievsk (in Cherson), Russia 12,000
Novograd Volynsk, Russia 19,780
Novogrudok, Russia 12,800
Novomoskovsk, Russia 20,000
Novorossisk, Russia 61,188
Novo Usensk, Russia 16,000
Nowanuggur (Nowanagar), India 53,844
Nowawes, Germany 23,758
Nowgaung, India 11,507
Nueva Cáceres, Philippine Islands 17,943
Nueva San Salvador, Salvador 19,900
Nuevitas, Cuba 12,000
Nuka (Nukha), Russia 41,815
Nuneaton, England 37,073
Nuremberg (Nürnberg), Germany 333,142
Nusle, Austria 30,874
Nyangwe, Belgian Kongo 10,000
Nyiregyháza, Hungary 38.198
Nykjobing, Denmark 11,010
Nyköping, Sweden 10,416
Oakengates, England 11.744
Oás, Philippine Islands 11,393
Oaxaca, Mexico 38,011
O-Becse, Hungary 19,200
Oberhausen, Germany 89,900
Oberleutensdorf, Austria 13,100
Oberplanitz, Germany 12,296
Oberschöneweide, Germany 21,369
Oberstein, Germany 10,791
Oboyan, Russia 11,900
Odawara, Japan 15,000
Odenburg (Sopron), Hungary 33,932
Odenkirchen, Germany 20,060
Odense, Denmark 42,237
Odeondo, Nigeria 40,000
Odessa, Russia 620,100
Odoorn, Netherlands, (com.) 10,212
Oels, Germany 11,717
Oelsnitz (near Chemnitz), Germany 16,213
Oelsnitz (near Zwickau), Germany 13,951
Offenbach, Germany 75,583
Offenburg, Germany 16,848
Ogaki, Japan 21,762
Ogbomosho, Yoruba 80,000
Ogmore and Garw, Wales 26,741
Ohligs, Germany 27,839
Ohra, Germany 11,029
Oita, Japan 29,547
Okayama, Japan 93,421
Okazaki, Japan 24,824
Old Becse (Becse), Hungary 18,865
Oldbury, England 32,232
Oldenburg, Germany 30,242
Oldham, England 147,483
Olhaõ, Portugal 10,000
Olinda, Brazil 10,000
Olmütz, Austria 22,245
Omdurman, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan 50,544
Omsk, Siberia 129,422
Omuda, Japan 45,681
Ongole, India 12,864
Onomichi, Japan 30,367
Onstwedde, Netherlands, (com.) 13,687
Onteniente, Spain 11,500
Oosterhout, Netherlands, (com.) 12,563
Ooststellingwerf, Netherlands, (com.) 10,414
Ootacamund, India 18,596
Opico, Salvador 11,208
Opón, Philippine Islands 12,225
Oporto, Portugal 194,009
Oppeln, Germany 33,907
Opsterland, Netherlands, (com.) 16,199
Oramienburg, Germany 12,949
Oran, Algeria 123,086
Orange, France 10,303
Orás, Philippine Islands 10,429
Orebro, Sweden 32,075
Orel, Russia 91,000
Orenburg, Russia 93,650
Orense, Spain 16,248
Orgeief, Russia 16,000
Orihuela, Spain 35,236
Orizaba, Mexico 32,894
Orléans, France 72,096
Ormesby, England 14,582
Ormoc, Philippine Islands 16,126
Oroquieta, Philippine Islands 15,156
Orosháza, Hungary 21,400
Orsha, Russia 13,169
Orskaia, Russia 15,000
Orta Nova, Italy, (com.) 11,521
Ortigueira, Spain 20,193
Ortona, Italy, (com.) 16,081
Oruro, Bolivia 22,00
Orvieto, Italy, (com.) 19,14
Osaka, Japan 1,226,64
Oschatz, Germany 10,81
Oschersleben, Germany 12,93
Osh, Russia in Asia 46,78
Osimo, Italy, (com.) 18,80
Osmanabad, India 10,60
Osnabrück, Germany 65,95
Ossett, England 14,07
Ostashkof, Russia 11,00
Ostend, Belgium 42,20
Osterfeld, Germany 26,52
Osternburg, Germany 11,77
Osterode, Germany 14,36
Ostrog, Russia 17,00
Ostrogozhsk, Russia 23,00
Ostrolenka, Russia 14,06
Ostrow, Russia 14,10
Ostrowo, Germany 14,77
Ostuni, Italy, (com.) 23,35
Osuna, Spain 18,10
Oswaldtwistle, England 15,71
Oswestry, England 10,00
Otaru, Japan 91,28
Otchakof, Russia 10,78
Otón, Philippine Islands 14,46
Otsu, Japan 42,86
Ottajano, Italy, (com.) 13,41
Oudtshoorn, Union of South Africa 11,00
Ougrée, Belgium 17,08
Oullins, France 10,28
Ouro Preto, Brazil 59,24
Ovada, Italy, (com.) 10,19
Ovar, Portugal 10,59
Oviédo, Spain 55,08
Oxford, England 53,05
Oyo, Yoruba 40,00
Ozorkow, Russia 11,53
Paarl, Union of S. Africa 11,00
Pabianice, Russia 38,95
Pabna, India 18,42
Pachino, Italy, (com.) 13,49
Pachuca, Mexico 39,00
Padang, Sumatra* 91,44
Paddington, Australia 24,15
Paderborn, Germany 29,44
Padiham, England 13,63
Padua, Italy, (com.) 96,23
Pagani, Italy, (com.) 14,93
Paignton, England 11,24
Paisley, Scotland 84,47
Pakhoi, China 20,00
Pakokku, India 19,45
Paks, Hungary 12,23
Palaia, Italy, (com.) 10,61
Palakollu, India 10,84
Palamcottah, India 39,54
Palánka, Hungary 13,18
Palanpur, India 17,79
Palazzolo Acreide, Italy, (com.) 15,13
Palembang, Sumatra 61,00
Palencia, Spain 15,61
Palermo, Italy, (com.) 341,08
Palghat, India 44,17
Pali, India 12,67
Palitana, India 12,80
Palkonda, India 10,61
Palma, Spain 67,554
Palma di Montechiaro, Italy, (com.) 14,212
Palmella, Portugal 11,478
Palmerston North, New Zealand 10,991
Palmi, Italy, (com.) 14,035
Palmira, Colombia 14,312
Palni, India 17,168
Palo, Philippine Islands 17,480
Palo del Colle, Italy, (com.) 12 504
Palompón, Philippine Islands 10,199
Palwal, India 12,830
Pamidi, India 10,657

'amiers, France	10,449
'amplona, Spain	30,350
'anama, Panama*	37,500
'anay, Philippine Islands	14,361
'ancsova, Hungary	20,808
'andan, Philippine Islands	12,162
'anderma, Turkey in Asia	20,000
'andharpur, India	32,405
'anihati, India	11,178
'anipat, India	26,914
'aniqui, Philippine Islands	12,982
'anjim (Nova Goa), Portuguese India	10,000
'ankow, Germany	45,165
'anna, India	11,346
'anruti, India	15,206
'anteg, England	10,098
'antin, France	36,359
'anvel, India	10,152
aoay, Philippine Islands	12,743
aoting (Pao-ting), China	120,000
ápa, Hungary	20,150
ará (Belem), Brazil	250,000
araguary, Paraguay	10,000
arahiba (Parahyba), Brazil	29,000
aramagudi, India	16,134
aramaribo, Dutch Guiana*	34,459
araná, Argentina	35,857
aranaguá, Brazil	15,000
archim, Germany	10,608
ardubitz, Austria	20,419
arenzo, Austria	12,400
aris, France*	2,888,110
arlakimedi, India	17,336
arma, Italy, (com.)	51,910
arnahyba, Brazil	15,000
arola, India	13,468
arral, Chile	10,000
arral (Hidalgo del), Mexico	14,748
arramatta, Australia	12,520
artanna, Italy, (com.)	14,122
artick, Scotland	66,848
artinico, Italy, (com.)	21,656
arvatipuram, India	17,308
asco (Cerro de Pasco), Peru	15,000
asewalk, Germany	10,916
ásig, Philippine Islands	11,278
aso Molino, Uruguay	14,495
assarowitz (Posarevatz), Servia	13,613
assau, Germany	20,983
asto, Colombia	27,760
atan (Pattan, Puttun), India	31,402
atan (Putun), Nepal	30,000
aternò, Italy, (com.)	28,923
atiala, India	53,545
atna, India	136,153
atras, Greece	37,724
attan (Patan, Puttun), India	31,402
atti, Italy, (com.)	10,535
âturages, Belgium	11,653
au, France	37,149
aungde, India	11,105
avia, Italy, (com.)	39,898
avlograd, Russia	40,484
avullo (in Emilia), Italy, (com.)	12,204
aysandú, Uruguay	22,000
azza Armerina, Italy, (com.)	32,070
écs (Fünfkirchen), Hungary	49,822
écska, Hungary	17,484
eddapuram, India	12,609
egli, Italy, (com.)	10,560
egu, India	14,132
eine, Germany	16,667
eking, China*	750,000
elago, Italy, (com.)	12,654
Pelotas, Brazil	45,000
Pembroke, Ireland	29,260
Pembroke, Wales	15,673
Penang (Georgetown), Straits Settlements	94,086
Penarth, Wales	15,488
Penedo, Brazil	16,000
Penge, England	22,330
Penonomé, Panama	10,897
Pensa (Penza), Russia	97,500
Penzance, England	13,478
Peremysl, (Przemysl), Austria	54,078
Pereslavl, Russia	12,100
Pergamos (Bergama), Turkey in Asia	25,000
Perigueux, France	33,548
Periyakulam, India	17,960
Perm, Russia	62,000
Pernambuco (Recife), Brazil	250,000
Pernau, Russia	14,000
Perpignan, France	39,510
Perth, Australia	34,000
Perth, Australia (with suburbs)	111,400
Perth, Scotland	35,851
Perugia, Italy, (com.)	65,805
Pesaro, Italy, (com.)	27,397
Pescia, Italy, (com.)	17,882
Pescina, Italy, (com.)	10,319
Peshawar, India	97,935
Peterborough, England	33,578
Peterhead, Scotland	13,613
Peterhof, Russia	11,300
Petersham, Australia	20,407
Pétionville, Haiti, (com.)	2,500
Petlad, India	15,282
Petralia Sottana, Italy, (com.)	10,506
Petrograd (St. Petersburg), Russia	2,018,596
Petrokoff (Piotrookf), Russia	41,200
Petropavlosk, Russia in Asia	43,393
Petropolis, Brazil	39,700
Petrovsk, Russia	18,157
Petrozavodsk, Russia	15,420
Petuna (Boduno), Manchuria	29,500
Pfersee, Germany	10,928
Pforzheim, Germany	69,082
Phagwara, India	14,108
Phalodi, India	13,924
Philippeville, Algeria, (com.)	27,137
Philippopolis, Bulgaria	47,981
Piacenza, Italy, (com.)	38,542
Piatigorsk, Russia	31,800
Piatra, Roumania	18,795
Piazza Armerina, Italy, (com.)	32,070
Pietermaritzburg, Natal, Union of South Africa	30,593
Pietraperzia, Italy, (com.)	11,862
Pietrasanta, Italy, (com.)	19,868
Pilao Arcado, Brazil	10,000
Pilibhit, India	33,490
Pilsen, Austria	80,343
Pinamufigajan, Philippine Islands	11,435
Pinar del Rio, Cuba	10,658
Pind Dadan Khan, India	13,770
Pinerolo, Italy, (com.)	19,325
Pinguente, Austria	17,150
Ping-yang, China	18,000
Ping yang, Chosen (Korea)	75,000
Pinsk, Russia	37,000
Piombino, Italy, (com.)	19,660
Piotrokof (Petrokoff), Russia	37,000
Piove di Sacco, Italy, (com.)	11,371
Piracicaba, Brazil	25,400
Piraeus, Greece	73,579
Pirano, Austria	15,400
Piriatin, Russia	10,400
Pirmasens, Germany	38,463
Pirna, Germany	19,525
Pirojpur, India	14,119
Pirot, Servia	10,737
Pisa, Italy, (com.)	65,232
Pisano (Mitterburg), Austria	17,500
Pisek, Austria	16,500
Pistoja (Pistoia), Italy, (com.)	67,502
Pitesti (Pitesce), Roumania	16,100
Pithapuram, India	13,220
Piura, Peru	12,000
Plainpalais, Switzerland	30,016
Plauen, Germany	121,272
Plevna, Bulgaria	23,049
Plock, Russia	30,784
Ployesti (Ployeschi), Roumania	56,594
Plymouth, England	112,030
Pnom Penh, French Indo-China	62,225
Podgoritza, Montenegro	10,053
Podgórze, Austria	22,322
Point de Galla (Galla), Ceylon	40,187
Pointe-à-Pitre, Guadeloupe, W. Indies	16,500
Poitiers, France	41,242
Pola, Austria	58,081
Polistena, Italy, (com.)	11,195
Pollokshaws, Scotland	12,932
Polnisch-Ostran, Austria	22,892
Polotsk, Russia	31,100
Poltava, Russia	83,856
Pomigliano d'Arco, Italy, (com.)	11,187
Ponce, Porto Rico	35,027
Pondicherry, French India*	47,593
Ponevyesh, Russia	12,800
Ponnani, India	10,562
Ponta Delgada, Azores	17,675
Pontà—Mousson, France	13,543
Pontassieve, Italy, (com.)	13,892
Pontecorvo, Italy, (com.)	11,339
Pontedera, Italy, (com.)	12,499
Pontefract, England	15,949
Pontevedra, Spain	24,222
Pontianak, West Borneo	20,984
Ponticelli, Italy, (com.)	11,185
Pontremoli, Italy, (com.)	14,409
Pontypridd, Wales	43,211
Poole, England	38,885
Poona, India	158,856
Poonamallee, India	15,323
Popayan, Colombia	20,000
Poperinghe, Belgium	11,307
Porbandar, India	24,620
Pordenone, Italy, (com.)	16,265
Portadown, Ireland	11,727
Portalegre, Portugal	11,603
Port Arthur, Manchuria	88,554
Port au Prince, Haiti*	100,000
Port Blair, Andaman Islands	19,000
Port de Paix, Haiti	10,000
Port Elizabeth, Natal, Union of South Africa	30,539
Port Glasgow, Scotland	17,749
Portici, Italy, (com.)	17,009
Portland, England	17,011
Port Louis, Mauritius*	50,060
Port Mahon, Spain	18,000
Port Melbourne, Australia	13,471
Porto Alegre, Brazil	130,000
Porto Calvo, Brazil	25,000
Porto Empedocle, Italy, (com.)	12,679
Port of Spain, Trinidad*	59,796
Portogruaro, Italy, (com.)	12,394
Porto Maggiore (in Emilia), Italy (com.)	21,114
Porto Novo, Dahomey*	19,100
Porto Novo, India	13,712
Porto Praya, Cape Verde Islands*	21,500
Porto Tolle, Italy, (com.)	10,853
Port Said, Egypt	49,884
Portsmouth, England	231,141
Posarevatz (Passarowitz), Servia	13,613
Posen, Germany	156,691
Pöszneck, Germany	12,430
Potenza, Italy, (com.)	16,672
Potosi, Bolivia	25,000
Pototan, Philippine Islands	20,964
Potsdam, Germany	62,243
Póvoa de Varzim, Portugal	12,700
Pozoblanco, Spain	12,792
Pozorubio, Philippine Islands	11,018
Pozsony (Pressburg), Hungary	78,223
Pozzuoli, Italy, (com.)	28,167
Praduro e Sasso, Italy, (com.)	11,131
Prague, Austria	223,741
Prahran, Australia	25,489
Prang, India	10,235
Prato, Italy, (com.)	56,709
Prenzlau, Germany	21,386
Prerau, Austria	20,669
Pressburg, (Pozsony), Hungary	78,223
Preston (in Lancaster), England	117,088
Prestwich, England	17,195
Pretoria, Transvaal, Union of South Africa*	48,609
Pribram, Austria	13,576
Priego de Córdova, Spain	16,904
Prilip (Perlepe), Servia	21,783
Priluki, Russia	31,504
Princenhage, Netherlands, (com.)	10,876
Prisrend, Servia	21,244
Pristina, Servia	18,174
Proddatur, India	14,370
Prome, India	27,375
Proskurof, Russia	40,611
Prossnitz, Austria	31,162
Prussian Stargard, Germany	10,419
Przemysl (Peremysl), Austria	54,078
Pskof, Russia	36,000
Puchau, China	35,100
Pudsey, England	14,023
Pudukkottai, India	20,343
Puebla, Mexico	101,217
Pueblo Nuevo del Mar, Spain	11,258
Puentearéas, Spain	13,452
Puente Genil, Spain	12,956
Puerto Cabello, Venezuela	14,000
Puerto de Santa Maria, Spain	20,120
Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic	10,000
Puerto Principe (Camaguey), Cuba	73,284
Puerto Real, Spain	11,943
Puket, Siam	179,600
Pultusk, Russia	17,500
Punakha, Bhutan*	00,000
Punata, Bolivia	16,000
Puno, Peru	10,000
Punta Arenas, Chile	12,199
Punta Arenas, Costa Rica	14,754
Puri, India	49,334
Puriscal, Costa Rica	11,906
Purnea, India	14,007
Purulia, India	17,291
Purwa, India	10,260
Püspök-Ladány, Hungary	10,888
Puteaux, France	32,223
Putignano, Italy, (com.)	14,362

Püttlingen, Germany	16,757
Puttun (Patan, Pattan), India	31,402
Putvi, Russia	11,700
Pyatigorsk, Russia	18,657
Pyinmana, India	14,388
Pyrgos, Greece	13,690
Qaliub, Egypt	16,798
Qanayat, Egypt	10,358
Qena (Keneh), Egypt	20,069
Qorlin, Egypt	11,227
Quaregnon, Belgium	17,013
Quedlinburg, Germany	27,223
Queluz, Brazil	10,000
Queretaro, Mexico	35,062
Quetta, India	33,922
Quezaltenango, Guatemala	24,000
Quezaltepeque, Salvador	14,000
Quillota, Chile	11,449
Quilon, India	15,691
Quimper, France	19,516
Quistello, Italy, (com.)	13,151
Quito, Ecuador*	60,000
Quixeramobim (Campo Mayor), Brazil	13,155
Qus, Egypt	14,355
Raab (Györ), Hungary	44,300
Rabat, Morocco	34,000
Racalmuto, Italy (com.)	14,298
Radautz, Austria	16,568
Radcliffe, England	26,084
Radeberg, Germany	13,413
Radebeul, Germany	11,402
Radevormwald, Germany	11,541
Radhanpur, India	11,879
Radom, Russia	49,200
Radomsk, Russia	15,800
Radomysl, Russia	15,804
Radzionkau, Germany	10,272
Raffadali, Italy, (com.)	11,743
Ragusa, Austria	14,300
Ragusa, Italy, (com.)	37,543
Rai Bareli, India	15,880
Raichur, India	22,165
Raikot, India	10,131
Raipur, India	32,118
Rajahmundry, India	36,404
Rajapalaiyam, India	25,360
Rajgarh (in Rajputana), India	11,008
Rajkot, India	36,151
Raj-Mandgaon, India	11,094
Rajpur (in Bengal), India	10,713
Ramgarh (in Jaipur), India	11,023
Ramjibanpur, India	10,264
Ramleh, Egypt	19,724
Rammacca, Italy (com.)	10,860
Ramnad, India	14,546
Ramnagar (United Provinces). India	10,882
Rampur (United Provinces), India	74,316
Rampur Boalia, India	21,589
Ramsbottom, England	15,146
Ramsgate, England	29,603
Ranchi, India	25,970
Randazzo, Italy, (com.)	13,709
Rander, India	10,478
Randers, Denmark	22,970
Randwick, Australia	15,793
Ranenburg, Russia	15,700
Rangoon, India	293,316
Rangpur, India	15,960
Ranibennur, India	14,851
Raniganj, India	15,841
Rasgrad Bulgaria	13,975
Rasipur, India	11,512
Rastatt, Germany	15,196
Rastenburg, Germany	11,945
Ratangarh, India	11,744
Rath, Germany	14,924
Rath, India	11,424
Rathenow, Germany	24,891
Rathmines and Rathgar, Ireland	38,190
Ratibor, Germany	38,424
Ratingen, Germany	13,143
Ratisbon (Regensburg), Germany	52,624
Ratlam (Rutlam), India	36,321
Ratnagiri, India	16,094
Ravanusa, Italy, (com.)	15,330
Ravenna, Italy, (com.)	71,581
Ravensburg, Germany	15,594
Rawalpindi, India	86,483
Rawaruska, Austria	10,448
Rawitsch, Germany	11,525
Rawmarsh, England	17,185
Rawtenstall, England	30,516
Rayadrug, India	10,488
Razampeta, India	15,287
Reading, England	75,198
Recanati, Italy, (com.)	15,163
Recklinghausen, Germany	53,701
Redcar, England	10,508
Redditch, England	15,463
Redfern, Australia	24,275
Redondela, Spain	10,900
Redruth, England	10,814
Reducto, Uruguay	16,666
Regalbuto, Italy, (com.)	12,948
Regello, Italy, (com.)	13,566
Regensburg (Ratisbon), Germany	52,624
Reggio di Calabria, Italy, (com.)	43,162
Reggio nell' Emilia, Italy, (com.)	70,419
Regla, Cuba	11,363
Reichenback (in Prussian Silesia), Germany	16,371
Reichenbach (in Saxony), Germany	29,685
Reichenberg, Austria	36,350
Reigate, England	28,502
Reikiavik (Reikjavik), Iceland	11,593
Reims (Rheims), France	115,178
Reinickendorf, Germany	34,299
Rellinghausen, Germany	14,297
Rembang, Java	14,500
Remiremont, France	10,548
Remscheid, Germany	72,159
Renaix, Belgium	22,303
Rendsburg, Germany	17,314
Renfrew, Scotland	12,565
Rennes, France	79,372
Repelen Baerl, Germany	12,841
Requena, Spain	16,300
Reschitza, Hungary	16,150
Resht, Persia	42,000
Resiczabánya, Hungary	15,000
Resina, Italy, (com.)	20,508
Reus, Spain	25,196
Reutlingen, Germany	29,763
Reval, Russia	99,000
Rewah, India	24,608
Rewari, India	27,295
Rheden, Netherlands, (com.)	18,432
Rheims (Reims), France	115,178
Rheine, Germany	14,415
Rheydt, Germany	43,999
Rhodes, Island of Rhodes	10,000
Rhondda, Wales	152,781
Rhymney, England	11,449
Ribeirão Preto, Brazil	20,000
Ribera, Italy, (com.)	11,141
Richmond, Australia	38,559
Richmond, England	33,221
Richrath-Reusrath, Germany	12,440
Riesa, Germany	15,287
Riesi, Italy, (com.)	17,163
Rieti, Italy, (com.)	17,520
Riga, Russia	370,100
Rimini, Italy, (com.)	50,862
Riobamba, Ecuador	20,000
Rio Cuarto, Argentina	13,000
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	1,128,637
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil	40,000
Riom, France	10,627
Rionero, Italy, (com.)	10,863
Rio Pardo, Brazil	22,500
Ripley, England	11,848
Risca, England	14,149
Rivarolo, Italy (com.)	22,052
Rive-de-Gier, France	15,567
Rivera, Uruguay	10,000
Rixdorf (New Kölln), Germany	237,289
Riza (Rizah), Turkey in Asia	10,000
Roanne, France	36,697
Rocha, Uruguay	12,200
Rochdale, England	91,428
Rochefort, France	36,694
Rochelle, La, France	36,371
Rochester (in Kent), England	31,384
Roche-sur-Yon, La, France	13,685
Rockhampton, Australia	15,451
Rödelheim, Germany	10,067
Rodez, France	15,502
Rodosto, Turkey	40,000
Roermond, Netherlands, (com.)	13,858
Rogatchef, Russia	10,570
Röhlinghausen, Germany	13,275
Rohtak, India	20,323
Rokko, Formosa, Japan	19,036
Roman, Roumania	16,525
Romans, France	17,622
Romblón, Philippine Islands	10,093
Rome, Italy*	542,125
Romford, England	16,973
Romny, Russia	33,264
Ronda, Spain	22,692
Ronsdorf, Germany	15,365
Roorkee, India	17,197
Roosendaal (Rozendaal), Netherlands, (com.)	16,716
Rorschach, Switzerland	12,707
Rosario, Argentina	219,677
Rosario, Uruguay	10,682
Rosdzin, Germany	12,419
Rosendael, France	12,016
Rosenheim, Germany	15,969
Rosetta, Egypt	16,810
Rosignano Marittimo, Italy, (com.)	10,210
Roslavi, Russia	19,000
Rosolini, Italy, (com.)	10,373
Rossano, Italy, (com.)	12,974
Rossberg, Germany	20,021
Rostock, Germany	65,383
Rostof (in Yaroslaf), Russia	14,000
Rostof-on-the-Don, Russia	172,275
Roszlau, Germany	11,354
Rotherham, England	62,483
Rothwell, England	14,277
Rotterdam, Netherlands, (com.)	417,989
Rotthausen, Germany	25,757
Roubaix, France	122,723
Rouen, France	124,987
Roulers, Belgium	25,026
Roux, Belgium	10,062
Roveredo, Austria	11,680
Rovigno, Austria	12,350
Rovigo, Italy, (com.)	12,224
Rovno, Russia	39,100
Rowley Regis, England	37,000
Royal Leamington Spa (Leamington), England	26,888
Royton, England	17,069
Rozendaal (Roosendaal), Netherlands, (com.)	16,716
Rozsahegy, Hungary	12,249
Rshev, Russia	24,000
Ruda, Germany	14,163
Rudauli, India	11,708
Rudolstadt, Germany	12,937
Rueil, France	12,
Rufisque, Senegal	12,
Rugby, England	21,
Ruma, Hungary	10,
Rumburg, Austria	10,
Rummelsburg, Germany	51,
Runcorn, England	17,
Ruprechtsau, Germany	10,
Rusera, India	10,
Rushden, England	13,
Rustak, Afghanistan	10,
Rustchuk, Bulgaria	36,
Rute, Spain	10,
Rutherglen, Scotland	24,
Rutlam (Ratlam), India	36,
Ruvo di Puglia, Italy, (com.)	26,
Ryazan, Russia	41,
Rybinsk, Russia	31,
Rybnik, Germany	11,
Ryde, England	10,
Rylsk, Russia	13,
Ryton, England	12,
Rzeszów Austria	23,
Saalfeld, Germany	14,
Saarbrücken, Germany	105,
Saarburg, (in Alsace-Lorraine), Germany	10,
Saargemünd, Germany	15,
Saarlouis, Germany	15,
Saaz, Austria	17,
Sabadell, Spain	28,
Sabará, Brazil	50,
Sablon, Germany	10,
Sacaba, Bolivia	18,
Saddleworth, England	12,
Safed, Turkey in Asia	20,
Safi (Saffi), Morocco	24,
Saga, Japan	36,
Sagaing, India	10,
Sagan, Germany	15,
Sagar (Sangor), India	42,
Sagua la Grande, Cuba	12,
Saharanpur, India	66,
Sahaswan, India	18,
Sahatwar, India	10,
Sahuayo, Mexico	10,
Saida (Sidon), Turkey in Asia	18,
Saidapet, India	14,
Saigon, French Indo-China	190,
Saint Albans, England	18,
Saint-Amand, France	14,
Saint-Brieuc, France	23,
Saint-Chamond, France	14,
Saint-Claude, France	10,
Saint-Denis, (Seine), France	71,
Saint Denis, Réunion Island*	30,
Saint-Dié, France	22,
Saint-Dizier, France	14,
Saintes, France	19,
Saint-Etienne, France	148,
Saint Gallen, Switzerland	37,
Saint-Germain-en-Laye, France	17,
Saint-Gilles, Belgium	63,
Saint Helens, England	96,
Saint Hélier, Jersey Island	32,
Saint-Josse-ten-Noode, Belgium	31,
Saint-Junien, France	11,
Saint Kilda, Australia	25,
Saint-Lô, France	12,
Saint Louis, Réunion Island	12,
Saint Louis, Senegal*	25,
Saint Louis du Nord, Haiti	16,
Saint-Malo, France	10,
Saint-Mandé, France	17,
Saint Marc, Haiti	20,
Saint-Maur-des-Fosses, France	33,

Saint-Nazaire, France	38,267
Saint-Nicolas, Belgium	34,774
Saint-Omer, France	20,993
Saint-Ouen, France	41,904
Saint Paul de Loanda (Loanda), Angola*	20,156
Saint-Paul, Réunion Island	20,000
Saint Peterport (Saint Pierre), Channel Islands	18,300
Saint Petersburg (Petrograd), Russia*	2,018,596
Saint-Pierre, Réunion Island	30,000
Saint-Pierre Quilbignon, France	10,943
Saint-Pölten, Austria	21,805
Saint-Quentin, France	50,571
Saint-Servan, France	12,242
Saint Thomas (Charlotte Amalie), Danish West Indies	8,248
Saint Thomas' Mount, India	15,571
Saint-Trond, Belgium	15,647
Sakai, Japan	61,103
Sakata, Japan	23,513
Salaam (Dar-es), German East Africa*	22,215
Salaga, Gold Coast	10,000
Salama, Guatemala	11,000
Salamanca, Mexico	13,497
Salamanca, Spain	29,830
Salamia, Egypt	10,280
Salas, Spain	17,200
Sale, England	15,044
Salé, Morocco	15,550
Salem, India	70,621
Salemi, Italy, (com.)	18,639
Salerno, Italy, (com.)	45,689
Salford (in Lancashire), England	231,357
Salgó-Tarján, Hungary	13,600
Salisbury England	21,217
Salon, France	14,050
Saloniki (Salonica), Greece	174,000
Salsomaggiore, Italy, (com.)	12,456
Salta, Argentina	40,000
Saltillo, Mexico	35,414
Alto, Uruguay	19,788
Salur, India	16,239
Saluzzo, Italy, (com.)	15,979
Salvatierra, Mexico	10,262
Salzburg, Austria	36,188
Salzwedel, Germany	14,427
Samalkot, India	16,015
Samana, India	10,209
Samanud, Egypt	14,408
Samara, Russia	145,568
Samarang, Java	96,660
Samarinda, Borneo	10 000
Samarkand, Russia in Asia	89,697
Sambalpur, India	12,870
Sambas, West Borneo	12,096
Sambhal, India	39,715
Sambhar, India	10,873
Sambiase, Italy, (com.)	10,559
Sambor (Zombor), Austria	20,257
Samsun, Turkey in Asia	35,000
Sana, Turkey in Asia	20.000
San Angel, Mexico	16,734
San Bartolomé, Mexico	14,700
San Benedetto del Tronto, Italy, (com.)	10,081
San Benedetto Po, Italy, (com.)	11,754
San Carlos, Philippine Islands	27,166
San Carlos, Venezuela	10,000
San Casciano, Italy, (com.)	14,991
San Cataldo, Italy, (com.)	19,446
San Cristobal (in Chiapas), Mexico	13,745
Sancti Spiritus, Cuba	17,500
Sandakan, British North Borneo*	10,000
Sandec (Neu), Austria	19,350
Sandila, India	16,843
San Dona di Piave, Italy, (com.)	13,231
San Fabián, Philippine Islands	10,022
San Felipe, Chile	14,445
San Feliu de Guixols, Spain	11,338
San Fernando, Chile	10,460
San Fernando (in Cebu), Philippine Islands	15,451
San Fernando (in La Union,) Philippine Islands	16,095
San Fernando (in Pampanga) Philippine Islands	13,556
San Fernando, Spain	28,300
San Fratello, Italy, (com.)	10,424
Sangamner, India	13,801
Sangerhausen, Germany	12,048
San Gil (Sanjil), Colombia	10,000
San Gimignano, Italy, (com.)	10,365
San Giovanni a Teduzzio, Italy, (com.)	22,504
San Giovanni Fiore, Italy, (com.)	12,500
San Giovanni Persiceto, Italy, (com.)	17,087
San Giovanni Rotondo, Italy, (com.)	10,313
San Giuseppe Vesuviano, Italy, (com.)	10,647
Sangli, India	16,829
Sangrur, India	11,852
San Joaquin, Philippine Islands	14,333
San José, Costa Rica*	33,000
San José, Uruguay	12,297
San José de Cucuta, Colombia	10,000
San Juan, Argentina	15,262
Sna Juan, Philippine Islands	11,223
San Juan, Porto Rico*	48,716
San Juan Bautista, Mexico	12,327
San Juan de Bocboc, Philippine Islands	11,853
Sankaranayinarkovil, India	16,775
Sankt Ingbert, Germany	17,278
Sankt Pölten, Austria	21,661
San Lazzaro Parmense, Italy, (com.)	10,094
San Lúcar de Barrameda, Spain	22,331
San Lucas, Bolivia	10,560
San Luis, Argentina	14,000
San Luis, Philippine Islands	10,067
San Luis Potosi, Mexico	82,946
San Marco in Lamis, Italy, (com.)	17,339
San Marino, San Marino*	1,500
San Martin de Provensals, Spain	32,700
San Miguel, Philippine Islands	14,919
San Miguel, Salvador	25,446
San Miguel d'Allenda, Mexico	10,585
San Miniato, Italy, (com.)	20,542
San Nicandro Garganico, Italy, (com.)	11,250
San Nicolas, Argentina	13,000
San Nicolás (in Ilocos Norte, (Philippine Islands	10,880
Sanok, Austria	10,000
San Pablo, Philippine Islands	22,612
San Pedro Perulapía, Salvador	10,608
San Pier d'Arena, Italy, (com.)	42,421
San Remo, Italy, (com.)	22,987
San Roque, Spain	22,645
Sans, Spain	19,110
San Salvador, Salvador*	53,140
Sansanding, French Sudan	40,000
San Sebastian, Spain	52,269
San Severino, Italy, (com.)	13,699
San Severo, Italy, (com.)	32,202
Sansing, China	13,000
Santa Ana, Salvador	54,912
Santa Barbára (in Iloilo), Philippine Islands	15,149
Santa Barbára (in Pangasinán), Philippine Islands	10,367
Santa Clara, Cuba	16,705
Santa Cruz, Bolivia	21,000
Santa Cruz (in La Laguna), Philippine Islands	12,747
Santa Cruz (in Marinduque), Philippine Islands	16,350
Santa Cruz del Quiché, Guatemala	12,000
Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Canary Islands	63,004
Santa Fé, Argentina	50,000
Santa María (in Bulacán), Philippine Islands	10,791
Santa María (in Ilocos Sur), Philippine Islands	10,082
Santa Maria Capua Vetere, Italy, (com.)	21,520
Santander, Spain	65,046
Sant'Antino, Italy, (com.)	10,279
Sant'Arcangelo di Romagna, Italy, (com.)	10,191
Santarem, Brazil	16,500
Santa Rosa, Honduras	10,888
Santeramo in Colle, Italy, (com.)	14,641
Santiago, Chile*	403,775
Santiago, Dominican Republic	12,000
Santiago, Panama	13,081
Santiago de Compostella, Spain	24,660
Santiago de Cuba, Cuba	60,857
Santiago del Estero, Argentina	15,000
Santipur, India	26,898
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic*	22,000
Santo Domingo, Philippine Islands	10,075
Santos, Brazil	90,000
San Vicente, Salvador	23,064
San Vito al Tagliamento, Italy, (com.)	10,803
San Vito dei Normanni, Italy	13,068
São Felix, Brazil	25,000
São Francisco, Brazil	20,000
São Leopoldo, Brazil	28,812
Sao Luiz (Maranhao), Brazil	40,000
São Paulo, Brazil	450,000
Sapporo, Japan	70,084
Sara, Philippine Islands	11,366
Saragossa (Zaragoza), Spain	111,704
Sarajevo (Bosna-Serai), Austria-Hungary	51,919
Saransk, Russia	16,100
Sarapul, Russia	21,500
Saratof, Russia	217,418
Saravia, Philippine Islands	13,132
Sarawak (Kuching), Sarawack*, Borneo	18,000
Sardarshahr, India	10,052
Sardhana, India	12,467
Sariaya, Philippine Islands	12,453
Sarno, Italy, (com)	18,125
Saronno, Italy, (com.)	12,300
Sarria, Spain	11,959
Sarzana, Italy, (com.)	12,631
Sasaram, India	23,644
Sasebo, Japan	93,051
Sassari, Italy, (com.)	43,118
Sassoferrato, Italy, (com.)	11,077
Satara, India	26,022
Satoralja-Ujhely, Hungary	19,940
Saumur, France	16,392
Savigliano (in Cuneo) Italy, (com.)	17,600
Savona, Italy, (com.)	50,169
Sawai, India	10,328
Scafati, Italy, (com.)	14,092
Scandiano, Italy, (com.)	10.897
Scarborough, England	37,201
Schabatz (Shabats), Servia	12,201
Schaerbeek, Belgium	82,480
Schaffhausen, Switzerland	18,101
Scharley, Germany	11,009
Schässburg (Segesvár), Hungary	11,587
Schemnitz, Hungary	15,185
Schiédam, Netherlands, (com.)	32,024
Schiltigheim, Germany	16,761
Schleswig, Germany	19,908
Schlettstadt, Germany	10,604
Schmalkalden, Germany	10,018
Schmölln, Germany	11,345
Schneidemühl, Germany	26,126
Schönberg (Mährisch-), Austria	11,650
Schönbruch, Germany	26,546
Schönebeck, Germany	18,310
Schöneberg, Germany	172,823
Schönefeld, Germany	14,879
Schoterland, Netherlands, (com.)	15,298
Schramberg, Germany	11,267
Schwabach, Germany	11,195
Schweidnitz, Germany	31,329
Schweinfurt, Germany	22,194
Schwelm, Germany	20,438
Schwenningen, Germany	15,411
Schwerin, Germany	42,519
Schwerte, Germany	00,000
Schwientochlowitz, Germany	16,167
Sciacca, Italy, (com.)	21,482
Scunthorpe, England	10,170
Scutari (Skutari), Albania*	30,000
Scutari (Skutari), Turkey in Asia	80,000
Seaham Harbour, England	15,757
Sebastopol (Sevastopol), Russia	77,500
Sebenico, Austria	29,579
Sebnitz, Germany	11,406
Secondigliano, Italy, (com.)	14,743
Secunderabad, India	83,550
Sedan, France	19,599
Sedgley, England	16,527
Segesvár (Schassburg), Hungary	11,587
Segovia, Spain	14,658
Segu (Sego), French West Africa	36,000
Seicli, Italy, (com.)	20,185
Selb, Germany	10,500
Sembiem, India	17,567
Semipalatinsk, Russia in Asia	35,132
Semlin (Zimony), Hungary	17,131
Sendagaya, Japan	20,207
Sendai, Japan	97,944
Senigallia, Italy, (com.)	23,743
Senji (Senju), Japan	22,765
Sennures, Egypt	17,106
Sens, France	15,007
Sensuntepeque, Salvador	14,096
Seohara, India	10,062
Seoni, India	11,864

Seoul, Chosen (Korea), 217,391
Seraing, Belgium 41,015
Serampore, India 44,451
Seravezza, Italy, (com.) 11,376
Sereguo, Italy, (com.) 14,989
Serena, Chile 15,996
Seres, Greece 50,000
Sergievsky Posad, Russia 27,000
Sermadevi, India 13,474
Serpukhof, Russia 36,200
Sers el Layana, Egypt 15,453
Sessa Aurunca, Italy, (com.) 20,756
Sesto Fiorentio, Italy, (com.) 20,695
Sesto San Giovanni, Italy, (com.) 14,133
Sestri Ponente, Italy, (com.) 21,464
Setif, Algeria, (com.) 26,261
Settur, India 14,328
Setubal, Portugal 24,687
Sevastopol (Sebastopol), Russia 77,500
Seville, Spain 158,287
Sezze, Italy, (com.) 12,530
Sfax, Tunis 32,000
Shadrinsk, Russia 12,000
Shahabad (United Provinces), India 20,036
Shahjahanpur, India 76,458
Shajapur, India 10,000
Shanghai, China 651,000
Shao-hing, China 200,000
Shao-king, China 20,000
Sha-shi, China 80,000
Shatsk, Russia 14,288
Shatut Damietta, Egypt 21,589
Shavli, Russia 16,000
Shebas el Malh, Egypt 10,351
Shechem (Nablus), Palestine 25,000
Sheerness, England 17,487
Sheffield, England 454,632
Shegaon, India 15,057
Sheikhpura, India 10,135
Shemakha, Russia 21,500
Sherkot, India 14,999
Shibata, Japan 12,800
Shibin el Kum, Egypt 21,576
Shidzuoka, Japan 53,614
Shikarpur (in Bombay), India 49,491
Shikarpur (in United Provinces), India 12,249
Shikohabad, India 10,798
Shildon, England 13,488
Shimabara, Japan 18,125
Shimonoseki(Akamagaseki), Japan 58,254
Shinchiku (Hsin-Chu), Formosa, Japan 16,064
Shingu, Japan 10,600
Shinjo, Japan 10,568
Shipley, England 27,706
Shiraz, Persia 45,000
Shokwa (Chang-Hua), Formosa, Japan 15,506
Sholapur, India 75,288
Shoshi (Choshi), Japan 25,298
Shrewsbury, England 29,380
Shuia (Shuya), Russia 30,709
Shumla, Bulgaria 22,225
Shuri, Japan 25,141
Shusha, Russia 42,701
Shuster, Persia 18,000
Shwedaung, India 10,787
Sialkot, India 57,956
Siang-tan, China 1,000,000
Siang-yang, China 50,000
Siatón, Philippine Islands 10,074
Sibalom, Philippine Islands 12,461
Sibofiga, Philippine Islands 25,848
Siderno, Italy, (com.) 11,492
Sidhpur, India 14,743
Sidi-bel-Abbes, Algeria, (com.) 30,942
Sidon (Saidâ), Turkey in Asia 18,000
Siedlce (Syedlets), Russia 34,072
Siegburg, Germany 17,280
Siegen, Germany 27,416
Siemianowitz, Germany 18,336
Siena, Italy, (com.) 41,673
Siero, Spain 25,605
Signakh, Russia 10,755
Sihor, India 10,101
Sikandarabad, India 18,290
Sikandra Rao, India 11,372
Sikar, India 21,523
Silao, Mexico 14,059
Silay, Philippine Islands 15,649
Silistria, Roumania 13,000
Silivri, Turkey 25,399
Simbellawein, Egypt 11,417
Simbirsk, Russia 64,000
Simferopol, Russia 69,670
Simla, India 13,960
Simnan, Persia 16,000
Sinchau, China 16,000
Sinder (Zinder), French Sahara 10,000
Singan, China 500,000
Singapore, Straits Settlements 303,321
Si-ning-fu, China 60,000
Sinj, Austria 40,633
Sinope, Turkey in Asia 11,000
Siquijor, Philippine Islands 12,116
Sirajganj, India 23,114
Sironj, India 10,417
Sirsa (in Punjab), India 15,800
Sistova (Svichtov), Bulgaria 13,101
Sitapur, India 22,557
Siut (Assiut), Egypt 39,442
Sivagiri, India 18,150
Sivakasi, India 13,021
Sivas, Turkey in Asia 72,000
Siwan, India 15,756
Skelton and Brotton, England 15,194
Skien, Norway 11,870
Skierniewice, Russia 11,900
Skipton (in Yorkshire), England 12,977
Skopin, Russia 15,000
Skoplje (Uskup), Servia 47,384
Skutari (Scutari), Albania* 30,000
Skutari (Sutari), Turkey in Asia 80,000
Skvira, Russia 18,601
Slagelse, Denmark 10,463
Slatoust (Zlatoust), Russia 35,246
Sliedrecht, Netherlands, (com.) 11,045
Sligo, Ireland 11,163
Slivno, Bulgaria 25,142
Slobodskoi, Russia 11,000
Slochteren, Netherlands, (com.) 12,803
Slonim, Russia 16,000
Slough, England 14,982
Slutsk, Russia 19,583
Smallingerland, Netherlands, (com.) 12,509
Smallthorne, England 13,559
Smethwick, England 70,694
Smichow, Austria 51,791
Smolensk, Russia 71,312
Smyrna, Turkey in Asia 375,000
Sneek, Netherlands, (com.) 13,007
Sniatyn, Austria 11,500
Soatá, Colombia 10,000
Socorro, Colombia 12,000
Söderhamn, Sweden 11,452
Södertälje, Sweden 11,643
Soest, Germany 18,467
Sofia, Bulgaria* 102,812
Sohag Town, Egypt 17,514
Soignies, Belgium 11,086
Soissons, France 14,334
Sojat, India 11,107
Sojitra, India 10,578
Sokal, Austria 10,000
Solingen, Germany 50,536
Sololá, Guatemala 10,000
Solothurn, Switzerland 11,688
Soma, Nigeria 10,000
Somma Vesuviano, Italy, (com.) 10,406
Sommerfeld, Germany 11,880
Sonamukhi, India 13,448
Sonderburg, Germany 10,042
Sonepat, India 12,990
Sonneberg, Germany 15,878
Sonson, Colombia 29,346
Sonsonate, Salvador 14,000
Sopron (Odenberg), Hungary 33,932
Sora, Italy, (com.) 16,245
Soran, Germany 18,019
Soresina, Italy, (com.) 11,053
Soroki, Russia 18,000
Soron, India 12,174
Sorrento, Italy, (com.) 10,000
Sorsogón, Philippine Islands 13,511
Sortino, Italy, (com.) 10,859
Sotteville (les-Rouen), France 19,042
Souffi, Turkey 12,000
Southall Norwood, England 26,323
Southampton, England 119,012
South Bank in Normanby, England 14,977
Southend on Sea, England 62,713
Southgate, England 33,612
Southport, England 51,643
South Shields, England 108,647
Southwick (on Wear), England 13,784
South Yarra, Australia 10,060
Sowerby Bridge, England 11,350
Spaccaforno, Italy, (com.) 10,868
Spalato, Austria 27,492
Spalding, England 10,308
Spandau, Germany 84,855
Spennymoor, England 17,909
Speyer, Germany 23,045
Spezia, Italy, (com.) 73,599
Spinazzola, Italy, (com.) 12,407
Spoleto, Italy, (com.) 25,996
Spremberg, Germany 11,706
Srinagar, India 126,344
Srirangam, India 23,039
Srivaikuntam, India 10,550
Srivilliputtur, India 26,382
Stabies, Italy, (com.) 33,951
Stad-Almeo, Netherlands, (com.) 10,387
Stade, Germany 11,078
Stafford, England 23,383
Stalybridge, England 26,513
Stanimaka, Bulgaria 12,963
Stanislau, Austria 33,328
Stanley (in Durham), England 23,294
Stanley (in Yorkshire), England 13,586
Staraia, Russia 16,000
Stara-Zagora (Eski-Sagra), Bulgaria 22,003
Stargard (in Pomerania), Germany 27,551
Starodub, Russia 19,000
Starokonstantinof, Russia 19,000
Stary Oskol, Russia 18,475
Stassfurt, Germany 16,794
Stavanger, Norway 37,118
Stavropol (in Caucasia), Russia 60,540
Steele, Germany 14,487
Steglitz, Germany 62,954
Steierdorf-Anina, Hungary 16,20
Steinamanger (Szombathely), Hungary 30,94
Stendal, Germany 27,20
Sterkrade, Germany 34,51
Sterlitamak, Russia 18,17
Sternberg, Austria 14,60
Stettin, Germany 236,11
Steyr, Austria 18,00
Stirling, Scotland 21,20
Stockerau, Austria 11,80
Stockholm, Sweden* 350,95
Stockport, England 108,68
Stockton-on-Tees, England 52,15
Stoke-upon-Trent, England 234,53
Stolberg (near Aachen), Germany 15,46
Stolp, Germany 33,76
Stoppenberg, Germany 12,02
Storozynetz, Austria 10,40
Stourbridge, England 17,31
Stralsund, Germany 33,98
Strassburg, Germany 178,89
Straubenzell, Switzerland 15,30
Straubing, Germany 22,02
Stretford, England 42,49
Striegau, Germany 14,58
Stryj, Austria 30,94
Stuhlweissenberg, Hungary 32,16
Sturobielsk, Russia 13,21
Stuttgart, Germany 286,21
Suakin, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan 12,00
Suchau, China 500,00
Suchitoto, Salvador 15,14
Süchteln, Germany 10,11
Sucre, Bolivia* 24,00
Suczawa, Austria 11,60
Suez, Egypt 18,34
Suhl, Germany 14,46
Sukkur, India 31,31
Suleimanieh, Turkey in Asia 30,00
Sulmona, Italy, (com.) 18,53
Sülz, Germany 23,73
Sulzbach, Germany 22,43
Sumy, Russia 51,54
Sunam, India 10,06
Sunderland, England 151,15
Sundsvall, Sweden 16,93
Surabaya, Java 150,00
Surakarta, Java 118,37
Surandai, India 11,81
Surat, India 114,86
Surbiton, England 17,73
Suresnes, France 13,66
Susa, Tunis 12,00
Sutton, England 21,27
Sutton-in-Ashfield, England 21,70
Sutton-in-Coldfield, England 20,13
Suwalki, Russia 33,00
Suzzara, Italy, (com.) 13,00
Svendborg, Denmark 12,66
Svenigorodka, Russia 21,00
Swadlincote, England 18,67
Swansea, Wales 114,66
Swatow, China 66,00
Swindon, England 50,75
Swinemünde, Germany 13,91
Swinton, England 13,65
Swinton and Pendlebury, England 30,75
Sydney, N.S.W., Australia 139,89
Sydney, with suburbs 636,35
Sylhet, India 13,89
Syracuse, Italy, (com.) 40,58
Syzran, Russia 46,23
Szabadka (Maria Theresiopel), Hungary 94,61
Szarvas, Hungary 25,77
Szatmár-Németi, Hungary 34,89
Szegedin, Hungary 118,32

Székely Udvarhely, Hungary 10,244
Szekesfehérvár, Hungary 36,625
Szekszárd, Hungary 14,947
Szemao, China 15,000
Szentes, Hungary 31,593
Sziget (Mâramaros-Sziget), Hungary 17,445
Szolnok, Hungary 28,778
Szombathely (Steinamanger), Hungary 30,947
Taal, Philippine Islands 17,525
Tabaco, Philippine Islands 21,946
Tablat, Switzerland 22,308
Tabor, Austria 11,958
Tabora, German East Africa 40,000
Tabriz, Persia 200,000
Tacloban, Philippine Islands 11,948
Tacna, Chile 11,504
Tacuba, Mexico 10,339
Tacubaya, Mexico 37,552
Tadpatri, India 10,859
Taganrog, Russia 68,400
Tagbilaran, Philippine Islands 10,108
Tahta, Egypt 18,203
Taichu (Daichiu), Formosa, Japan 11,296
Taiku (Tai-Kou), Chosen (Korea) 27,592
Tainan (Dainan), Formosa, Japan 57,622
Tai-ngan, China 46,000
Tai-pei (Dai-Hoku), Formosa, Japan 91,309
Taiping, Federated Malay States 19,556
Tai-yuen, China 250,000
Takamatsu, Japan 42,578
Takaoka, Japan 33,603
Takasaki, Japan 39,961
Takata, Japan 28,021
Takau (Taku, Takow), Formosa, Japan 12,161
Takayama, Japan 13,604
Taku (Takau, Takow), Formosa, Japan 12,161
Ta-ku-shan, Manchuria 40,000
Tala, Egypt 15,018
Tala, Uruguay 10,000
Talavera de la Reina, Spain 10,580
Talca, Chile 45,000
Talcahuano, Chile 16,261
Talence, France 11,832
Talisay (in Cebu), Philippine Islands 13,636
Talisay (in Negros Occidental), Philippine Islands 14,548
Taltal, Chile 11,341
Tamashima, Japan 20,815
Tamatave, Madagascar 10,000
Tambobong, Philippine Islands 20,163
Tambof, Russia 61,000
Tamise, Belgium 13,303
Tammerfors, Russia 45,791
Tampico, Mexico 25,000
Tananarivo (Antananarivo) Madagascar* 70,000
Tanauan (in Batangas), Philippine Islands 18,263
Tanauan (in Leyte), Philippine Islands 18,256
Tanda (Fyzabad Dist., U. P.), India 19,853
Tanda-Urmar, India 10,247
Tanfield, England 10,101
Tanga, German East Africa 10,000
Tangail, India 16,666
Tangermünde, Germany 14,001
Tangier, Morocco 46,270
Tanjay, Philippine Islands 11,894
Tanjore, India 60,340
Tanta, Egypt 54,437
Tarabulus (Tripoli), Syria 48,000
Taranto, Italy, (com.) 69,278
Tarare, France 12,180
Tarata, Bolivia 15,353
Tarbes, France 25,869
Tarifa, Spain 11,723
Tarija, Bolivia 10,000
Tarikere, India 10,164
Tårlac, Philippine Islands 12,340
Tarnopol, Austria 33,871
Tarnów, Austria 36,731
Tarnowitz, Germany 13,582
Tarragona, Spain 23,289
Tarrasa, Spain 21,986
Tarsus, Turkey in Asia 25,000
Tasgaon, India 10,975
Tashkend, Russia 271,665
Tashkurgan (Khulm), Afghanistan 17,000
Tatar-Bazarjik, Bulgaria 17,698
Tatta, India 10,783
Taubaté, Brazil 16,000
Taunton, England 22,561
Tavira, Portugal 11,665
Tavoy, India 22,371
Tayabas, Philippine Islands 14,740
Tayug, Philippine Islands 10,400
Tchemoulpo (Chemulpo) Chosen (Korea) 25,167
Tchernigof (Chernigof), Russia 32,848
Tcheseme, Turkey in Asia 15,000
Tchigirin (Chigirin), Russia 12,000
Tchimkent, Russia in Asia 10,856
Tching-Nan-Po, Chosen, (Korea) 15,708
Tchirpan, Bulgaria 11,675
Tchistopol (Chistopol), Russia 21,500
Tchorlu, Turkey 14,000
Teano, Italy, (com.) 12,394
Teddington, England 17,847
Tegel, Germany 18,752
Tegucigalpa, Honduras* 23,503
Teheran, Persia* 280,000
Tehuantepec, Mexico 11,013
Telaf, Russia 11,214
Tellicherry, India 27,883
Temesvár, Hungary 72,555
Temir-Khan-Shura, Russia 13,787
Tempelhof, Germany 20,733
Tempio Pausania, Italy, (com.) 16,500
Temrink, Russia 15,419
Temuco, Chile 20,000
Tenali, India 10,204
Te-ngan, China 60,000
Teng-chau, China 231,000
Teng-yueh, China 10,000
Tenkasi, India 18,128
Teocaltiche, Mexico 11,286
Tepic, Mexico 16,778
Teplitz, Austria 26,777
Teramo, Italy 24,312
Tergoviste (Tergovishtea), Roumania 10,040
Terlizzi, Italy 24,671
Termini Imerese, Italy, (com.) 17,971
Terni, Italy, (com.) 32,939
Ternonde (Dendermonde), Belgium 10,153
Terracina, Italy, (com.) 11,121
Terranova Bracciolini, Italy, (com.) 10,229
Terranova di Sicilia, Italy, (com.) 23,464
Teruel, Spain 10,900
Teschen, Austria 22,489
Tessaua, French Sudan 12,000
Tetela, Mexico 12,537
Tetovo (Kalkandele), Servia 10,070
Tetschen, Austria 10,501
Tétuan, Morocco 37,550
Thale, Germany 13,255
Thana, India 16,011
Thaton, India 14,342
Thayetmyo, India 15,824
The Hague (Gravenhage), Netherlands* (com.) 271,280
The Maldens and Coombe, England 12,137
Theodosia (Kaffa), Russia 38,000
The Paarl, South Africa 11,283
Therezina, Brazil 15,000
Thielt, Belgium 11,780
Thiers, France 17,418
Thong-Yöng, Chosen (Korea) 12,024
Thorn, Germany 46,227
Thornaby on Tees, England 18,603
Thourout, Belgium 10,981
Tiel, Netherlands, (com). 11,358
Tientsin, China 800,000
Tietjerksteradeel, Netherlands, (com.) 14,994
Tiflis, Russia 303,150
Tikamgarh, India 14,050
Tilburg, Netherlands, (com.) 50,405
Tilhar, India 19,091
Tilsit, Germany 39,013
Tima, Egypt 14,326
Timaru, New Zealand 11,280
Timbuktu, French Sahara 20,200
Tindivanam, India 11,373
Ting-hai, China 35,000
Tinnevelly, India 40,469
Tipton, England 31,756
Tirana, Albania 12,000
Tiraspol, Russia 35,242
Tirlemont, Belgium 18,662
Tirnova, Bulgaria 12,649
Tiruchendur, India 26,056
Tirupati, India 15,485
Tiruvalur, India 15,436
Tiruvannamalai, India 17,069
Tiruvottiyur, India 15,919
Titagarh, India 16,065
Tiumen, Siberia 33,791
Tiverton, England 10,205
Tivoli, Italy, (com.) 14,871
Tizi-Ouzon, Algeria 31,404
Tizzana, Italy, (com.) 13,130
Tjin-Tyyou, Chosen (Korea) 11,767
Tjyen-Tjyou, Chosen (Korea) 17,571
Tlalpam, Mexico 15,448
Tlemcen, Algeria 39,874
Tobolsk, Siberia 21,406
Tochigi, Japan 26,301
Todi, Italy, (com.) 17,434
Todmorden, England 25,404
Togo, Togoland 10,000
Tokat, Turkey in Asia 31,000
Tokio (Tokyo), Japan* 2,186,079
Toko, (Tongkong), Formosa, Japan 10,178
Tokushima, Japan 65,561
Tokuyama, Japan 11,561
Tokyo (Tokio), Japan* 2,186,079
Toledo, Philippine Islands 12,929
Toledo, Spain 22,274
Tolenotino, Italy, (com.) 12,418
Tollygunge, India 12,821
Toluca, Mexico 31,247
Tomelloso, Spain, (com.) 14,000
Tomsk, Russia in Asia 112,104
Tonbridge, England 14,796
Tondano, Celebes 10,592
Tongres, Belgium 10,382
Tonk, India 38,759
Toowoomba, Australia 16,161
Torda, Hungary 13,455
Torgau, Germany 13,493
Török - Szent - Miklós, Hungary 21,881
Torquay, England 38,771
Torre Annunziata, Italy, (com.) 31,324
Torre del Greco, Italy, (com.) 36,608
Torredonjimeno, Spain 10,500
Torre Maggiore, Italy, (com.) 12,721
Torreon, Mexico 34,271
Torres Novas, Portugal 10,800
Torshok (Torzhok), Russia 15,800
Tortona, Italy, (com.) 19,935
Tortorici, Italy, (com.) 11,253
Tortosa, Spain 27,455
Torzhok (Torshok), Russia 15,800
Totana, Spain 13,703
Totonicapam, Guatemala 30,000
Tottenham, England 137,418
Tottori, Japan 32,682
Toul, France 13,663
Toulon, France 104,582
Toulouse, France 149,576
Toungoo, India 15,837
Tourcoing, France 82,644
Tournay (Tournai), Belgium 36,982
Tours, France 73,398
Toutrakan, Bulgaria 10,490
Townsville, Australia 13,678
Toyama, Japan 57,437
Toyohashi, Japan 43,980
Trani, Italy, (com.) 30,992
Trapani, Italy, (com.) 59,593
Trautenau, Austria 16,197
Trebitsch, Austria 12,500
Trébizond, Turkey in Asia 51,000
Tredegar, England 23,601
Trelleborg (Trälleborg), Sweden 10,522
Trenganu (Tringanu), Federated Malay States* 13,991
Trent (Trient), Austria 30,049
Treptau, Germany 24,469
Tres Cruces, Uruguay 33,889
Treves (Trier), Germany 49,112
Treviglio, Italy, (com.) 18,064
Tréviso, Italy, (com.) 41,025
Trichinopoli, India 122,029
Trichur, India 15,583
Trient (Trent), Austria 30,040
Trieste, Austria 151,659
Triggiano, Italy, (com.) 10,228
Trikhala, Greece 17,802
Tringanu (Trenganu), Federated Malay States* 13,991
Trinidad, Cuba 11,197
Trinitapoli, Italy, (com.) 12,331
Trinkomali, Ceylon 13,000
Trino, Italy, (com.) 11,582
Tripoli (Tarabulus), Syria 48,000
Tripoli, Tripoli* 40,000
Tripolitza (Tripolis), Greece 10,789
Trivandrum India 57,882
Troina, Italy 11,094
Troitsk, Russia in Asia 36,900
Trondhjem, Norway 45,228
Troppau, Austria 30,762
Trowbridge, England 11,815
Troyes, France 55,486
Trujillo, Spain 12,512
Truro, England 11,325
Tsaritsyn, Russia 101,000
Tsarskoye-Selo, Russia 30,890
Tsechau, China 60,000
Tsin, China 250,000
Tsinan, China 250,000
Tsing-chau, China 70,000
Tsingtau, China 34,000

Tsu, Japan 41,229
Tsuchiura, Japan 10,300
Tsuruga, Japan 11,700
Tsuruoka, Japan 21,056
Tubigon, Philippine Islands 15,168
Tübingen, Germany 19,076
Tuburan, Philippine Islands 19,158
Tucuman, Argentina 78,695
Tuguegarao, Philippine Islands 16,105
Tukh Dalka, Egypt 10,365
Tula, Russia 136,530
Tulcea, Roumania 22,000
Tulle, France 17,245
Tultcha, Roumania 21,764
Tumkur, India 11,888
Tunbridge Wells, England 35,697
Tung-chau, China 100,000
Tunghwan, China 70,000
Tung-kuan, China 120,000
Tunis, Tunis* 227,519
Turaiyur, India 12,870
Turin, Italy, (com.) 427,106
Turka, Austria 10,000
Túrkeve, Hungary 13,097
Turn, Austria 15,125
Turnhout, Belgium 23,742
Turnu Sévérin, Roumania 23,765
Turton, England 12,648
Uticorin, India 28,048
Tuttlingen, Germany 15,862
Tuxtla, Mexico 10,239
Tuy, Spain 11,200
Tuyama, Japan 15,241
Tuzla, Bosnia, Austria-Hungary 11,333
Tver, Russia 62,700
Twickenham, England 29,367
Tyldesley (with Shakerley), England 15,582
Tynemouth, England 58,816
Tyrnau (Nagyszombat), Hungary 15,163
Ubeda, Spain 22,078
Uccle, Belgium 26,979
Udaipur, India 45,976
Udamalpet, India 10,503
Uddevalla, Sweden 12,851
Udine, Italy, (com.) 47,617
Ueda, Japan 23,838
Ufa, Russia 103,500
Uitenhage, Union of South Africa 12,193
Ujiji (Kavele), German East Africa 15,000
Ujiyamada (Jamada), Japan 37,539
Ujjain, India 39,892
Ujpest, Hungary 55,197
Uleaborg, Russia 20,896
Ulm, Germany 56,109
Ulzen, Germany 10,423
Uman, Russia 41,678
Umbala (Ambala), India 80,131
Umbertide, Italy, (com.) 12,925
Umrer, India 15,943
Umreth, India 15,549
Unao, India 13,109
Unghvár, Hungary 16,919
Unieh (Ounieh), Turkey in Asia 11,000
Union, Uruguay 13,533
Unna, Germany 17,355
Uotsu, Japan 11,450
Upsala, Sweden 27,155
Uralsk, Russia in Asia 45,610
Uran, India 12,237
Urbino, Italy, (com.) 18,307
Urdaneta, Philippine Islands 20,544
Urfa (Orfa), Turkey in Asia 40,000
Urfahr, Austria 15,439
Urga, China 30,000
Urmia (Urumiah), Persia 30,000
Uruapan, Mexico 13,149
Uruguayana, Brazil 10,000
Urun-Islampur, India 11,553
Uskup (Skoplje), Servia 47,384
Usman, Russia 11,475
Usovka, Russia 40,000
Usuki, Japan 20,923
Usulután, Salvador 14,340
Utrecht, Netherlands, (com.) 119,006
Utrera, Spain 15,200
Utsunomiya, Japan 47,114
Uttamapalaiyam, India 10,009
Uttaramerur, India 10,432
Uwadshima (Uwajima), Japan 11,000
Uxbridge, England 10,374
Uyeda, Japan 24,843
Uzensk (Novo), Russia 16,000
Vadi, India 10,213
Vadnagar, India 13,716
Vaduz, Liechtenstein* 1,206
Valdepeñas, Spain 23,568
Valdivia, Chile 17,681
Valence (in Drôme), France 28,112
Valencia, Spain 233,348
Valencia, Venezuela 25,000
Valenciennes, France 34,766
Valenza, Italy, (com.) 10,684
Valetta, Malta* 22,882
Valguarnera Caropepe, Italy, (com.) 13,392
Valk (Walk), Russia 11,900
Valladolid, Philippine Islands 10,550
Valladolid, Spain 75,000
Vallecas, Spain 10,156
Valle de Santiago, Mexico 12,737
Valls, Spain 12,690
Valparaiso, Chile 196,596
Van, Turkey in Asia 35,000
Vaniyambadi, India 12,005
Vannes, France 23,561
Vanves, France 12,265
Varasdin, Hungary 13,398
Varazze, Italy, (com.) 10,330
Varese, Italy, (com.) 21,605
Varna, Bulgaria 41,419
Varttirayiruppu, India 13,131
Vasa (Nikolaistad), Russia 22,443
Vasilkof, Russia 21,500
Västeras, Sweden 20,881
Vasto, Italy, (com.) 14,827
Vedaranniyam, India 14,138
Veendam, Netherlands, (com.) 12,195
Vejér de la Frontera, Spain 11,300
Vejle, Denmark 17,261
Velbert, Germany 23,134
Velez, Colombia 14,000
Velez, Servia 15,624
Vélez Málaga, Spain 24,308
Vélez Rubio, Spain 10,200
Velish, Russia 15,000
Velletri, Italy, (com.) 21,843
Vellore, India 43,537
Velsen, Netherlands, (com.) 18,232
Vempalle, India 10,793
Vengurla, India 19,018
Venice, Italy, (com.) 160,719
Venkatagiri, India 13,302
Venlo, Netherlands, (com.) 17,102
Ventimiglia, Italy, (com.) 14,690
Vera Cruz, Mexico 40,000
Veraval, India 16,775
Vercelli, Italy, (com.) 31,903
Verden, Germany 10,064
Verdun, (sur Meuse), France 21,706
Veria, (Berea) Greece 12,000
Verkne Uralsk, Russia 14,500
Verni, India 21,200
Veroli, Italy, (com.) 13,974
Vérona, Italy, (com.) 81,900
Versailles, France 60,458
Versecz, Hungary 27,370
Verviers, Belgium 46,948
Vesoul, France 10,165
Veszprém, Hungary 14,792
Vevey, Switzerland 13,664
Viadana, Italy, (com.) 16,812
Vianna do Castello, Portugal 10,486
Viareggio, Italy 21,128
Viasma (Vyazma), Russia 17,250
Viatka (Vyatka), Russia 44,114
Viborg, Denmark 10,885
Viborg, Russia 27,765
Vicenza, Italy 54,559
Vich, Spain 11,656
Vichy, France 15,315
Victoria (in Espirito Santo), Brazil 12,000
Victoria, Hongkong* 227,750
Victoria (in Tamaulipas), Mexico 17,861
Victoria, Philippine Islands 14,945
Vidin, Bulgaria 16,450
Vienna (Wien), Austria* 2,031,498
Vienne, France 24,887
Vien-tiane, French Indo-China 20,000
Viersen, Germany 30,172
Vierzon, France 12,080
Vigan, Philippine Islands 14,945
Vigevano, Italy, (com.) 28,081
Vigo, Spain 41,500
Vilich, Germany 15,194
Vilkomir, Russia 15,000
Villach, Austria 19,385
Villa del Pilar, Paraguay 12,000
Villalba, Spain 13,587
Villa Nova de Gaia, Portugal 14,700
Villa Nova de Linea, Brazil 10,000
Villanueva de la Serena, Spain 13,500
Villanueva y Geltrú, Spain 12,000
Villa Rica, Paraguay 25,000
Villarrobledo, Spain 10,200
Villasis, Philippine Islands 12,660
Villaviciosa, Spain 23,273
Villefranche (Rhône), France 16,031
Villena, Spain 14,100
Villeneuve-sur-Lot, France 13,540
Villeurbanne, France 42,526
Villingen, Germany 10,924
Villupuram, India 11,263
Vilna, Russia 192,746
Vilvorde, Belgium 16,126
Vina del Mar, Chile 26,262
Vincennés, France 38,586
Vinnitsa, Russia 47,841
Viramgam, India 18,952
Viravanallur, India 17,327
Virudupatti, India 16,837
Visby, Sweden 10,117
Vishny Volotchok, Russia 17,000
Visnagar, India 17,268
Vitebsk, Russia 103,840
Viterbo, Italy, (com.) 23,299
Vitoria, Spain 32,899
Vitré, France 10,092
Vitry-sur-Seine, France 11,497
Vittoria, Italy, (com.) 31,264
Vittorio, Italy, (com.) 21,421
Vivero, Spain 12,900
Vizagapatam, India 40,892
Vizianagram, India 37,270
Vizzini, Italy, (com.) 20,858
Vlaardingen, Netherlands, (com.) 21,885
Vladikavkas, Russia 76,225
Vladimir, Russia 39,175
Vladimir Volynsk, Russia 11,050
Vladivostok, Siberia 91,475
Vlissingen, Netherlands, (com.) 21,363
Vodena, Greece 11,0
Voghera, Italy, (com.) 23,2
Vohwinkel, Germany 14,7
Voiron, France 12,0
Völklingen, Germany 18,1
Volkovisk, Russia 11,2
Volo, Greece 23,5
Vologda, Russia 38,7
Volsk, Russia 36,1
Voorst, Netherlands, (com.) 10,7
Voronezh, Russia 79,1
Vosnesensk, Russia 14,7
Vrania, Servia 11,4
Vratza, Bulgaria 15,2
Vyasama, Russia 15,5
Vyatka (Viatka), Russia 44,1
Vyerny, Russia in Asia 36,4
Wadhwan, India 16,2
Wai, India 13,9
Waitzen (Vácz), Hungary 18,9
Wakamatsu, Japan 39,2
Wakayama, Japan 77,3
Wakefield, England 51,5
Walajapet, India 10,0
Wald, Germany 25,2
Waldenburg (in Silesia), Germany 19,6
Waldheim, Germany 12,3
Walk, (Valk) Russia 11,9
Wallasey, England 78,5
Wallsend, England 41,4
Walsall, England 92,1
Walthamstow, England 124,5
Walton le Dale, England 12,3
Walton upon Thames, England 12,8
Wandsbek, Germany 35,2
Wanganui East, New Zealand 10,9
Wanne, Germany 38,8
Wanstead, England 13,8
Waqf Qalmena, Egypt 10,3
Warasdin, Hungary 12,9
Warnsdorf, Austria 23,2
Warora, India 10,6
Warrington, England 72,1
Warsaw, Russia 872,4
Warwick, England 11,8
Wasmes, Belgium 15,5
Waterford, Ireland 27,4
Waterloo with Seaforth, England 26,3
Watford, England 40,9
Wath upon Dearne, England 11,8
Wattenscheid, Germany 27,6
Wattrelos, France 27,5
Waverley, Australia 18,9
Wazirabad, India 18,0
Wealdstone, England 11,9
Wednesbury, England 28,1
Weert, Netherlands, (com.) 10,0
Wegrow (Wengrow), Russia 11,5
Weiden, Germany 14,9
Weimar, Germany 34,5
Weinheim, Germany 14,1
Weipert, Austria 11,8
Weissenfels, Germany 33,5
Weissensee, Germany 40,3
Weisskirchen (Fehértemplom), Hungary 11,5
Weiszstein, Germany 11,1
Weiszwasser, Germany 11,7
Weitmar, Germany 21,8
Wellingborough, England 19,7
Wellington, New Zealand* 64,3
Wels, Austria 15,5
Wembley, England 10,6
Wenchau, China 100,0
Wenlock, England 15,2
Werdau, Germany 20,8
Werden, Germany 11,7
Wermelskirchen, Germany 16,3
Werne, Germany 16,9
Wernigerode, Germany 18,3
Wesel, Germany 24,4

Vest Bridgford, England	11,632
Vest Bromwich, England	68,332
Vestervik (Västervik), Sweden	10,508
Vest Ham, England	289,030
Vest Hartlepool, England	63,923
Vesthoughton, England	15,046
Veston-super-Mare, England	23,235
Veststellingwerf, Netherlands, (com.)	16,519
Vetteren, Belgium	16,311
Vetzlar, Germany	13,389
Vexford, Ireland	11,455
Veymouth and Melcombe Regis, England	22,324
Vhickham, England	18,332
Vhitby, England	11,139
Vhitehaven, England	19,044
Vhitley and Monkseaton, England	14,407
Vhittington and Newbold, England	17,213
Vidnes, England	31,541
Vien (Vienna), Austria*	2,031,498
Viener-Neustadt, Austria	32,874
Viesbaden, Germany	109,002
Viesdorf, Germany	15,363
Vigan, England	89,152
Vijmbritseradeel, Netherlands, (com.)	12,232
Viju (Wi-Jyu), Chosen (Korea)	13,215
Vilhelmsburg, Germany	28,225
Vilhelmshaven, Germany	35,042
Villebroeck, Belgium	11,906
Villenhall, England	18,844
Villesden, England	154,214
Villiamstown, Australia	12,114
Vimersdorf, Germany	109,716
Vimbledon, England	54,966
Vinburg(Wynburg),Union of South Africa	16,000
Vinchester, England	23,378
Vind...oek, German S. W. Africa*	
Windsor, England	15,370
Winschoten, Netherlands, (com.)	11,202
Winsford (in Cheshire), England	10,770
Winterswijk, Netherlands, (com.)	13,352
Winterthur, Switzerland	25,250
Wloclawsk, Russia	25,000
Wobech, England	10,822
Wishaw, Scotland	25,263
Wismar, Germany	24,378
Withington, England	36,202
Witkowitz, Austria	23,157
Witten, Germany	37,450
Wittenberg (in Saxony), Germany	22,419
Wittenberge, Germany	20,600
Wloclawek, Russia	37,416
Woking, England	24,808
Wolfenbüttel, Germany	18,934
Wolstanton United, England	27,335
Wolverhampton, England	95,328
Wombwell, England	17,536
Wonsan, Chosen (Korea)	17,138
Wonseradeel, Netherlands, (com.)	12,847
Woodford (in Essex), England	18,496
Wood Green, England	49,369
Woodstock, Transvaal, Union of South Africa	30,000
Woolahra, Australia	12,816
Worcester, England	47,982
Workington, England	25,092
Worksop, England	20,387
Worms, Germany	46,819
Worsborough, England	12,750
Worsley, England	13,906
Worthing, England	30,305
Wrexham, Wales	18,377
Wrschowitz, Austria	24,646
Wuchang, China	500,000
Wuchau, China	59,000
Wuhu, China	122,000
Wülfrath, Germany	10,103
Wurno, Nigeria	15,000
Würselen, Germany	13,084
Würzburg, Germany	84,496
Wurzen, Germany	18,582
Wycombe (Chipping-), England	20,387
Wynburg (Winburg), C.G. H., Union of S. Africa	16,000
Xanthus (Xanthie), Turkey in Asia	18,000
Xochimilco, Mexico	30,093
Yakoba, Nigeria	70,000
Yalta, Russia	23,000
Yamagata, Japan	42,234
Yamaguchi, Japan	21,100
Yamboli (Jamboli), Bulgaria	15,956
Yanagawa, Japan	19,000
Yandoon, India	12,779
Yang, China	15,000
Yanina (Janina), Greece	20,000
Yanphing (Yenping), China	150,000
Yarkand, China	60,000
Yarmouth (Great Yarmouth), England	55,905
Yaroslaf, Russia	111,876
Yarumal, Colombia	21,250
Yatsushiro, Japan	11,100
Yaval, India	11,448
Yawata, Japan	22,767
Yecla, Spain	23,046
Yeisk, Russia	48,404
Yekaterinburg (Ekaterinburg) Russia	70,000
Yekaterinoslaf (Ekaterinoslaf), Russia	217,850
Yelabuga (Elabuga), Russia	10,000
Yelets (Jelets), Russia	58,000
Yelisavetgrad (Elizavetgrad), Russia	75,850
Yelisavetpol (Elizavetpol), Russia	60,454
Yellandlapad, India	12,377
Yemmiganur, India	13,890
Yenchau, China	60,000
Yeni Chehir, Turkey in Asia	23,500
Yenping (Yanphing), China	200,000
Yeola, India	16,555
Yeotmal, India	10,549
Yeovil, England	13,759
Yezd, Persia	45,000
Ying-tsze, Manchuria	60,000
Yochau, China	20,000
Yokkaichi, Japan	30,704
Yokohama, Japan	394,303
Yokosuka, Japan	70,964
Yola, Nigeria	15,000
Yonago, Japan	12,500
Yonezawa, Japan	35,380
Yongsan, Chosen (Korea),	50,191
York, England	82,282
Ypres, Belgium	17,409
Ystad, Sweden	11,684
Yunnan, China	150,000
Yuriev (Dorpat), Russia	44,140
Yuyao, China	60,000
Zaandam, Netherlands, (com.)	24,579
Zaborge, Germany	27,065
Zabrze, Germany	63,373
Zacatecas, Mexico	25,900
Zacatecoluca, Salvador	24,944
Zafaran Boli, Turkey in Asia	10,000
Zagazig, Egypt	35,000
Zagrab (Agram), Hungary	79,038
Zahleh, Turkey in Asia	15,000
Zala Egerszeg, Hungary	10,844
Zalenze, Germany	15,150
Zamora, Mexico	15,116
Zamora, Spain	16,487
Zante, Greece	13,580
Zanzibar, Zanzibar Protectorate*	35,260
Zapotlan, Mexico	18,000
Zapotlanejo, Mexico	20,750
Zara, Austria	36,604
Zaragoza (Saragossa), Spain	51,919
Zaraza, Venezuela	10,000
Zbaraz, Austria	10,000
Zehlendorf, Germany	16,864
Zeilah (Zeyla), French Somaliland	15,200
Zeist, Netherlands, (com.)	12,806
Zeitz, Germany	33,096
Zele, Belgium	14,302
Zenjan, Persia	24,100
Zenta, Hungary	29,666
Zerbst, Germany	19,210
Zeulenroda, Germany	10,389
Zgierz, Russia	19,124
Zhitomir, Russia	92,580
Zifta, Egypt	15,850
Zilleh (Zileh), Turkey in Asia	27,000
Zimony (Semlin), Hungary	17,131
Zinder (Sinder), French Sahara	10,000
Zipaquirá, Colombia	11,000
Zitacuaro, Mexico	11,100
Zittau, Germany	37,084
Zizkow, Austria	72,173
Zlatoust (Slatoust), Russia	34,205
Zloczów, Austria	10,000
Znaim, Austria	18,750
Zolotonosha, Russia	10,550
Zombor, Hungary	30,593
Zoppot, Germany	15,015
Zoungouldak, Turkey in Asia	25,000
Zuffenhausen, Germany	12,752
Zurich, Switzerland	190,733
Zutphen, Netherlands, (com.)	18,313
Zweibrücken, Germany	15,215
Zwickau, Germany	73,542
Zwolle, Netherlands,(com.)	34,055

CENTER OF POPULATION FROM 1790-1910

Census year	North latitude D.	M.	S.	West longitude D.	M.	S.	Approximate location	Movement in miles
1790	39	16	30	76	11	12	..23 miles east of Baltimore, Md.	
1800	39	16	6	76	56	30	..18 miles west of Baltimore, Md.	40.6
1810	39	11	30	77	37	12	..40 miles northwest by west of Washington, D. C.	36.9
1820	39	5	42	78	33	0	..16 miles north of Woodstock, Va.	50.5
1830	38	57	54	79	16	54	..19 miles west-southwest of Moorefield, W. Va.*	40.4
1840	39	2	0	80	18	0	..16 miles south of Clarksburg, W. Va.*	55.0
1850	38	59	0	81	19	0	..23 miles southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va.*	54.8
1860	39	0	24	82	48	48	..20 miles south of Chillicothe, O.	80.6
1870	39	12	0	83	35	42	..48 miles east by north of Cincinnati, O.	44.1
1880	39	4	8	84	39	40	.. 8 miles west by south of Cincinnati, O.	58.1
1890	39	11	56	85	32	53	..20 miles east of Columbus, Ind.	48.6
1900	39	9	36	85	48	54	.. 6 miles southeast of Columbus, Ind.	14.6
1910	39	10	12	86	32	20	..In the city of Bloomington, Ind.	39.0

*West Virginia formed part of Virginia until 1863.

CLASSIFICATION UNDER SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW

The Provost Marshal General has authorized the following classification of selectives into five groups, indicating the order in which they will be called to service:

Class I.

1. Single men without dependent relatives.
2. Married man (or widower) with children, who habitually fails to support his family.
3. Married man dependent on wife for support.
4. Married man (or widower) with children, not usefully engaged; family supported by income independent of his labor.
5. Men not included in any other description in this or other classes.
6. Unskilled laborer.

Class II.

1. Married man or father of motherless children, usefully engaged, but family has sufficient income apart from his daily labor to afford reasonable adequate support during his absence.
2. Married man, no children; wife can support herself decently and without hardship.
3. Skilled farm laborer engaged in necessary industrial enterprise.
4. Skilled industrial laborer engaged in necessary agricultural enterprise.

Class III.

1. Man with foster children dependent on daily labor for support.
2. Man with aged, infirm, or invalid parents or grandparents dependent on daily labor for support.
3. Man with brothers or sisters incompetent to support themselves, dependent on daily labor for support.
4. County or municipal officer.
5. Firemen or policemen.
6. Necessary artificers or workmen in arsenals, armories, and navy yards.
7. Necessary customhouse clerk.
8. Persons necessary in transmission of mails.
9. Necessary employees in service of United States.
10. Highly specialized administrative experts.
11. Technical or mechanical experts in industrial enterprise.
12. Highly specialized agricultural expert in agricultural bureau of State or Nation.
13. Assistant or associate manager of necessary industrial enterprise.
14. Assistant or associate manager of necessary agricultural enterprise.

Class IV.

1. Married man with wife (and) or children (or widower with children) dependent on daily labor for support and no other reasonably adequate support available.
2. Mariners in sea service of merchants or citizens in United States.
3. Heads of necessary industrial enterprises.
4. Heads of necessary agricultural enterprises.

Class V.

1. Officers of States or the United States.
2. Regularly or duly ordained ministers.
3. Students of divinity.
4. Persons in military or naval service.
5. Aliens.
6. Alien enemies.
7. Persons morally unfit.
8. Persons physically, permanently, or mentally unfit.
9. Licensed pilots.

EXPENDITURES BY THE UNITED STATES IN FORMER WARS.[1]

WAR OF 1812 WITH GREAT BRITAIN, FROM JUNE 18, 1812, TO FEB. 17, 1815.

Year.	Total.	War.	Navy.
1812.....	$20,280,000	$11,817,000	$3,959,000
1813.....	31,681,000	19,652,000	6,446,000
1814.....	34,720,000	20,350,000	7,311,000
1815.....	32,943,000	14,794,000	8,660,000

WAR WITH MEXICO, FROM APR. 24, 1846, TO JULY 4, 1848.

1846	$27,261,000	$10,413,000	$6,445,000
1847.....	54,920,000	35,840,000	7,900,000
1848.....	47,618,000	27,688,000	9,408,000
1849.....	43,499,000	14,558,000	9,786,000

CIVIL WAR, FROM 1861 TO 1865.

Year.	Total.	War.	Navy.
1860.....	$63,201,000	$16,472,000	$11,514,000
1861.....	66,650,000	23,001,000	12,387,000
1862.....	469,569,000	389,173,000	42,640,000
1863.....	718,733,000	603,314,000	63,261,000
1864.....	864,968,000	690,391,000	85,705,000
1865.....	1,295,099,000	1,030,690,000	122,617,000

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, FROM APR. 21, 1898, TO DEC. 10, 1898

1897.....	$365,774,000	$ 48,950,000	$34,561,000
1898.....	443,368,000	91,992,000	58,823,000
1899.....	605,071,000	229,841,000	63,942,000
1900.....	487,713,000	134,774,000	55,953,000

[1]The sum of the expenditures of the Army and Navy do not equal the total given above. The difference was used for other Government expenses connected with war.

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